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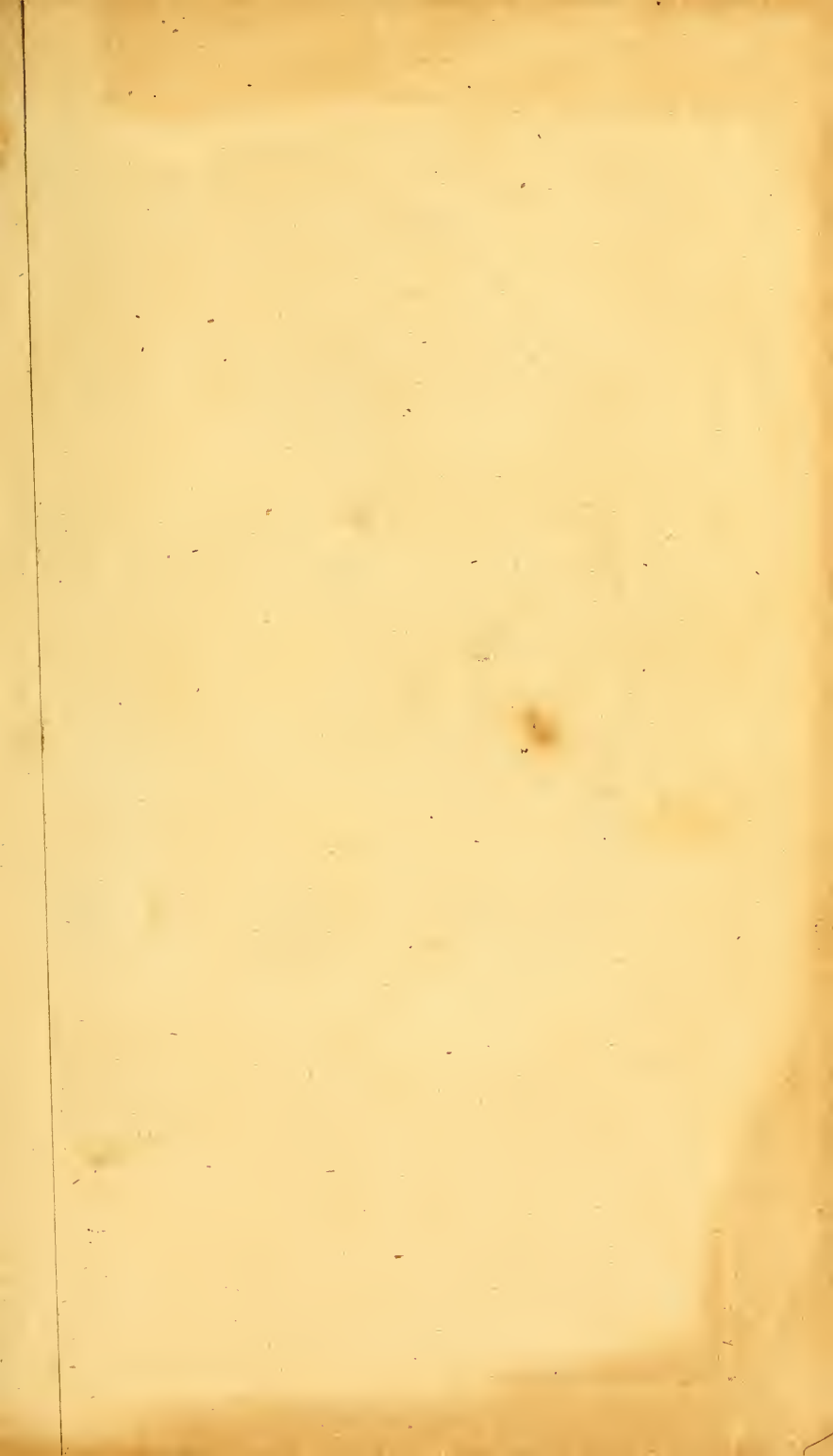
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John Adams,

THE
General Gazetteer:
OR,
Compendious Geographical
DICTIONARY.

Containing a Description of all the

EMPIRES,
KINGDOMS,
STATES,
REPUBLICS,
PROVINCES,
CITIES,

|| CHIEF TOWNS,
|| FORTS,
|| FORTRESSES,
|| CASTLES,
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|| HARBOURS,
|| BAYS, RIVERS,
|| LAKES,
|| MOUNTAINS,
|| CAPES, and
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IN THE
KNOWN WORLD;

TOGETHER WITH

The GOVERNMENT, POLICY, CUSTOMS, MANNERS,
and RELIGION of the Inhabitants;

THE

EXTENT, BOUNDS, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS of each Country;
and the TRADE, MANUFACTURES, and CURIOSITIES of the Cities and
Towns; their LONGITUDE, LATITUDE, BEARING and DISTANCES in
English Miles from remarkable Places;

AS ALSO,

The SIEGES they have undergone, and the BATTLES that have been fought
near them, down to this present Year.

INCLUDING

An Authentic Account of the COUNTIES, CITIES, and MARKET-
TOWNS in ENGLAND and WALES; as also the VILLAGES with
FAIRS, the Days on which they are kept according to the New Stile; as
well as the Cattle, Goods, and Merchandizes that are sold thereat.

By R. BROOKES, M. D.

Qui mores hominum multorum vidit & urbes. HOR.

The SECOND EDITION, with great Additions and Improvements.

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in Paternoster-Row; W. JOHNSTON, in Ludgate-Street; S. CROWDER,
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M.DCC.LXVI.

(Price Seven Shillings.)

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P R E F A C E.

HAVING for some years past made Geography my study upon a particular occasion, which perhaps may appear hereafter, I could not help taking notice of the deficiency of all compendiums of this kind, both with respect to the number and length of the articles. For which reason I hope to do my country some service, in giving them another more copious and more complete, continuing its portableness at the same time. The description of our own country has been greatly neglected, as if it was hardly worth our notice, though it ought to be the first and principal object of enquiry to every Briton. This is not unlike the sending young gentlemen abroad to visit foreign parts, before they have obtained any adequate knowledge of the laws, constitution, trade, product, and geography of the kingdom in which they drew their first breath.

Perhaps the deficiencies may be thought only to relate to pocket treatises of this kind; but the same objections will lie against larger volumes with relation to the number of the articles: which, that it may appear more readily, the reader may observe that those wanting in others, are marked with an asterisk thus (*)

However, these are not all, for there are several other considerable towns and provinces, which should have been thus distinguished, and which have been overlooked.

As for the usefulness of geography in general, nothing need be said, it being a study now greatly in vogue; and all, except the very dregs of the people, have some occasion or other to be acquainted with that science. It is absolutely necessary to men of letters, because no history can be well understood without it: to politicians, because it is impossible to understand the true interest of different states and countries, without the knowledge of this science. Officers, both by sea and land, have great occasion for it, because it informs them of the nature and circumstances of places and towns, and enables them to take their measures accordingly. Merchants and traders ought certainly to study it, because it assists them in taking prudent measures in order to establish a beneficial commerce. In short, all those who have either interest or curiosity to know any thing of the transactions of the world, or are desirous of

forming some judgment of the different events, which happen in the times of war or peace, ought not to be ignorant of geography.

The discoveries that have been made of late years in different parts of the globe, and the various settlements and emigrations in consequence thereof, render the old systematical writers of little or no use, especially as they had very little knowledge of the places they treated of, and have stuffed their books with absurd and monstrous stories, the natural offspring of the credulity of those times. I wish I could say our modern relations were more to be depended upon in many instances; for too many travellers seem to be very fond of the marvellous, and for that reason greedily swallow the most improbable fables. As for instance, Mr. Ovington, afterwards the king's chaplain, tells us, that in the island of Johanna, the inhabitants have a custom of burning the devil every year, and that he in revenge constantly steals one of their children annually, notwithstanding the utmost care to prevent it. However, this demon is so good-natured as to inform them, after certain invocations, of the time of the arrival of any foreign ship. He adds, that they often meet him in the highways and streets in the evening, and by the water-side. Now if so learned a man could give credit to such extravagant stories, it is no wonder that ignorant sailors should so often be imposed upon, or be willing to impose upon others.

The places in this dictionary generally have the appellation of towns, which in others are termed cities; because all cities are towns, though all towns are not cities. Besides, geographers are not agreed about the properties that constitute a city. In England and Wales every bishop's see is a city, though the number of houses are hardly sufficient to deserve the name of a village. In the Low Countries every large walled place is a city, though it neither is, nor ever was a bishop's see, as for instance Lisle: and yet in France they have a great number of cities that have no walls or other fortifications. The French distinguish their towns by the names of *Ville*, *Citè*, *Bourg*, *Bourgade* and *Village*; but what the difference is between *Ville* and *Citè* is very hard to say. Many would have *Citè* to be the most ancient part of a town, and yet we find some have been lately dignified with that title, perhaps by charter like our corporations, having some particular privileges; but then what shall we say to Paris, one part of which is a *Ville*, and the other a *Citè*. But be this as it will, the method I have taken is the least liable to create confusion, because it is always said, whether it is walled or not, and whether it is a bishop's see or not.

The easiest way of finding places in a map is by the longitude and latitude, the former being numbered on the top, and the latter on the sides: and therefore where lines drawn from each point may be supposed to meet, there the town will be found. Besides this, I have given the distances from some remarkable place or places, and the river, lake, or coast on which any town is seated. The best method of understanding the map of any country, is first to become acquainted with the most remarkable rivers, because all towns of any considerable note are seated thereon, and then those that fall thereinto, and the places they pass by, as also in what manner any town is seated with respect to others in the same country, of which a particular map should always be procured.

The longitude is reckoned both east and west from the meridian of London, agreeable to the accurate set of maps given with this treatise, whereby the trouble of knowing the situation of places with regard to the metropolis of this kingdom is saved; and the difference of longitude between any two places found with the utmost facility.

In the descriptions of the empires, countries, provinces, districts, counties, cities, boroughs, and towns, every remarkable circumstance is taken notice of as far as our room would admit. I have shewn how each country is bounded, its extent, productions, manufactories, forces, the numbers of the inhabitants, their manners and religion, at least as far as I could obtain any certain account. The distances of places in England and Wales, are reckoned according to English statute miles, of which there are 69 to a degree; but every where else I follow the marine measure of 60 to a degree, and in general this last is most convenient, because the graduated line on the side of the map, will always serve instead of a scale of miles; but then it must be remembered, that these marine miles, or rather minutes, are greater than the common statute miles of England, 60 of the former being equal to 69 of the latter.

There are great improvements in the geography of England and Wales, care having been taken to get an exact account of the present state of the towns, or at least the greatest part thereof: to which are added not only the market-days, but those of the fairs according to the new style; nor are those kept in the villages of every county forgotten. An exact account has been obtained of the counties in Ireland, with regard to the number of houses, parishes, baronies, and boroughs; and it were to be wished the same could have been done for Scotland.

Upon the whole, though I cannot say with Echard that this dictionary will be of standing use to succeeding ages; yet as great care has been taken to render it complete according to the size of the volume, it is hoped it will meet with a reception proportional to its merit; than which nothing more is or can be desired.

I might complain, as others have done before me, of the difficulties of writing dictionaries in general, and more particularly those of geography, on account of the different orthography of the countries and towns; the contradictions met with in the best treatises of this kind, as well as in maps, charts, and the relations of travellers: yet as I was not pressed into the service, but was to all intents and purposes a volunteer, I have no body to blame but myself, for entering upon so laborious a task.

However, I have been better enabled to reconcile differences, to expunge falsities, and to set aside impositions, from having seen a considerable part of the world myself; and from having made such observations as in some measure qualify me to judge of places which I have not seen. Here you will find no felling of winds, no diabolical conjurations, no nations of cannibals or men-eaters; nor indeed any thing else that is shocking to common-sense, or evidently repugnant to the customs and practices of other parts of the world; unless the strange accounts of the different objects of worship may be so esteemed: but then we find others to match them in very distant parts. Thus if we find some that adore a fly, we shall meet with others that pay divine honours to a monkey's tooth; some to a serpent, others to a tree; not to mention the vast variety of image worship all over the world: and therefore we cannot reject such extravagant practices, from their seeming absurdity.

It likewise requires some share of judgment to make a proper choice of books of voyages and travels, for there are several extant full of nothing but fabulous stories. Thus one tells us he travelled through North America, and met with a great number of elephants and lions, and another informs us of the mad pranks he played in his journey into Arabia the Happy, giving an account of transactions impossible to be true. Nor has our own country escaped romantic descriptions, and particularly one of a very late date, which, out of respect to the memory of the very ingenious author, I forbear to mention. All such Utopian writers as these, I have endeavoured to avoid; and therefore hope there is nothing to be met with in this dictionary, but what may be depended upon; at least with regard to the most material circumstances.

A N

I N T R O D U C T I O N

T O

G E O G R A P H Y.

THE science which treats of the disposition and assemblage of all parts of the universe, and the relation they have to each other, is called Cosmography; that is, a description of the world. And, as the universe is represented by the celestial and terrestrial globes, it follows from hence that cosmography has two principal parts; namely Astronomy, that takes notice of the heavenly bodies and their motions; and Geography, which is a description of the earth. The latter is our principal object; but, as the study of the sphere ought necessarily to precede that of geography, it will be proper to explain some particulars relating to the former before we proceed any farther.

Of the Celestial Globe.

The celestial globe represents the heavens with the stars, which are distinguished into the fixed and wandering, called planets. The fixed stars are bodies, which shine with their own native light; and are called fixed, because they always keep the same distance with respect to each other. According to Ptolemy they have two distinct motions; one which is common to the whole heavens, by which they turn from east to west on the poles of the world in twenty-four hours, carrying the stars along with them; and another from west to east upon the poles of the ecliptic; but this is very slow, amounting to no more than a degree in seventy-two years. However, it is now well known that it is the earth which moves, and not the heavens; and that it turns about its own axis in twenty-four hours: hence proceeds the apparent diurnal motion of the fixed stars and seeming progressive motion, which is now called the precession of the equinoxial points.

The planets, or wandering stars, have received that name from their being sometimes near, and sometimes at a great distance from each other. These are opaque bodies, which the fixed stars are not, but
have

have a light of their own; inſomuch, that aſtronomers look upon them as ſo many ſuns which appear ſmall on account of their imenſe diſtance from the earth; the neareſt, according to Huygens, being at leaſt twenty-ſeven thouſand times more diſtant than the ſun. The planets are generally ſaid to be ſeven in number, namely Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Sol, or the Sun, Venus, Mercury, Luna, or the Moon; but the ſun is improperly called a planet, becauſe it is fixed in the center of our ſyſtem; but Terra, or the earth, performs the ſame motions which have been attributed to that luminous body; and the moon is only a ſatellite of the earth. The planets in their annual motions always keep within the zodiac, and they ſeem to have a double motion like the fixed ſtars; but that from weſt to eaſt is viſible to the naked eye, and is in reality what it appears to be; for they all, except the moon, revolve about the ſun as their center. They deſcribe each a circle, which cuts the ecliptic in different points. Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars, are at a greater diſtance from the ſun than the earth, and Mercury and Venus are nearer; upon which account they have ſenſible phaſes like the moon. Saturn makes its revolution about the ſun in thirty years, Jupiter in twelve, Mars in two, Venus in about ſeven months and a half, and Mercury in about three months. Venus never wanders more than forty-eight degrees of the ecliptic diſtant from the ſun, and Mercury only twenty-eight. Saturn is thought to turn upon its own axis, becauſe he has five ſatellites, which revolve about him in the ſame manner as the moon round the earth; and therefore ſome give them the name of moons.

Jupiter has four ſatellites, or moons, the periods of whoſe revolutions are now very well known; and by their eclipses the longitude of places may with certainty be diſcovered. According to Caſſini, Jupiter turns about his own axis in ten hours, and conſequently the days in this planet are five hours long, and the nights as much. Saturn is 980 times bigger than the earth, and Jupiter 1170 times; Mars only one fifth as big as the earth; Venus is of the ſame ſize as the earth; and Mercury is only a twenty ſeventh part as big; but the ſun is a million of times larger.

Mars is thought to revolve about its own axis in twenty-four hours forty minutes; and Venus, according to Bianchini, in twenty-four days and eight hours; but, according to the opinion of Caſſini, it is performed in twenty-four hours and a few odd minutes. When this planet precedes the ſun, ſhe is called Lucifer, or the Morning-ſtar; and when ſhe ſets after the ſun, ſhe is named Veſperus, or the Evening-ſtar. As for Mercury, we are not certain whether he turns about his own axis or not.

Of the Sun.

The ſun, or rather the earth, is more regular in its motions than any of the other planets; at leaſt, according to appearance, he continually moves in the ecliptic circle, and never wanders from it. The circle deſcribed by his daily motion is parallel to the equator; and his apogee is about the ſeventh degree of Cancer, at which point he is at the greateſt diſtance from the earth. His perigee, where he is neareſt the earth, is
about

about the seventh degree of Capricorn; while he is near the former, he must of necessity move somewhat slower, and when near the latter, a little faster; whence it comes to pass, that he is seven days longer in his motion from September to March, than from March to September. Some perhaps may wonder the weather should be so much colder when the sun is nearer the earth than it is when he is farther from it. To solve this difficulty, it must be observed that in the winter the sun is elevated much less above the horizon than in the summer, and consequently, that his rays fall more obliquely on that part of the surface of the earth which we inhabit. Besides, he continues a much shorter time above the horizon. He advances about a degree every day from west to east by his own proper motion; and as there are 360 degrees in the æliptic he passes through them in 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes. Hence the common year consists of 365 days; and the remaining hours and minutes make about a day in four years; for which reason in that space one year is called Bissextile, and consists of 366 days. But, because this is eleven minutes too much for every year, they amount in 400 years to three whole days; for which reason astronomers have judged proper to retrench three days in every 400 years, and to leave out the Bissextile the first year of every century. Upon this account the year 1700, according to the New Stile, was not Bissextile no more than the years 1800 and 1900 will be.

Of the Moon,

Though the moon seems to be much greater than all the other planets, except the sun, it is nevertheless the least of all; and that which makes her appear so large, is because she is much nearer the earth; for she is only 60 diameters of the earth from it in her apogee and 56 in her perigee. She is no more than equal to a fiftieth part of the globe of the earth. The moon is an opaque body, having no light but what she receives from the sun; and the different manners in which she turns towards the sun, are the causes of what we call the phases of the moon: These are generally said to be four, namely, the new and full moon, and the first and last quarter. The new moon is when she is in conjunction with the sun; and she being at that time between the sun and the earth, the enlightened part must be towards the sun, and consequently she cannot shine upon us. But, as she moves forward from the sun, a portion of the enlightened part will appear to us, which increasing daily, till she has performed a fourth part of her revolution, she will then arrive at her first quarter. After this she proceeds till one half of her revolution is performed, and then she is in the full, and in opposition to the sun. Then she draws nearer the sun again till she has passed three parts of her revolution, and then she is in her last quarter. In the first part of her course the enlightened side is towards the west, and in the latter towards the east.

The moon performs her revolution through the zodiac in twenty-seven days and about eight hours; but as the sun during that time proceeds twenty-seven degrees forward, the moon must be about two days in overtaking him; from whence it follows that from one new moon to another, there are twenty-nine days and twelve hours. The lunar year

consists of twelve of these new moons, and the lunar months of twenty nine and thirty days alternately. The whole year contains 354 days, and consequently is eleven days less than the solar year. The Turks and other Mahometans reckon their time by these years, upon which account their high festivals are always kept at different parts of the solar year.

The proper motion of the moon is in a circle, which cuts the ecliptic in the points called the Nodes. This circle is a little distant in the other parts from the ecliptic, for which reason the sun is not eclipsed every full moon; but only when she is near her nodes at those times. The eclipses of the moon happen only when she is at full, and likewise near either of her nodes; for then the earth comes between the sun and the moon, and consequently the moon will be eclipsed. The moon happens to be in an eclipse much oftener than the sun, with regard to a particular place; for the moon being an opaque body which borrows her light from the sun, when the earth hinders her from being enlightened by the sun, she will appear eclipsed wherever she is visible: but it is not the same with the sun; for the moon, being much less than he, may appear eclipsed to people in some parts of the earth, and not in others. This may be readily conceived by putting one hoop of a hog-head into another; for this will give a true notion of the declination of the orbit, or path of the moon, from the circle of the ecliptic. The most distant parts of these hoops may be about three or four inches asunder; and then one will represent the ecliptic, and the other the orbit of the moon; likewise, the places where they cut each other will represent the nodes of the moon, called the Dragon's Head and Tail. The first is, when the moon passes the ecliptic from the south to the north; and it is called the Ascending or North Node, or more usually, the Dragon's Head. The other is at the passage of the moon across the ecliptic, from north to south, and is termed the Descending and South Node, or the Dragon's Tail. These nodes are not fixed, but are continually moving backwards, and consequently are sometimes in one place and sometimes in another.

On the celestial globe there are fifty constellations, of which twelve are in the zodiac, and called signs; twenty-three in the north part, and fifteen in the south. Astronomers allow the breadth of the zodiac to be sixteen degrees; that is, eight on the north side of the ecliptic, and eight on the south. This and the other circles are best represented in what is called an armillary sphere, for there the zodiac in particular will appear in its proper dimensions with the twelve signs engraven thereon. The names of the six northern signs are Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, and Virgo; and the six southern, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, and Pisces.

But to be more particular, an armillary sphere is a machine composed of several circles, and a small globe in the middle to represent the earth. These circles are ten in number, of which six are great, namely the equinoctial, the zodiac, the meridian, the horizon, and the two colures; four small, viz. the two tropics, and the two polar circles. The first are called great, because they cut the sphere into two equal parts; and the others are termed small, because they divide it into two unequal parts. However, every circle of the sphere is supposed to be divided into 360 degrees, each degree into 60 minutes, and each minute into

INTRODUCTION.

v
60 seconds. We have already taken notice of the zodiac, and therefore shall proceed to the other circles.

Of the Equinoctial.

The Equinoctial in the heavens, or Equator on the earth, is a great circle, ninety degrees distant from the poles of the world; and to understand what these are, the world is supposed to turn round an axis, which may be readily conceived, by viewing an artificial sphere. The points by which it enters and goes out, are called poles, derived from a Greek word, signifying to turn; because the whole machine of the universe is supposed to turn upon these two points. The Equinoctial is so named, because it divides the world into two equal parts; and when the sun is in this circle, there is then an equality of days and nights all over the world: hence these points are called the equinoxes. The principal use of this circle is to divide the world into two equal parts, as above, and that in which the arctick pole is found, is called the Northern half; and that in which the antardick pole is placed, is the Southern half.

Of the Meridian.

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 thro' the zenith and 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 the other stars appear above the horizon. As there are an infinite 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 towards the East or West; but if we pass in a right line Northwards or Southwards, 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 Meridian in a globe is to shew when it is noon or midnight at the place to which it is applied; and to divide the visible hemisphere into two parts, namely, into oriental and occidental. On the same circle they reckon the greatest altitude or elevation of the stars and planets above the horizon. It also determines the right ascension of the stars upon the equinoctial, and the longitude of places upon the earth; for they are both nothing more than an arch of that circle, reckoned with regard to the stars from the equinoctial colure; and with respect to the places upon the earth, from the first Meridian to the Meridian of the proposed place. It also serves to determine the declination

of the stars, and the latitude of towns; both the one and the other being an arch of the Meridian, counted from the equinoctial to the star, or town proposed; for what is called declination in astronomy, is the same as latitude in geography. On this circle the elevation or height of the pole is taken, which is an arch of the Meridian, reckoned from the horizon to the pole, and is always equal to the latitude, whose complement is the height of the equinoctial above the horizon. The horizon and the Meridian taken together, divide the heavens into four parts, of which the first is the superior oriental, the second the superior occidental, the third the inferior occidental, and the fourth the inferior oriental.

Of the Horizon.

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. This circle in a globe is the largest of all; and the meridian is inclosed therein with all the rest of the sphere. Besides, it is immoveable, and on the circumference are marked the degrees of the twelve signs of the zodiac, the days of the twelve months of the year, and the thirty-two winds; and they are of equal use with regard to spheres and globes. In the natural sphere, the Horizon is the great circle, that seems to join the earth or sea with the heavens, and which bounds and terminates our sight. Each particular place has its Horizon fixed and immoveable, and yet we change it every step we take; but every one is in the center of his own Horizon. The poles of this circle are in the zenith or the point directly over our heads, and in the nadir, which is directly opposite thereto.

The Horizon is divided into a rational and sensible; the rational is that which may be conceived to pass through the centre of the earth, and divide the world into two equal parts, the one the upper, and the other the lower. The sensible Horizon, though nearly as great as the rational, is, however, named a small circle, parallel to the former, which touches the surface of the earth at the very place whereon we stand; but it does not divide the heavens into two equal parts like the rational, and yet the difference between them is almost insensible. The rational Horizon makes several angles with the equinoctial, according to the position of different places, and they are likewise distinguished by several names, according to the different positions of the sphere.

The Horizon divides the world into two hemispheres, as just observed; whence it follows, that it is always day in the one and night in the other. It determines the rising and setting of the stars, the length of day and night, the beginning of twilight and the dawn of the day, both which begin when the sun is eighteen degrees below the Horizon. These degrees likewise serve to determine the duration of twilight and the dawn of the day; for neither the day nor the night are perfect till the sun is entirely risen above the Horizon, or fully depressed below it. It also distinguishes the cardinal points of the world, and where the Meridian and Horizon cut each other is the north and south; and those where the Horizon cuts the equator, are termed east and west. By the help of these the remaining twenty-eight points are also determined, there being thirty-two in all, as above-mentioned.

In spheres and globes, the rational Horizon is generally represented by a great circle, into which the grand or brazen meridian enters; and there is some breadth allowed, that there may be room to mark several things on the three different circles it generally contains. As for instance, the principal winds are on that next the outside; the months in the middlemost, and on the innermost the signs of the zodiac answering to every month.

The sphere or globe may be placed in three different manners with regard to the Horizon: whence comes the distinction of the right, oblique, and parallel sphere. The right sphere is when the poles of the world are in the Horizon, and the zenith and nadir in the equinoctial. In this position of the sphere, the circles described by the motion of the sun are divided by the Horizon into two equal parts. And in this case the days and nights will be always equal throughout the year, and the inhabitants will perceive the sun pass twice a year directly over their heads; besides, there is no part of the heavens that will not become visible to them; and they may perceive all the stars make their appearance successively.

The parallel sphere is that wherein the Horizon is parallel to the equinoctial, and whose zenith and nadir are in the poles of the world. In this position of the sphere, one half of the ecliptic will always be above the Horizon, and the other half below it. This is the case of those who live directly under the poles; for they will see the sun for six months together above the horizon, and he will be six months below it; consequently the day will continue six months without reckoning twilight, which will continue four months; for after that begins the sun, which will be two months in ascending to the horizon. If to these four months of twilight, are added the light of the moon during the two months of entire night, the length of its appearance, which will be one month in the whole, the inhabitants will have but a single month of entire night; because this luminary in that time performs two of its rotations round the earth, and they will see it shine during a fortnight each time. Besides, some ingenious authors have affirmed, that the twilight is much greater at or near the poles, than in any other part of the earth. And if so, these people will have the much greatest part of the year the benefit of light of one kind or other; though it is certain they never can see above one half of the heavens.

The oblique sphere is that which has an oblique Horizon; and in this position of the sphere, all the circles will be cut unequally by the Horizon, except the equinoctial. This position agrees to all people that inhabit any part between the equator and the poles, for which reason there are no equal days and nights in any place, except at the time of the equinoxes; and consequently, throughout all the rest of the year, the length of the day will be greater or less than the night. This inequality of the days and nights is, because their Horizon cuts the diurnal circles of the sun into unequal parts; and the inhabitants will see a part of the heavens more or less great, according as the pole is more or less elevated above the Horizon.

The two colures are two great circles that cut each other at right angles to the poles of the world. One of these is named the equinoctial colure, because it passes by the two sections of the equinoctial

and ecliptic, that mark the points of the equinoxes. The other is termed the solstitial colure, because it cuts the equinoctial in the points called the solstices. The first of these happens when the sun begins to touch Aries, or Libra, and the second when he enters Cancer and Capricorn. These two circles serve to divide the heavens into four parts, and the year into four seasons.

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 twenty-three degrees and a half. The sun describes these tropics about the 20th day of June, and the 21st day of September. 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, these points are called the winter and the summer tropics, as also the southern and northern; and they are as it were the two barriers beyond which the sun never passes. They include that part of the earth usually termed the torrid zone; and they mark upon the Horizon the four collateral points, which are the summer east and west, and the east and west of winter. Likewise the difference from the same points determines the sun's greatest amplitude of rising and setting.

The two polar circles are distinguished by the names of the arctick and antarctick; and they are circles parallel to the equinoctial, described by the poles of the ecliptic, about those of the world, by the revolution of the primum mobile, or first mover. They are termed polar, because they include the poles of the zodiac in their circumference, or rather, because they are near the poles of the world. They serve to bound the frigid and temperate zones, and include the space of the frigid zones, comprehended between those circles and the poles of the world. They likewise include, with the two tropics, the two temperate zones. They also mark on the two colures, the interval comprehended between the poles of the world, and the poles of the ecliptic, which is equal to the greatest declination of the sun, that is, 23 degrees and 29 minutes. The two tropics, and the two polar circles together, divide the heavens and earth into five zones or bands; namely, the torrid, the two temperate, and the two frigid zones. The equinoctial lies in the middle of the torrid zone, and the poles give the middle of the frigid. Besides these circles just described, there are several others of great use in astronomy; such as the circles of longitude of the stars; those of latitude of the same; the circles of right ascension, as well as those of oblique ascension and declination.

Of the Circles supposed to be described on the Terrestrial Globe.

As the sun, as well as the heavens, seems to turn about the earth, geographers have transferred to the terrestrial globe the greatest part of the

the circles of the sphere; for which reason the earth has its poles, its axis, its equator, its zodiac, its meridian, its horizon, its tropics, and polar circles; but with regard to the colures, they have rejected them as useless.

The two poles of the earth are the two points of the surface through which the axis of the world is supposed to pass; and the axis of the earth is a line drawn through the center of the earth, correspondent to that in the heavens. The equator is a great circle on the surface of the globe, over-against the equinoctial in the heavens. It cuts the globe into two equal parts, the one north and the other south. The zodiac of the earth is a great circle, which answers to the zodiac in the heavens, or rather the ecliptic, and is divided into twelve signs. Its greatest distance from the equator is 23 degrees 29 minutes, as above. Its tropics are lesser circles at the same distance from the equator, and the polar circles are those of the smaller kind, at the like distance from the poles. The horizon is a great circle which divides the globe into two hemispheres, the upper and the lower, as has been already observed. The horizon of the globe may become the horizon of any particular people; and what is called rectifying the globe, is to make the horizon of the globe become the horizon of the place; which is done by putting the place under the grand meridian, and elevating the pole above the horizon to the same height as the latitude of the place.

The meridian is a great circle which passes by the poles of the terrestrial globe, and cuts the horizon at the north and south points. Each place has its different meridian, as before-mentioned; and the meridian divides the globe into two parts, the one eastern and the other western. The first meridian, as has been before observed, is arbitrary, and may be placed where-ever a person pleases; but let it be placed where-soever it will, the longitude of a place is the distance between the first meridian and the meridian of the place; or otherwise it is the arch of the parallel comprehended between the first meridian and the meridian of the place. The latitude of a place is the distance between the zenith of that place and the equator, and it is either north or south. It may also be said to be the elevation of the pole of the place above the horizon. Thus with regard to Bristol, as the arch of the parallel comprehended between the first meridian and the meridian of Bristol is the longitude, it follows that the degrees of longitude should be reckoned upon parallel circles. In like manner the latitude of Bristol being an arch of the meridian comprehended between the equator and the zenith of Bristol, the degrees of latitude must be reckoned on the meridians; that is, on the great circles which pass through the poles.

Hence it may be readily perceived, what longitude and latitude are, and that the degrees of latitude are all equal. They contain about 69 English statute miles, which are equal to 60 minutes or 20 marine leagues; but those of longitude, on the contrary, have no where that extent, except under the equator;—for they continually diminish as they approach the poles, according to the following table:

Lat.	Min.	Sec.	Lat.	Min.	Sec.
0	60	0	46	41	40
1	59	56	47	41	0
2	59	54	48	40	8
3	59	52	49	39	20
4	59	50	50	38	32
5	59	46	51	37	44
6	59	40	52	37	00
7	59	37	53	36	88
8	59	24	54	35	26
9	59	10	55	34	24
10	59	0	56	3	32
11	58	52	57	2	40
12	58	40	58	31	48
13	58	28	59	31	0
14	58	12	60	30	0
15	58	0	61	29	4
16	57	40	62	28	8
17	57	20	63	27	12
18	57	4	64	26	16
19	56	44	65	25	20
20	56	24	66	24	24
21	56	0	67	23	28
22	55	36	68	22	32
23	55	12	69	21	32
24	54	48	70	20	32
25	54	24	71	19	32
26	54	0	72	18	32
27	53	28	73	17	32
28	53	0	74	16	32
29	52	28	75	15	32
30	51	56	76	14	32
31	51	24	77	13	32
32	50	52	78	12	32
33	50	20	79	11	28
34	49	44	80	10	24
35	49	8	81	9	20
36	48	32	82	8	20
37	47	56	83	7	20
38	47	16	84	6	12
39	46	36	85	5	12
40	46	0	86	4	12
41	45	16	87	3	12
42	44	36	88	2	4
43	43	52	89	1	4
44	43	8	90	0	0
45	42	24			

On the globes and maps of the world the degrees of longitude are marked on the equator, and those of latitude on the brazen meridian; but on particular maps the longitudes are always at the top and bottom, and the latitudes on the sides to the right and left.

Of the Divisions of the Earth formed by the Circles of the Globe.

The tropics and polar circles form the first division of the earth into zones and shadows; and the meridians and circles of latitude produce a second, with the parallel circles of those of longitude.

As the tropics and polar circles divide the heaven into five parts, they may be said to do the same on the earth. Thus the torrid zone is comprehended between the two tropics, and contains 47 degrees or 940 marine leagues, and the inhabitants are named Amphiscians, because they have their shadows turned sometimes towards one pole, and sometimes towards the other. The two temperate zones are comprehended between the tropics and the polar circles, and contain the same number of degrees each. The people that inhabit them are termed Heteroscians, because they have their shadows at noon turned always the same way; that is, always towards the north or south poles. The two frigid zones are included between the polar circles and the poles, and have only half the breadth of the former; that is, twenty-three degrees and a half, which answer to 470 marine leagues. Those who live within these limits are called Periscians, because their shadows always turn round about them, according to the different motions of the sun.

As the polar circles and tropics divide the earth into five zones, and form a three-fold diversity of shadows; the same may be said with regard to the difference of longitudes and latitudes, which form a three-fold distinction among the inhabitants of the earth. Those who live in the same latitude, in the same hemisphere, and at the distance of 180 degrees of longitude, are called Perioecians; and are in the same climate, but the hours are opposite; for when it is noon at one place, it is midnight at the other. Those who live in equal degrees of longitude and latitude in different hemispheres, are called Antœcians; that is to say, opposite inhabitants; and these have opposite seasons; that is, when it is winter at one place, it is summer at the other, and the contrary. The Antipodes are those who live diametrically opposite to each other, having equal latitude and longitude; but with a difference of 180 degrees of the latter, and a different name with respect to the former: these have not only their seasons, but days and hours opposite to each other.

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 greatest day is no more than twelve hours, and that, in proportion as we advance towards the polar circles, the days of each climate increase half an hour, till we arrive at the polar circles; for then the longest days consist of twenty-four hours. Thus there is twenty-four climates in all on each side of the equator. Some, after this, talk of climates of months; but this is so useless a distinction, that it is not worth the reader's notice. However, it will not be improper to observe, that the spaces of the half-hour climates, if they were marked on the globe, would become narrower as they advanced near the poles. 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 sixteen hours long, we need only subtract twelve 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 or any other climate.

Of the Operations which may be performed with the assistance of a Globe.

To rectify the globe for a particular place, such as London, the north pole must be elevated to the same height: as for instance, 51 degrees 32 minutes, in the same manner as has been already taught, and then London must be placed under the brazen meridian. And here it may be observed, that the number of degrees to which the pole must be elevated, is always equal to the latitude of the place. To find the longitude and latitude of a place, you must turn the globe till it comes under the brazen meridian, and then stick the point of a needle perpendicularly over it, and it will mark the latitude at the meridian, which will determine its longitude on the equator.

To find the place of the sun on an appointed day; as for instance, the eighteenth of August, seek this day on the horizon, and you will find it answer to the 23^d degree of Leo, in the circle of the signs. Afterwards seek for the same degree in the zodiac of the globe, and that will be the place of the sun on the eighteenth of August; that is, the sun will be in that degree of the celestial zodiac, which answers to that of the terrestrial zodiac. To find on what day the sun passes perpendicularly over a place in the torrid zone, you must observe whether it be in that zone or not. Suppose the place to be Goa, which lies in the 16th degree of north latitude, you must put it under the brazen meridian, and turn the globe about, and see what degrees of the zodiac will pass under this latitude; and you will find two; namely, the thirteenth degree of Taurus, and the seventeenth degree of Leo; then when the sun comes to the thirteenth degree of Taurus, that is, on the 3^d of May, and to the 17th degree of Leo, on the 11th of August, it will be perpendicular at Goa.

To know the rising and setting of the sun on a proposed day; as for instance, on the 15th of May at Paris: elevate the pole 48 degrees 50 minutes, and then seek the place of the sun on the 15th of May, which will be in the 24th degree of Taurus. Put this place under the brazen meridian, and the index of the hour circle to twelve. Turn the globe towards the east till the 24th degree of Taurus touch the horizon; do the same westerly, and observe the hour on the horary circle, and you will see for the morning seven hours and a half, and seven hours and a half for the evening. By these means you may know the length of the day; that is, by adding seven hours and a half to seven hours and a half, and that will give fifteen hours. Besides, the number of half hours more than twelve will shew what climate the place lies in; but it will not be improper to observe, that these are now scarcely ever taken notice of by those that are conversant in this sort of learning.

To know what hour it is at one place when it is noon at another; as for instance, what hour it is at Vienna when it is noon at Paris: put Paris under the brazen meridian and the index of the hour circle to twelve; turn then the globe towards the west till Vienna comes under the brazen meridian, and the needle will shew what hour it is after noon. The globe is turned that way, because Vienna lies to the east, the space of fifteen degrees, or one hour. To know what hour it is in

any part of the earth, or any hour proposed as eight o'clock in the morning at London, you must proceed as you did before, this proposition being only a consequence of the former.

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 countries of the world, with regard to each other; for some are oriental, or towards the east, with regard to those that are occidental, or lie westerly of them. Thus England is to the west of France; and Poland is to the east of Germany; as also 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 south-west of France; and for the same reason, on the contrary, France will be north-east, with regard to Spain. The like may be said of any two other countries.

For the more readily finding upon the terrestrial globe the situation of places, with respect to the four cardinal points, you must consider that the equator, and the circles of latitude parallel thereto, precisely mark the places that are oriental and occidental of each other; and that the meridians will readily discover those that lie north and south of each other. Thus all places lying under the equator, or any of its parallels, are east and west of each other, and those that are seated under the same meridian, are north and south one of another. But all other places that are not seated in this manner, decline from the four cardinal points either more or less.

The circumference of the horizon is divided into thirty-two equal parts, by as many circles of position; and these same circles will represent the thirty-two winds that are of so great use in navigation. These winds are distinguished into the four principal or cardinal, four seconds, eight thirds, and sixteen fourths. The four principal are the east, west, north, and south; and the east and west are the two points of the rising and setting of the sun on the days of the equinoxes. These are called cardinal winds.

The four secondary winds are by some called collateral, lying exactly between the four former, and with them divide the horizon into eight equal parts. They take their names from the former; for that which is between the north and east is called the North-east; that between the north and west is named the North-west; between the south and east, the South-east; and that between the south and west the South-west. These are the eight principal winds.

The eight that are of the third sort lie between the former, and take their names from thence. Thus for that which is between the north and north-east is called the North, North-east; and that between the south and south-east is called South, South-east; and so of the rest.

The sixteen remaining winds divide the former into two equal parts, and their names are likewise derived from them. Thus those which lie

nearest the four cardinal ; as for instance, between the north and the north, north-west, is termed North and by West : the next beyond the north, north-west, is called North-west and by North ; that which follows beyond the north-west is called North-west by West ; and, lastly, that after west north-west, is termed West and by North. These are the names which are in one quarter of the compass ; from whence the rest may readily receive their proper denominations.

Of the Measures made use of in Geography.

The distance of places is measured by an arch of a great circle of the terrestrial globe, by means of which the number of degrees between one place and another may be readily known ; and these degrees being multiplied by the number of leagues, or miles, each degree contains, according to the custom of the country where any one happens to be, the product will shew how many leagues or miles are contained in this distance. Thus there are 60 marine or Italian miles in one degree ; which is the same thing as 20 marine leagues. The English measured or statute miles require about 69 and a quarter to make a degree. The Russian werst or wurst contains 3504 English feet, and there is about one hundred and four or five to a degree. There are about 56 Arabian miles in a degree, and 25 common French leagues ; but the great French leagues are the same as the marine. Fifteen German miles make a degree, and about 19 Dutch miles. Polish miles are the same as the marine leagues ; but there are seventeen and a half Spanish marine leagues in a degree. Common computed Scotch miles are 40 in a degree, as well as the Irish ; and there are 10 Hungarian miles in the same space. There are 12 Swedish and Danish leagues in a degree ; and those of Switzerland are of the same length. An Indian goss is of the same length as a common French league ; but there are only 12 goss to a degree in the same country. Besides these settled measures, there are others, called by some stations, and of these there are three in a degree ; stages or days journeys have only two in the same space.

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, Yorkshire. *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 shews the two surfaces of the whole terrestrial globe, cut, as it were, in two by the first meridian ; as also the maps which describe some principal part of the globe ; such as Europe, Asia, Africa, and America : and even kingdoms ; as for instance, Poland, Spain, Italy, Great Britain, and

and the like. 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 earth 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 earth, and others to the water.

A continent, called by some Terra Firma, is a large part of the earth, which comprehends several countries not separated by any sea; thus Europe is a continent.

An island, or isle, is a portion of the earth entirely surrounded with water.

A peninsula, or chersonese, is a quantity of land which is only joined to a continent by a neck of the same, it being every where else encompassed with water.

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

A promontory is a high part of land, which advances or stretches 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 British and Irish Seas; but, in general, every part of the ocean may be called the sea; and it is still more general, when the terrestrial globe is said to consist of land and sea.

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

A bay is said to differ from a gulph 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 gulph; and it may be also larger than some gulphs; as for instance, the Bay of Biscay; though it must be acknowledged 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 good anchorage, and where vessels, in some sense, are sheltered from the wind.

A strait is a narrow passage which joins two seas, two gulphs, or a sea and a gulph; such as the Sound, near the Baltic; and the straits of Gibraltar, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean.

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; and there is another near it, called the Lake of Aral, which has hardly ever been taken notice of by former geographers.

geographers, it being but a late discovery. It is about one third as big as the Caspian Sea, and several rivers are now known to run into it, which by former writers were said to fall into the Caspian Sea. Smaller lakes are those of Ladoga, Geneva, and several others to be mentioned hereafter.

A river is a stream of water that has its source from a spring, which always keeps running till it falls into some other river, or into the sea.

A general Account of the most remarkable parts of the Terrestrial Globe.

The terrestrial globe, as has been already observed, may be divided into two parts, namely, the land and the sea. The land contains the old world, the new, and the parts unknown. The ancient world includes the continent and the islands. The continent contains Europe, Asia, and Africa.

In Europe, towards the north, is Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Muscovy or Russia. About the middle, from west to east, France, Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, and Poland. And towards the south, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Turkey in Europe.

The north part of Asia contains Russia, Siberia, and Muscovite Tartary. In the middle, from west to east, is Turkey in Asia, Persia, Grand Tartary, Thibet, and China. Towards the south is Arabia, the Mogul's country, and India on this side and beyond the Ganges.

In Africa, to the north of the equator, are Barbary, Egypt, Negroland, Guiney, Nubia, and Abyssinia; and to the south of the equator, are Congo, the country of the Hottentots, and many others not entirely discovered. Here it will be proper to observe, that the principal countries are only taken notice of to avoid too great a repetition of what is contained in the body of the Dictionary.

Of the Islands.

The islands are divided into those of Europe, Asia, and Africa. The islands of the ocean are Great Britain, Ireland, Iceland, and the isles of the Baltic Sea. In the Mediterranean, from east to west, Majorca, Minorca, Maltha, Sicily, Sardinia, Corfica, Candia, Corfu, and the islands of the Archipelago.

The islands of Asia, in the Ocean, are the Maldives, Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, and Borneo, called the isles of Sunda, the Moluccas, the Philippines, and the Mary-Anns. More towards the east are the isles of Formosa and those of Japan, and in the Mediterranean, are Cyprus and Rhodes.

The islands of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean, are the Canaries, the islands of Cape de Verd, of St. Thomas, Ascension, and St. Helena. To the east of Africa are Madagascar, the Isle of Bourbon, Mauritius, and the islands of Comora.

The *New World* contains the continent and the isles. The continent is divided into North and South America; and the northern part comprehends Canada, New England, Maryland, Virginia, Nova Scotia,

New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Carolina, Georgia, and the other part of Florida: add to these, New Mexico, California, and Mexico, or New Spain. South America comprehends Terra Firma, or Golden Castile, Peru, Brazil, Paraguay, Chili, and Terra Magellanica. The islands to the west or in the South Sea, are those of Solomon, and many others. Those to the east, from north to south, are Newfoundland, the Western Islands, the Luccays, and the Caribbee Islands, or the West Indies.

The islands and land towards the North Pole, some parts of which are not fully discovered, are Greenland, Spitzbergen, and Nova Zembla. Those places between the equator and the southern Pole, not fully discovered, are New Guiney, New Britain, Carpentaria, and New Holland. Near the South of America is Terra del Fuego, and several other places.

The principal isthmus's of the world are, the isthmus of Corinth, which joins the Morea, formerly Peloponnesus, with Greece: the isthmus of Precop, that joins Little Tartary to Crim Tartary.

The most remarkable isthmus in Asia, is that of Tenefferim, which unites the peninsula of Malacca with the kingdom of Siam in India beyond the Ganges.

In Africa is one extremely remarkable, already mentioned, which is the isthmus of Suez, that joins Asia to Africa, and is about 75 miles over. Different monarchs were formerly tempted to join the Ocean with the Mediterranean, by cutting a canal across. Some pretend they abandoned this work for fear the lower part of Egypt should be laid under water.

In America the principal isthmus is that of Panama, which joins the north part of America to the south

Of the Sea.

The sea is divided into that which surrounds the continents and the interior; that is, that which is almost enclosed and surrounded by the continent.

That of the Old Continent has four different names, according to the four cardinal parts of the world; namely, the Northern or Frozen Ocean, the Eastern or Indian Ocean, the South or Ethiopic Ocean, and the Western or Atlantic Ocean.

The exterior sea of the new continent preserves the general name of Sea, viz. that of the North, which washes the eastern part of America; and the South Sea, or Pacific Ocean, which is between Asia and America, and to the west of the latter.

The interior seas of our continent are the Mediterranean, the Baltic Sea, the White Sea, or Gulph of Russia, between Finland and the port of Archangel; the Black, or Euxine Sea; the Sea of Marmora, formerly the Propontis; the Sea of Zabach, or Azoph, anciently the Palus Meotis, near the Black Sea; the Caspian Sea, which is more properly a lake; the Red Sea, or the Arabian Gulph; the Gulph of Persia, between Arabia and Persia.

The interior seas, near America, are the Vermillion Sea, near California; the Gulph of St. Lawrence, near Newfoundland; and the Gulph of Mexico, between North and South America.

The principal gulphs in the world are, the Mediterranean Sea, the Baltic Sea, and the White Sea in Europe. In Asia there are the Gulph of Bengal, the Persian Gulph, and the Arabian Gulph, commonly, but improperly termed the Red Sea; for that known by that name to the ancients, is the sea to the south of Arabia.

There are two in America, viz. the Gulph of Mexico, between North and South America; and the Gulph of California, or the Vermillion Gulph.

A strait is a narrow passage which joins two seas, two gulphs, or a sea and a gulph, as before-mentioned; and these the most remarkable, are the Straits of Magellan, in South America; and Hudson's Straits, in North America. The first separates South America from Terra Australis; and the second, North America from the arctic lands. The most remarkable straits of our continent are those of Gibraltar, between Africa and Europe, at the entrance into the Mediterranean Sea. The strait of Bab-el-mandel is between Asia and Africa, and joins the Arabian Gulph, or Red Sea, to the Ocean. There is also the strait called the Sound. The most famous lakes in Europe are those of Ladoga and Onega, on the confines of Russia; the Lake of Geneva in Switzerland: besides which, there are others of less account. In Asia there is the Caspian Sea, which, having no communication with any other, is accounted only a lake. To the east of it is the Lake Aral, which, as has been already observed, is nearly one third as big as the Caspian Sea itself. There are several other large lakes which lie to the east of this; but none are so large as the lake Baikal. Geographers mention another large lake to the south of the former, called Chemoy; but this is imperfectly known. In Africa there are several of these mentioned in the maps, but of these we know so little, that we shall forbear giving any description of them. However, there is one now pretty well known in Abyssinia, from whence the river Nile proceeds, and which is very considerable. In South America there are lakes, but neither their names nor extent have been ascertained. But in North America there are many, as the Lake Superior; those of Huron, Michigan, Erie, and Ontario; besides the lakes of Assinboels and Christinaux, which some think to be larger than any of the former.

The most noted rivers in Europe are, the Thames in England; the Torneo in Sweden, at the bottom of the Gulph of Bothnia; the Volga, or Wolga, in Russia; the Danube, which runs a considerable way through Germany, and ends its course in Turkey in Europe; the Donn, or Tanais, in Russia; the Boristhenes, or Nieper, in Poland; the Rhine in Germany; the Loire in France; the Po in Italy; and the Tajo in Spain.

In Asia the principal rivers are, the Tigris and Euphrates, in Turkey in Europe; the river Sind, or Indus, and the Ganges in India; the Kian and Hoan in China; and the Jelisca and Oby in Siberia.

In Africa there are the Nile, whose source is in Abyssinia, which runs through the middle of Egypt to the Mediterranean Sea; the Niger in Negroland, of which some would have the Senegal and Gambia to be two branches; but this is uncertain. The Zaire is in Congo, and Cuama near the country of Hottentots.

In North America there are very considerable rivers; namely, St. Lawrence,

Lawrence, which has its course through Canada; and the Mississippi, which runs from North to South through Louisiana, and falls into the Gulph of Mexico. In South America there is the river of the Amazons, which some take to be the greatest in the world, and the river of Paraguay, or Plata.

Of the Religions of the World.

All the different religions in every part of the world may be reduced to four; Judaism, Christianity, Mahometanism, and Paganism. Judaism has two branches; Judaism, properly so called, and the Samaritan religion, which differs from the former in many particulars.

Christianity has three branches; that called the Roman Catholic religion; that of the Greek church, which is divided into different sects; and the Protestants. These last are divided into that of the Lutherans, the Calvinists, Anabaptists, Socinians, and Quakers. However, the church of England, which is the best constituted in the world, cannot properly be said to be any of these.

Mahometanism is divided into two sects; namely, that of Omar, followed by the Turks, Moguls, and the Mahometans of Africa; and that of Aly, son-in-law of Mahomet, followed by the Persians. There are Pagans over all the world except in Europe; but their religions are of different kinds, and so numerous that it is impossible to describe them all. Paganism is said to extend over one half of Asia, five parts in six of Africa, and nineteen parts of twenty of the inhabitants of America. The most extensive is that of Fo, which prevails over Thibet, or the western Tartary, the two peninsulas of the Indies, with seven parts in eight of the inhabitants of the Mogul's empire, China, and most of the Indian islands.

Christianity prevails all over Europe, and among all the European settlements in America; and it is still professed in many parts of the Turkish dominions; not to mention the converts made by the Portuguese in Africa and the East Indies.

The Jews are no longer a nation, and therefore Judaism cannot properly be said to be established any where; but as the Jews themselves are spread all over the old continent, their religion is still kept up among them. They are said of late to have got footing in America; but they are so few in number they are not worth notice.

Mahometanism prevails all over the Turkish empire in Europe and Asia, Little Tartary, Arabia, Persia, Great and Little Bocharia, the Mogul's empire, many of the Indian islands, and the northern and eastern coasts of Africa; insomuch that some pretend to tell us that it is six times more extended than Christianity.

Of the different Languages.

Some geographers inform us, that there are fifteen general languages; namely, the Latin, Teutonic, the Sclavonian, the Greek, the Arabian, the Tartarian, the Chinese, the African, or Bereberan, the Ethiopian, that of the Negroes, the Mexican, the Peruvian, the

Taphuyan, the Guayran, and the Calibayan. These five last are spoke in America; but are not so general as these authors pretend; for even in North America, which is best known to the Europeans in general, there is so great a variety, that it would be very difficult to enumerate them all. The same may be said of the language of the Negroes; for there is no person whatever who has sailed along the coast of Africa from the river of Senegal to the Cape of Good Hope, but must have met with a great number of tongues not understood by their neighbours; even in those small districts to which the Europeans have given the name of kingdoms. The same may be said of the inhabitants of the eastern coast of Africa from the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Bab-el-mandel.

The Latin is now a dead language, though it continues to be taught in schools all over Europe. Some would have the Teutonic to be the natural language of Germany, Scandinavia, and the British islands, they being only different dialects of the same tongue. However, some affirm the Celtic, or Keltic, was the original and general language of Europe; and that it still prevails in the north of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

The Slavonian is said to be the original of the Dalmatian, Bosnian, Albanian, Servian, Bulgarian, Moldavian, Bohemian, Silesian, Polish, Russian, Mingrelian, and Circassian.

The Greek was extended where-ever its empire prevailed, as did the Latin throughout the Roman empire, and which, in some measure, swallowed up the Greek; however, this last is still spoken, though corruptly, in the southern part of Turkey in Europe; that is, in ancient Greece, and the islands of the Archipelago, as also in Natolia in Asia. The Arabic is spoken, or at least understood in Arabia, Turkey in Asia, Persia, and India; and likewise in Barbary, Egypt, Zara, Nubia, and Zanguebar.

The Tartarian is understood in Great Tartary, Muscovite Tartary, and in some parts of Turkey in Asia, the Mogul's country, and China. The Chinese is not only spoken in China, but in some parts of India, and many of the islands of Asia.

The Latin tongue, as was observed before, is now a dead language; but there is still a strong tincture of it in the Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese languages. It has also furnished not only the English, but almost all the languages in Europe with a great number of words; and even the Greek is generally made use of in our technical terms, because arts and sciences were in some sense derived from the Grecians. But we must not forget the Chaldaic, from which the Western Syriac, the Hebrew, the Arabic, and the Abyssinian languages are derived. The Malayan tongue prevails over a great part of India beyond the Ganges, and many of the islands near it. There is still another, called the Manchew, which prevails in the eastern parts of Tartary; besides twenty-two more, of which specimens were given by Strahlenberg, who was thirteen years a captive in Siberia. After all, there is no doubt to be made but there are many others of which we have not the least account; therefore that of all the languages spoken at present in different parts of the world, must needs be very imperfect; not to mention that there are many countries whose coasts have been touched upon by navigators, whose languages are entirely unknown.

Of the different Inhabitants of the Earth.

Though there is a great variety of complexions, or colours of the skin, in different parts of the world, yet they may all be reduced to four; namely, the white, the black, the tawney, and the red. Among the whites, may be reckoned the Europeans, the inhabitants of Natolia, Armenia, Georgia, the inhabitants of Persia near the Caspian Sea, some of the Tartars, and the Chinese in the northern parts of China.

The people are tawney in Barbary, Egypt, Zara, Sahara, and Zanguebar; that is, in the north parts of Africa; as also the inhabitants of Asia in Syria, Diarbec, Arabia, the southern provinces of China, and in some of the most eastern islands of Asia. Many of the Indians are yellowish, but not so perfectly as to deserve being placed in a distinct class.

All the Americans, except the Eskimaux, are red, which appears more or less bright, according to their different manner of living and being exposed more or less to the inclemency of the air: besides, it is almost an universal custom to daub themselves over with bears-grease or oil, which, in some measure, conceals their real complexion; therefore it is no wonder that travellers have affirmed that their colour is olive. But where they are more civilized, and have been prevailed upon to cloath themselves, they are all of a bright red copper colour; and, which is very remarkable, have no hair on any parts of their bodies, except their head, where it is black and coarse, like horse-hair. Some have observed, that they employ their women to pull off their beards by the roots; and in this most geographers have blindly copied each other. However, it is now well known, from the relations of the most intelligent and curious travellers, who have been in different parts of America, that they have not the least sign of a beard; and therefore they could not be deprived of them in that manner. Besides, we have had Americans here in England, whose beards must have appeared, if they ever had any; because it is well known, that if you pluck up as many hairs by the roots as you please, they will all grow again, which every one has it in his power to experience.

The Africans in general are all black, except those above-mentioned; and these, as some pretend, were originally colonies from different parts of Europe and Asia. The hair of their heads is curled like wool, and this without any exception, unless on the eastern coasts of Africa and Madagascar, where Arabians have settled among them; and even in these places the skins continue black, and their hair, though long, always curls. There are a great many blacks in Asia, particularly in India on this side the Ganges; but their hair is long and strait. Some would have these to be only of an olive complexion, because they are not quite so black as the Negroes; but be this true or false, it is of very little moment.

The visages of the inhabitants of different parts of the world are also very different; for some are very frightful, such as the Laplanders, the Eskimaux, and more particularly the Samoiedes. As for the Europeans, their features are well known to every one, and in general, they are

the most beautiful of all mankind, except the inhabitants of Georgia in Asia, who are thought to have the best complexions, and the most handsome faces in the world. The Spaniards and Portuguese are not so fair as some other Europeans, which is thought to be owing to their mixture with the Moors, who originally came out of Syria and Arabia. The inhabitants of the peninsulas of India, though their complexions are so dark, have generally European features; whereas the blacks of Africa have almost universally thick lips and flat noses. There might be many other distinctions between the people of different countries; but as they more or less approach in their aspect to those already mentioned, they need not be particularly taken notice of; for as for the inhabitants of New Guiney and New Holland, though they always have their eyes almost shut, and a tooth wanting in the upper jaw before, yet this is only an accidental difference.



O F T H E

G O V E R N M E N T and T R A D E

O F

E N G L A N D.

THOUGH it is common in books of geography to insert a superficial account of the divisions and peculiarities of the different countries of the world, yet as this has been already done in the body of this Dictionary, it would be altogether unnecessary to give a short account here of what has been fully treated of already. All that seems to be wanting to complete this work relates to the government and trade of England, of which we shall now give a more particular description.

Of the Ecclesiastical Government and Courts.

The convocation formerly, at least, had the principal part of the ecclesiastical government; for this is a national synod of the clergy assembled together, to consider of the state of the church, and to call those to an account who have broached new opinions, inconsistent with the doctrines of the church of England. But in a late reign, they having been thought to proceed with too great severity against the delinquents of this kind, they have not been permitted to sit any long time since. However, they are called together at the same time as the parliament, by the authority of the king, who directs his writs to the archbishop of each province to summons all bishops, deans, archdeacons, &c. to meet at a certain time and place. The convocation consists of one proctor sent from each cathedral and collegiate church, and two from the body of the inferior clergy of each diocese. The upper house in the province of Canterbury consists of the archbishop, who is president, and twenty-two bishops; and the lower house is composed of all the deans, archdeacons, and proctors, as above; in all, one hundred and sixty-six. The archbishop of York may likewise hold a convocation at the same time.

King Henry the VIIIth's chapel, at Westminster, is generally the place of meeting for the province of Canterbury; and York for the province of York. The first business of the lower house is to chuse a prolocutor, who is presented to the upper house by two of the members; one of them making a speech in Latin, and the prolocutor another; to which the archbishop returns an answer in the same language.

Under these two archbishops there are twenty-four bishops; that is, twenty-one in the province of Canterbury, and three in the province of York. These have all the title of lords, on account of the baronies annexed to the bishoprick; and they take place of all other barons, as well in parliament as in other assemblies. The first of these is the bishop of London, who is dean of the episcopal church of that province; the next is Durham, and then Winchester; but all the rest take place according to the seniority of their consecrations.

The business of a bishop, according to his episcopal order, is to ordain priests and deacons, to consecrate churches and burying-places, and to administer the rites and ceremonies of confirmation.

The jurisdiction of a bishop relates to the probation of wills; to grant administration of goods to such as die intestate; to take care of perishable goods, when no one will administer; to collate benefices; to grant institutions to livings; to defend the liberties of the church; and to visit his own diocese once in three years. Besides these, there are many other particulars which our room will not permit us to mention.

The court of Arches is the most ancient consistory of the province of Canterbury, and all appeals in church matters are directed to this court. The processes run in the name of the judge, who is called Dean of the Arches; and the advocates who plead in this court must be Doctors of the Civil Law. The court of audience has the same authority as this, and the archbishop's Chancery was formerly joined to this. The Prerogative Court is that wherein wills are proved, and administrations taken out.

The court of Peculiars, relating to certain parishes, have a jurisdiction among themselves for the probate of wills; and therefore are exempt from the bishop's courts. The see of Canterbury has no less than fifty-seven of these Peculiars.

The court of Delegates is so called, because it consists of commoners delegated or appointed by the royal commission; but it is no standing court.

Besides these, every bishop has a court of his own, which is held in the cathedral of his diocese, and is called the Consistory-court. Likewise, every arch-deacon has his court as well as the dean and chapter of every cathedral.

Of the Parliament of Great-Britain.

This august body consists of two houses, one of which is called the house of lords, and the other the house of commons. Before the union, the house of lords consisted of the spiritual and temporal peers

of England; and the house of commons of 513 knights, burgesſes, and citizens. But ſince the union, there are ſixteen peers of Scotland added to the houſe of lords, and 45 commoners to the houſe of commons. The firſt of theſe are choſen before the fitting of every new parliament, by the peers of Scotland, out of their own body.

The deſign of parliaments is to maintain the conſtitution, to ſupport the dignity of the crown, and to keep inviolable the privileges of the people. They are alſo to raiſe ſubſidies, to make laws, and to redreſs all publick grievances. The power of calling a parliament, and of adjourning and proroguing the ſame, is entirely lodged in the ſovereign.

The fitting of the parliament is appointed by the king's proclamation, with the advice of the privy-council; and in chuſing a new one, writs are iſſued out by the lord chancellor to the lords, to appear at the time and place appointed. Writs are alſo ſent to the ſheriffs of every county, commanding them to ſummon the electors, to chuſe as many knights, citizens, and burgesſes, in their reſpective counties, as are to fit in the houſe of commons. The writs for Scotland are directed to the privy-council, for ſummoning the 16 peers, and for electing the 45 members.

No judge, ſheriff, or clergyman, can be elected; and no gentleman, unleſs he has 600l. a-year. Formerly parliaments met at different places in the kingdom; but of late they aſſemble at Weſtmiſter, at what was formerly called St. Stephen's chapel.

When the king comes to parliament, the uſher of the black rod is ordered to call the commons up to the houſe of lords, where they ſtand without the bar, and the king commands them by the lord chancellor, to chuſe one of the members for their ſpeaker, and to preſent him ſuch a day. The choice being made by a majority of votes, at the day appointed, he is preſented to the king in the houſe of lords, between two members for his approbation. The lord chancellor, or keeper for the time being, is always ſpeaker for the houſe of peers. Since the reformation, no Roman Catholic can ſit in either houſe, till he has firſt taken the oaths.

Though the number of the houſe of commons is ſo great, yet 300 are commonly reckoned a full houſe; and there can be no buſineſs done if there are leſs than forty. At the firſt meeting of the parliament, they always appoint ſtanding grand committees, for privileges, elections, grievances, trade, and religion.

The chief buſineſs of the parliament is to revive and abrogate old laws, and to make new ones; but whenever a new law is propoſed, it muſt be firſt put in writing, and then it is called a bill; but the commons have only the power of introducing money-bills. Before any bill can paſs into a law, it muſt be read three ſeveral times in each houſe, except a bill of indemnity, which requires only once reading. The leave of the houſe muſt be obtained to bring in any private bill, and the houſe muſt be acquainted with the ſubſtance of it, either by motion or petition. After it has been read the firſt time, the ſpeaker recites an abſtract of the bill, and puts the queſtion, whether it ſhall be read a ſecond time, or not. But if a bill comes from the houſe of lords, ſo much favour and reſpect is ſhown, that if it be ſpoken againſt
in

in the first reading, the speaker puts the question for the second reading before it is rejected, if that should be the case. Bills are seldom read twice the first day, unless upon very extraordinary occasions, and require the utmost expedition. Upon the second reading, if none speak against the bill, and several for it, the speaker may put the question for engrossing it.

When debates arise upon the second reading, and they are over, the house commonly calls for committing the bill to the committee of the whole house, or to a select committee. Sometimes it may happen, the bill may be recommitted before the speaker puts the question for engrossing. After a bill has been engrossed, it is to be read a third time, in order to have it passed. But when any debate happens after it is over, the speaker holds the bill in his hand, and says, As many as are of opinion that this bill should pass, say yea; and as many as are of the contrary opinion, say no. Upon which he informs the house, whether the yea's or no's have it. But when the thing is doubtful, two tellers are appointed for each side, one to number the yea's and the other the no's; however, the question is first put, which of these shall go out of the house, and this is called dividing the house. After the numbering them is over, the tellers declare to the speaker the number of yea's and no's; upon which all return to their places. If the no's have it, the bill is said to pass in the negative. But if it passes in the affirmative, they order it to be sent to the house of lords for their concurrence.

When a bill is sent by the lords to the commons, they send none of their members, but only masters in chancery, who deliver the bill to the speaker. When there is a disagreement in the houses about a bill, a conference is demanded, which is held in the Painted-chamber. In voting in the house of lords, they begin with the lowest baron, and so proceed to the highest peer; who each for himself says Content, or Not content; and if the voices are equal, the negative carries it. After an adjournment of either house, they may resume the business they were upon, but after a prorogation they cannot, for then the sessions is ended. Every one knows, that after a dissolution of the old parliament, a new one must be elected in the manner mentioned above.

Of the Courts of Justice.

The courts of Justice, sitting at Westminster, are opened four times a year, that is at Easter, Trinity, Michaelmas, and Hilary terms. There are four courts, namely, the courts of Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas, and the court of Exchequer, not to mention that of the dutchy of Lancaster, because that only takes cognizance of all the causes relating to the revenue of this dutchy, which has been long annexed to the crown; the chief judge of this court is called the Chancellor of this dutchy.

The Court of Chancery is a court of equity, and designed to relieve the subject against cheats, breaches of trust, and other oppressions,

to temper the rigour of the law. However, the remedy has often proved worse than the disease, on account of the length of time before the cause has been determined. The chief judge is the lord-chancellor, or lord-keeper; and the form of proceeding is by bills, answers, and decrees; and the witnesses are examined in private: however, it must be observed that the decrees of this court are only binding to the persons of those concerned in them; for they do not affect their lands and goods; and consequently, if a man refuses to comply with the terms, they can do nothing more to him than send him to prison. This court is not like others, which have no power except in term-time; for this is always open; and if a man be sent to prison, the lord chancellor, in any vacation, can grant a Habeas Corpus, if he sees there is reason so to do. He may also at these times grant prohibitions.

The lord chancellor has twelve assistants, called masters in Chancery, whose business is to take affidavits or depositions upon oath, concerning any matter for which an oath is required by the rules of the court, and they have an office in Chancery-Lane. They also examine accounts depending on this court, of which they make their report in writing. Besides these, there are several masters extraordinary, to take affidavits in the country.

The master of the rolls is the principal of the twelve, and he has the custody of all charters, customs, commissions, deeds, and recognizances; which being made on rolls of parchment, gave occasion to his name, and the repository of them is called the Rolls; here all the rolls are kept since the beginning of the reign of Richard III. This is a great officer, and usually hears causes in Chancery, when the chancellor himself is absent. He keeps a court at the Rolls, where he hears and determines causes that come there before him; he has the gift of the six clerks offices, and those possessed of them are next in degree to the masters in Chancery. Their business is to enrol all patents, commissions, licences, pardons, and other instruments that pass the great seal. When the master of the rolls sits in the house of lords, his place is next to the lord chief justice of England, upon the second woolfack. Besides what is said above, the court of Chancery has the power of sending out commissions for charitable uses, and of enquiring into all the frauds and abuses which have been committed in the disposal of all charities throughout the kingdom, and can oblige the trustees to perform their trust, according to the intent of their respective donors. Under the six clerks there were formerly sixty, but now there are ninety; and these, with their under-clerks, perform the business of their office.

The Court of King's Bench is the highest court in England, in common law, except the house of Lords in Parliament. All pleas are brought into this court between the king and the subject, such as treason, felonies, breach of peace, and any kind of oppression. This court has also power to examine and correct the errors of all the judges and justices of England, in their judgments and proceedings: this not only in pleas of the crown, but in those that are really personal and mixed, except only in the Exchequer. There are four judges belonging to this

court, the chief whereof is stiled the lord chief justice of the King's Bench; and, according to an act of parliament lately passed, all the judges are to hold their places, notwithstanding the demise of the crown, but with the same restriction as formerly; that is, while they do nothing to occasion the forfeiture of their places. None can be a judge in this court except a serjeant at law. All matters of fact, relating either to civil or criminal causes, are determined in the court of King's Bench by a jury.

The Court of Common Pleas is so called, because the pleas usually here debated are between subject and subject. None but serjeants at law may plead in this court; and here all civil causes real and personal are usually tried, and real actions are pleadable in no other court. Likewise, no fines can be levied or recoveries suffered, except in this court at Westminster, at a judge's chamber, at the assizes, or by a special commission out of chancery. There are four judges also belonging to this court, the first of whom is called lord chief justice of the common pleas.

The Court of Exchequer consists of two courts, one of which tries causes according to law, and the other according to equity. The court of equity is held in the exchequer chamber, before the lord treasurer, the chancellor of the exchequer, the lord chief baron, and the three barons of the exchequer; besides a cursitor baron. But the two first sit very seldom, and the five last almost always. Here are tried all causes relating to the king's revenue, namely, such as relate to accounts, disbursements, customs, and fines imposed. All judicial proceedings according to law, are only before the barons; but the court of equity is held as above.

There are assizes and sessions held in the different counties of England, for the more easy distribution of justice; and the assizes are courts kept twice a-year. The twelve judges are commissioned by the king for this purpose, and this they call going the circuit. At these assizes all civil and criminal causes may be determined; the first is called Lent assizes, soon after Hilary term, and the other called the summer assizes, after Trinity term. There are six of these circuits, besides those in Wales, in which principality two distinct judges are appointed; and both in England and Wales all causes are determined by a jury. The jury are chosen by the sheriff of the county, and they are only directed in points of law by the judges.

The commitment of malefactors is generally made by a justice of the peace, who examines witnesses to the fact upon oath. If the evidence is plain, he makes a mittimus, and sends the malefactor to the county goal, where he continues till the next assizes or sessions.

There are justices of the peace in every county, designed to keep the peace thereof; and such of them that the king is supposed to have greater confidence in, are called justices of the quorum; because in their dedimus's there are these words, *quorum A. B. unum esse volumus*; the meaning of which is, that no business of consequence must be transacted, unless with the concurrence of one of these. Their office is to call before them, examine, and commit to prison all, thieves

thieves, murderers, vagabonds, and all disturbers of the peace of what kind soever.

The Quarter Sessions are so called from the meeting of the justices every quarter of a year, at the shire or other chief town in their respective counties, where they have a power of trying all criminal causes in the same manner as at the assizes, though they commonly confine themselves to facts of a lesser degree of guilt.

There is a sheriff appointed for the execution of laws in every county, except Westmoreland and Durham, who is nominated by the king every Michaelmas term. His office is to execute the king's mandates, and all writs directed to him out of the king's courts. He also impanel juries to bring causes and criminals to trial, and is to take care that the sentences both in civil and criminal affairs be duly executed. He appoints an under-sheriff, stewards of courts, bailiffs of hundreds, constables, and jaylors, and has many men, in rich liveries, to attend upon him on horseback at the reception of the judges, and during the assizes.

The office of high-constable, petty constable, headborough, or third-borough, is to execute the warrants and orders of the justice of the peace; but the high-constable only disperses them upon some occasions to the petty constables.

Every city and corporation in England may chuse their own magistrates, which may be either a mayor, or a bailiff, with aldermen, common-councilmen, or capital burgeses; and these regulate all affairs which immediately belong to their respective corporations. Likewise, some cities have counties, and a power of trying all malefactors taken in their counties; but this is seldom undertaken without the assistance of one or more of the twelve judges. Some of these officers during their magistracy are justices of the peace: these are commonly the mayor and an alderman or two: but they cannot exercise their power out of their own liberties.

The lord-lieutenants and deputy-lieutenants had formerly a more considerable power and influence than they have at present, and they are chosen by the king himself out of the principal peers of this kingdom. Their business was to arm, array, and form companies, troops, and regiments; and the men so raised were called the militia. But this having been seldom done of late, on account of the standing forces kept continually in pay, these forces became in a great measure useless. However, it having been found necessary, during our last war with France, to have a militia properly regulated and disciplined, for the defence of the country against all foreign invasions, an act of parliament was made, by which they are put under new regulations, and in consequence whereof a new militia has been actually raised in most parts of the kingdom. The officers are to be men of fortune, and the private men are to be raised by balloting; but these last are to be changed every three years. This has put the kingdom into such a state of defence, that we can now venture to send our regular forces abroad upon any emergent occasion; and it is not improbable but these last, in times of peace, will become entirely useless.

Besides the courts already mentioned, there are Court-Leets and Court-Barons, which properly belong to the lords of the Manors, who appoint stewards to hold them in their name. The first is a Court of Record, it being reputed the King's Court, because its authority is derived from the crown. It is kept twice a year, and in it enquiry may be made of riots, and other criminal matters; but all great offences must be certified to the justices of assize.

A Court Baron is incident to every Manor, though the other is not so, and is so called from the Lord of the Manor, who was anciently stiled baron; all tenants belonging to the Manor are summoned to this Court; here part of them are sworn for a jury, and here the steward sits as judge. The jury is directed to enquire after the decease of copyholders and free-holders, and to bring in their next heir, and also of the encroachments of any tenant. Likewise here they make orders and laws among themselves, with a penalty for transgressors, payable to the lord of the Manor. There are also Sheriff Courts, and Hundred Courts, held every month in all parts of England, where small causes are determined. A Court of Conscience has been long held in London, for the recovery of small debts under forty shillings; there has been some erected in Westminster, and other out-parts about London; as also in two or three towns in the country, and it is thought from time to time they will be erected elsewhere. The officers called bailiffs of the hundred, and other bailiffs and serjeants, are appointed by the sheriff to execute writs, to distrain goods, and to summon to the county sessions and assizes.

Of the Trade and Navigation.

Navigation in this kingdom was formerly greatly neglected to what it is at present, notwithstanding its vast advantage; for it enables the inhabitants of the country where it flourishes to export what they have, and to import what they have not. When it happens that we are in want of materials for the manufacturing any particular commodity, we can, by the means of our shipping, purchase them in other countries, and manufacture them at home; in consequence of which we employ more hands, and receive a national benefit by selling them again: those that have an adequate knowledge of the wants of other countries, and the means by which they may be supplied, have a fair opportunity of enriching themselves, by being the agents and carriers of the different sorts of goods from place to place. While we were strangers to navigation our country was thin of people, because we lived as it were upon the main stock. We had indeed a few staple commodities, and a very few manufactures, which were sold to foreigners at their own rates; but when navigation began to flourish, and we had vessels of our own, the face of affairs soon began to change; and we brought home the product of other countries at a small expence, in comparison to what they cost us formerly: we likewise disposed of our own commodities at much higher rates. We procured manufacturers from different places,
some

some of which taught us to weave in a much better manner, others to dye, and others again to fabricate a great variety of stuffs and silks. From the Germans we learned watch and clock work; the art of making glass from Italy; and from the Dutch the method of casting types for printing. In short, by navigation we have received so many benefits and improvements, that it would require a small volume to recite them all.

At present a trade is carried on to the Turkish dominions and the Levant, by the Turkey company, and the commodities we send to those parts are lead, tin, iron, broad-cloth, and long ells; not to mention French and Lisbon sugars, as well as bullion. We take in return great quantities of raw silk, which serves for making stockings, galloons, gold and silver lace; and it is also proper for the warp for any kind of silk. We import also grogram, yarn, dying stuffs of various kinds, drugs, soap, leather, cotton, fruits, and oil.

To Italy we carry tin, lead, pilchards, herrings, salmon, cod, and various kinds of East-India goods; besides some of our own manufactures, such as broad-cloth, long ells, bays, druggets, camblets, leather, and other things. We import from thence wine, oil, soap, olives, dying-stuffs, as well as silk, raw, thrown, and wrought. From the king of Sardinia's dominions, we have the fine silk called Organzine, which is thrown by an engine. We have long had a remarkable one of these at Derby, and for some time at two or three towns in Cheshire.

We send to Spain much the same sort of commodities as to Italy, many of which are exported from thence to their colonies in America. In return we have wine, oil, fruits, wool, indigo, cochineal, and other drugs; and in times of peace gold and silver, in specie or bullion: from whence it appears that these two countries are so necessary to each other, that it never can be for our interest to go to war with Spain.

The kingdom of Portugal takes from us almost all kinds of our commodities; we take from thence wine, oil, salt, and fruits. It is generally believed that the balance of trade with Portugal is greatly in our favour, and yet they have no reason to complain, because they would be at a loss to vend what we take of them at other markets; besides, as they send great quantities of our goods to Brazil, they are enabled from thence to draw an immense treasure yearly, which renders Portugal one of the richest countries in Europe.

In times of peace we export to France tin, lead, corn, horn-plates, and great quantities of tobacco, besides a little flannel; and we receive from thence brandy, wine, linnen, lace, and many other things; there being a trade carried on by smugglers, for which they convey to France gold, silver, and wool, to the great detriment of England. We send to Flanders, tin, lead, iron wares, sugar, tobacco, serges, flannels, and a few stuffs, for which we receive fine laces, linnen, tapes, inckles, and other goods of that kind. We had formerly large quantities of their cambricks; but at present these are prohibited, for which reason the trade is not quite so much against us as formerly.

We send to Germany tin, lead, tobacco, sugar, ginger, woollen manufactures of every kind, as well as all sorts of East-India goods. In return we have from thence tin plates, linnen, and several other things. However, in many places several of our manufactures are prohibited, and yet the balance of trade is thought to be considerably on our side.

With Denmark and Norway we have very little trade, except for a few coarse woollen-goods; for which reason we are forced to pay for most things we have of them. We have also a decaying trade with Sweden, for they buy little of us, and we purchase of them copper, iron, and naval stores; but it is hoped this disadvantage will be remedied in part, since we have allowed iron to be imported from our own plantations.

We send to Russia tin, lead, coarse cloths, long ells, worsted stuffs, and a great quantity of tobacco; and we import from thence tallow, furs, iron, pot-ashes, hemp, flax, linnen, coarse Russia cloth, and leather; this trade is carried on by a particular company, in a manner very beneficial to this kingdom.

To Holland we send almost all sorts of commodities, and manufactured goods, whether of our own, or imported from abroad; and from thence we receive vast quantities of fine linnens, tapes, jinkles, whale-fins, all sorts of spices, and various kinds of dying stuffs; upon the whole, the balance of trade must needs be of our side.

The African trade is of great advantage, for we not only send many of our own and the East-India manufactures, for the purchase of slaves, but we supply our several plantations with these last; and we also have from thence gold dust, red wood, ivory, palm-oil, malagueto, gum seneca, and many other valuable commodities.

The East-India trade is of very great consequence to this nation, and there have been several hot disputes about it, relating to its advantage or disadvantage; however, it is certain they purchase their goods at a very low rate, which are sold here extremely high. Some would have it entirely suppressed, but we are now so accustomed to several goods consumed in this nation, and particularly tea, that all attempts of this nature must needs prove abortive.

As for our own plantations and colonies abroad, every one is sensible of what vast advantages they are to England; for upon a moderate computation, Virginia only is worth to Great-Britain no less than 1,200,000 pounds a year. In times of peace there are more than 100,000 hogsheds of tobacco exported every year from this colony, and there are between 3 and 400 ships employed in the trade, with about 4000 seamen; and this alone will bring the above-mentioned sum to this nation.

All other colonies, settlements, and establishments, contribute their proportion, there being sent to all, more or less, linnen, silks, India goods, wine, and other foreign productions; besides cloth, coarse and fine, serges, stuffs, bays, hats, household goods, haberdashery-ware,
hose,

hose, bills, nails, adzes, knives, and other iron ware; biscuit, flower, stockings, shoes; and, in short, every thing else that is made or manufactured in England.

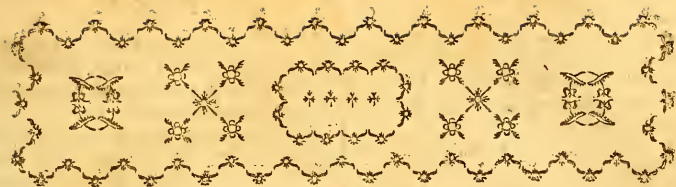
The late treaty of peace has added a large increase of territory to our colonies in America: Canada, the two Floridas, and that prodigious extent of land contained between the Apalachian mountains and the river Mississippi, form an amazing tract of country, and cannot fail of increasing the trade, riches, and power of Great Britain, if properly improved. By this large addition our dominions in America now comprehend a vast and delightful variety of climates, situations, natural products, and effects of art. They carry on a very flourishing trade both with their mother-country, and foreign nations; for besides the constant and useful intercourse they keep up with Africa, their ships are seen in the ports of Spain, Portugal, Italy, and even in the Levant; nor are they excluded the settlements of France, Spain, Portugal, and Holland. This, with their constant correspondence with each other, causes a lively circulation of trade, of which Great Britain is the moving principles, from whence it takes its rise, and where it all ultimately terminates.

Our ancestors could not comprehend how it was possible for a nation to grow more populous by sending out a part of its people. We have lived to see this paradox solved by experience, but we have not sufficiently profited by the event; since we now begin to think, that there is a danger of depopulating our own country, by encouraging new colonies, or increasing the old. If our colonies continue to find employment for a great number of hands, there is no danger of finding hands for the employment. That a rich, trading, and manufacturing nation should be in want of people, is a most absurd supposition; for it is as natural for people to flock into a busy and wealthy country, that has, by some accident, become thin of people, as it is for dense air to rush into those parts where it is rarefied. He must be a great stranger to this country, who does not perceive in it a vast number of people, whose removal from hence, if they could be of any service elsewhere, would prove of very little detriment to the public.

In short, we cannot bestow too much attention on our colonies, because we are sure our attention will be sufficiently rewarded. Foreign politics have indeed something more splendid and entertaining than domestic prudence; but the latter is always attended with infinitely more solid, secure, and lasting advantages. We already derive greater profits from our colonies than the Spaniards and Portuguese are able to draw from theirs, notwithstanding they abound with gold, silver, and precious stones! while ours are destitute of such dazzling and delusive wealth, but yield us what is of far more advantage. Our present intercourse with them is an emulation in industry; they have nothing but what arises from their own labour; and what we receive from them enters into our own manufactures, excites our industry, and increases our commerce; whereas gold is the measure or account, but not the means of trade: and it is found in nations, as it is in the fortunes of private men, that what does not arise from labour, but is acquired by other means, is never lasting. Such acquisitions extinguish industry, which is alone the parent of solid riches.

There seems to be a remarkable providence in parcelling out the dominions of the several European nations who act upon the stage of America. The Spaniard, proud, lazy, and magnificent, has ample space to expatiate in, a soft climate to indulge his love of ease, and a profusion of gold and silver to procure him all those luxuries his pride demands, but which his laziness would refuse him.—The Portuguese, naturally indigent at home, and enterprising rather than industrious abroad, has, like the Spaniard, gold and diamonds, but possesses them in a more useful, though less ostentatious manner.—The English, of a reasoning disposition, thoughtful and cool, men of business rather than of great industry, impatient of restraint, and lovers of a country life, have an extensive tract of the finest country; a noble field for the exercise of agriculture, and sufficient to furnish their extensive trade, without laying them under any great difficulties.—The French, active, lively, enterprising, and pliable, have, by an artful system of policy, rendered the islands they enjoy very flourishing.—The Dutch possess only a barren rock or two; but on these they display miracles of frugality and diligence, acquiring by their industry what other nations owe to the smiles of nature.





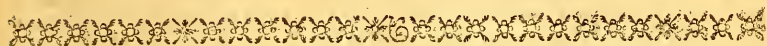
T H E

General Gazetteer;

O R, A

COMPENDIOUS GEOGRAPHICAL

D I C T I O N A R Y.



A A

A A

AA, a small river of Germany, in Westphalia, which rises near Munster, waters that city, and falls into the river Embs; over-against Greven.

AA, a small river of Dutch Brabant, that has its source on the confines of the country of Liege and Guelderland, waters the town of Helmont, and after having received several small rivers, falls into the Dommel, a little above Bois-le-duc.

AA, a river of Flanders, that rises in Picardy in France, beyond Rumilly-le-compté, runs N. E. through Artois; becomes navigable near St. Omer's, by means of sluices, passes on to Graveling, and falls into the English Channel.

* AA, the name of two small rivers in the United Provinces, that proceed from a morass named Bertang, in the territory of Drente, and unite in Westerwold, where they are called the Westerwold AA, and pass on till they fall into the gulph of Dollart, near the confines of the county of Embden;

* AA, or ALPHA, a small river of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich, waters the town of Gruningen, and falls into the lake Grieffensee, to the S. of the mouth of the river Glatt.

* AA, or ALPHA, a river in Westphalia, that has its source in the county of Lemgou, washes Detmold, passes on to Hervorden, and after that falls into the Weser, about eight miles above Minden. Some call it the Wehra.

* AA, or ALPHA, a small river of Westphalia, that rises in the county of Steinfort, runs through its whole length, waters the town of that name, and entering Sallant, joins the Vecht, a little below the small town of Omme.

* AA, a small river of Westphalia, that rises in the diocese of Munster, in the quarter of Ahas, waters the town of that name, and afterwards Goer, in the district of Twente, which it runs through, and enters that of Sallant, where it joins the Vecht, a little above the small town of Omme.

* **AA**, or **ALPHA**, a river of Switzerland, that rises in mount Brunig, in the canton of Underwald, crosses it from S. to N. waters Sarnen, and falls into the lake of Lucern.

* **AA**, or **ALPHA**, a small river of Switzerland, that rises in the canton of Lucern, near Sempach, forms two small lakes in its course, waters Lentzburgh, and falls into the river Aar.

AA, a large river in the dutchy of Courland, that rises in Samojitia, and falls into the bay of Riga.

AALBORG. See **ALBURG**, as also other words that begin with two **AA**'s, and not found here.

AALHEIDE, a large barren heath of Denmark, in North Jutland, between Skive and Kolding.

ABACH, or **WELTENBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, defended by a citadel, and seated on the river Danube, seven miles from Ratisbon. Lon. 11. 56. E. lat. 48. 53. N.

ABAKEN, a river of Siberia, in Asia, that falls into the Jenesi soon after it rises.

ABAKANSKOY, a town of Siberia, seated on the river Janeska; it was founded in 1707, and rebuilt in 1725; it is provided with artillery, and has a garrison. Lon. 94. 5. E. lat. 53. 5. N.

ABALAK, a town in Siberia, two miles from Tobolskoi, famous for an image of the Virgin Mary, constantly visited by a great number of pilgrims: the clergy carry it every year in procession to Tobolskoi. Lon. 64. 10. E. lat. 57. 1. N.

ABANO, a village in the territory of Padua, in Italy, famous for the warm baths near it. In one called Bagno di Fango, the patients are covered all over with the warm mud or slime, in hopes of a cure. Lon. 10. 7. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

* **ABARANER**, a town of Turcomania, in Asia, where the archbishop of Naktivan 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 Naktivan. Lon. 56. 30. E. lat. 39. 50. N.

* **ABASCIA**, a country of Asia, which may be said to be in Georgia, taken in general. It has Mingrelia on the E. the Circassian Tartars, or Black Circassia, on the N. and W. and the Black Sea on the S. It has very few towns, and those of little consequence; the inhabitants are called Abcassians, and are well made and strong; but live in continual dread of each other; because those that have most power seize as many as they can of the poorer sort,

to sell them to the Turks. Lon. from 39. to 43. E. lat. 43. to 45. N.

* **ABASCIA**, a river of Mingrelia, in Asia, which falls into the Fasso.

ABAZKAYA, a town of Asia, in Siberia, seated on the river Ischim. The church is surrounded with a wall, and guarded by dragoons. Lon. 69. 5. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

ABBEVILLE, a considerable town of France, in Lower Picardy, and capital of the county of Ponthier: seated in a pleasant valley, where the river Somme divides into several branches, and separates the town into two parts. A manufactory of woollen-cloth was set up here in 1665: they also make sail-cloth, coarse linen, and black and green soap. It carries on a good trade, by means of the river Somme, in which the tide rises six feet. It is 15 miles from the British Channel, 20 N. W. of Amiens, 52 S. of Calais, and 90 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 6. E. lat. 50. 7. N.

ABBEYBOYLE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon, and province of Connaught, 23 miles N. of Roscommon. Lon. 8. 32. W. lat. 53. 56. N. It is remarkable for an old abbey.

ABBEY-HOLM, a town in Cumberland, so called from an abbey built here by David king of Scots. It stands on an arm of the sea, and had a market on Saturdays; it has now a fair on October 29, for horses and horned cattle. It is 16 miles S. W. of Carlisle. Lon. 2. 38. W. lat. 54. 45. N.

ABBEY-MILTON, or **MIDDLETON**, an ancient but mean town in Dorsetshire, where there was formerly a low abbey. The market is come to nothing; but it has a fair on the Tuesday after July 25, for cattle and toys. It is 12 miles S. E. of Dorchester. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 50. 49. N.

ABBOT'S-BROMLEY, otherwise called **PAGET'S-BROMLEY**, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on Thursday before midlent Sunday, May 22, and August 24, all for horses and horned cattle. It is six miles E. of Stafford, and 128 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 2. W. lat. 52. 45. N.

ABBOTSBURY, a town in Dorsetshire, where there is a famous swannery; it has a market on Thursdays, and a fair, July 10. It is seven miles S. W. of Dorchester, and 133 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 17. W. lat. 50. 40. N.

ABCASSIANS, inhabitants of Asia, in Abascia: a brutish people, and much addicted to theft; living without law or religion.

* **ABENOW**, a mountain of Germany, in Suabia, in the principality of Fustenberg.

Berg, 23 miles from Friburg. Remarkable for the source of the Danube, and for giving name to a long chain of mountains, that extends from the Rhine to the Neckar, and from the Forest Towns to the city of Thorshelm.

ABENRADE, or **APENRADE**, a jurisdiction in the dutchy of Sleswick, in Denmark.

ABENRADE, a town of Denmark, in Sleswick, now in a flourishing condition, being twice as large as formerly, and built in a better taste: it is seated on a spacious open bay of the Baltick, surrounded on three sides by high mountains, that render the harbour secure. Lon. 10. 7. E. lat. 54. 52. N.

ABENSPURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, subject to the duke of that name: seated on the river Abens, near the Danube, 15 miles S. W. of Ratibon. Lon. 11. 38. E. lat. 48. 42. N.

ABERAVON, a town of Glamorgan-shire, in Wales, that had a market which is now disused. It is seated at the mouth of the river Avon, 19 miles S. W. of Cowbridge, and 194 W. of London. Lon. 3. 21. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

ABERBROTHIC, or **ARDEROTHOC**, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Angus, seated on the river Tay. It had a monastery, which was demolished at the time of the reformation; but there are yet magnificent ruins to be seen. There are two churches, one of which is half ruined. It has a pretty good harbour, advantageous for trade, and stands on a fertile plain. It is 15 miles N. E. of St. Andrew's, and 40 N. N. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 29. W. lat. 56. 36. N.

ABERCONWAY. See **CONWAY**.

ABERDEEN, a maritime place in the north of Scotland, divided into two towns, the old and the new. It was formerly a bishop's see; is now capital of the county; and has an university, which has produced several famous men. It has a harbour at the mouth of the river Donne, which belongs to old Aberdeen, and another on the river Dee that appertains to the new. There is a stone bridge of seven arches, over this last river. It is 84 miles N. E. of Edinburgh, and 58 N. E. of St. Andrew's. Lon. 1. 49. W. lat. 57. 10. N.

* **ABERDEENSHIRE** is comprehended in that of Marr; but sends two members to parliament.

ABERDOUR, a small town of Scotland in the shire of Fife, seated on the frith of Tay, 52 miles N. W. of Edinburgh,

ABERFORD, or **ABERFORTH**, a town in the west-riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesdays; and four fairs, on the first Wednesday in April, on the first Wednesday in May, on the first Wednesday in October, and on the Wednesday after St. Luke's day; which are all for horses, horned cattle, and sheep. It is 20 miles S. W. of York, and 180 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 53. 20.

* **ABERFRAW**, a town of North Wales, in the isle of Anglesey, formerly a place of great account, the kings of North Wales having then a palace here. Now reduced to a small village, though it has four fairs, on March 7, Wednesday after Trinity Sunday, October 23, and Dec. 11, all for cattle. It is six miles N. W. of Newburgh. Lon. 4. 30. W. lat. 53. 7.

ABERGAVENNY, a well-built town of Monmouthshire, containing about 500 houses, with two parish churches, and an old castle. It has two markets, on Tuesdays and Fridays; and three fairs, on May 14, for lean cattle and sheep; the first Tuesday after Trinity Sunday, for linnen and woollen cloth; and on September 25, for hogs, horses, and flannels. It is 16 miles W. of Monmouth, and 142 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 51. 50.

* **ABERGELY**, a village of North Wales, in Denbighshire, that has four fairs, on April 2, the day before Holy Thursday, August 20, and October 9, all for cattle. It is 5 miles W. by S. of St. Asaph. Lon. 3. 32. W. lat. 53. 19. N.

* **ABERGUILLY**, or **ABERGERLECH**, a village of South Wales, in Carmarthen-shire, with two fairs, on October 2 and October 27, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware. It is 12 miles N. by E. of Carmarthen. Lon. 4. 20. W. lat. 52. 10.

ABERNETHY, a town of Scotland, in Strathern, a district of Perthshire; seated on the river Tay, a little above the mouth of the Erne; formerly the seat of the Pictish kings; and afterwards the see of an archbishop, since transferred to St. Andrew's.

ABERYSTWITH, a town of Cardigan-shire, in Wales, seated on the river Riddal, near its confluence with the Isthwith, where it falls into the sea. It is but a small town, yet the market on Monday is considerable. It is 30 miles N. E. of Cardigan, and 199 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 4. 15. W. lat. 52. 30. 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 Ercoco and Suaguan, which is the capital, and the feat of a governor. It is very ſandy, and barren, being deſtitute of water. The inhabitants are Mahometans.

* **ABIAD**, a town of Africa, on the coaſt of Abex, ſeated on a high mountain, 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, or **ABINGDON**, a town of Berkſhire, which is a good thoroughfare, and pretty well built. It has a market on Mondays and Fridays; and the fairs are on the firſt Monday in Lent, June 20, September 19, and December 11; all for horſes and other cattle. It ſends one member to parliament, and is ſix miles S. of Oxford, and 55 W. of London. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 51. N.

ABIUL, a ſmall town in Beira, a province of Portugal, containing upwards of 1300 inhabitants. Lon. 17. 10. W. lat. 40. 20. N.

* **ABLAY**, a country in Great Tartary, ſubject to the Ruſſians: but their chief is a Kalmuck prince. Lon. from 72 to 83. E. lat. 51 to 54. N.

* **ABLIS**, a town of France, in the generality of Orleans.

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

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

ABO, a city of Sweden, and capital of Finland. It is ſurrounded with mountains, has a commodious harbour, and a biſhop's ſee, ſeated at the mouth of the river Aurojoki, near the gulph of Bothnia, 130 miles N. E. of Stockholm. Lon. 21. 28. E. lat. 60. 50. N.

ABO-FLOT, or **ABO-RUS**, 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.

ABOIM DE NOBREVA A COATO, a diſtrict of Portugal, in the province of Eſtreſodouro e Minho.

ABOUTICE, **ABUTISH**, or **ABOUIRE**, a town in Upper Egypt, in Africa, near the Nile, where there grows plenty of poppies, of which they make the beſt opium in all the Levant. It was formerly a

large, but now a mean place. Lat. 25. 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 Eſtremadura, on the river Tajo, belonging to a marquis of the ſame name. 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, containing between 2 and 300 inhabitants; the diſtrict belonging to it comprehends ten pariſhes. Lon. 7. 10. W. lat. 41. 20. N.

* **ABROLHOS**, dangerous ſhoals, about 50 miles from the coaſt of Braſil, and near the iſland of St. Barbe.

ABRON, a river of France, in the government of the Nivernois.

ABRUG-BANYA, a well inhabited town in Tranſylvania, ſeated on the river Ompay, 35 miles above Alba Julia, near which there are mines of gold and ſilver, and the mine court is kept here. Lon. 23. 24. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

ABRUZZO, a province of Naples, about 87 miles in length, and 62 in breadth. It is bounded on the E. by the gulph of Venice; on the N. and W. by the marche of Ancona, Umbria, and the campagna of Rome; and on the S. by the Terra di Lavoro and Molife. 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 Solmona is the capital. Beſides the Apennine mountains, there are two others, called Monte Cavallo and Monte Mayallo. The top of this laſt is always covered with ſnow. This country is fertile in corn, rice, fruit, and ſaffron; but the woods abound with bears and wolves.

* **ABSPERG**, a ſmall town in Suabia, in the Norgow, near Anſpach.

ARSTEINEN, a bailiwick beyond the river Memel, in the circle of Tapieu, 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 Leſſer Aſia, now the ſouthern caſtle of the Dardanelles at the Strait, joining the Archipelago to the Propontis. This Strait is otherwiſe called Gallipoli, and is two miles in breadth. Lon. 27. 26. E. lat. 40. 16. N.

ABYO, or **ARUYO**, one of the Philippine iſlands, in the Eaſt-Indies, between Mindinao and Luzon, where the Spaniards have

Have a fort. Lon. 120. 5. E. lat. 10. 0. N.

ABYSSINIA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N. by that of Sennar, or Nubia; on the E. partly by the Red Sea, and partly by Dancala; on the W. by Gorham and Gingiro; and on the S. by Alaba and Ommo Zaidi. It was formerly of greater extent than it is at present, because several provinces have revolted, and the Turks have made encroachments to the East. The land is fertile in many places, and the air is very hot, except in the rainy season, when it is very temperate. For four months in the year there are greater rains fall than perhaps in any other part of the world, which occasion the swelling of the river Nile, that has its source in this country. It contains mines of all sorts of metal except tin; but the inhabitants make no great advantage thereof. The fields are watered by several streams, except in the mountainous parts. The emperor, or king, is called Negus; and he has been commonly taken for Prester John. His authority is absolute, and he often dwells with his whole court in tents. However, Abyssinia is not without cities, as some pretend; for Gondar is a large place, where he commonly resides when he is not in the field. The inhabitants are black, or very near it; but they are not so ugly as the Negroes. Their religion is a mixture of Christianity and Judaism. The habit of persons of quality is a silken-vest, with a sort of scarf; but the common people wear nothing but a pair of drawers.

ACADIA, or **NEW SCOTLAND**, a country in North America, bounded by the river St. Lawrence on the N. by the ocean on the W. by the bay of Fundy, and the sea of Acadia on the S. and by New England on the W. It was ceded to the French by the treaty of Breda, in 1661; but being afterwards taken by the English, it was, by the treaty of Utrecht, yielded up to them, where they have planted a colony. It is a very fruitful country, and affords plenty of game, besides fish. Lon. from 63 to 70. W. lat. 43 to 46. N.

* **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 on the gold coast of Guinea, in Africa, affording the best gold, and in great plenty. There is a town or village of the same name. Lon. 18. 30. W. lat. 8. 30. N.

ACAPULCO, a considerable town of Mexico, in America, seated on a bay on the South Sea. The harbour is very commodious, and will hold near 100 vessels. Every year they send a rich ship to Manilla, one of the Philippine islands; and another returns annually from thence to the same port, laden with the best commodities of the East-Indies. One of these loaden with silver was taken by commodore Anson in the year 1743. Lon. 102. 29. W. lat. 17. 30. N.

ACARAI, a town of South America, in Paraguay, built by the Jesuits in 1624. Lon. 81. 5. W. lat. 26. 0. S.

ACERENZA, a small town of Italy, in the province of Basilicata, belonging to the kingdom of Naples, with the title of a duchy. It was formerly the see of an archbishop. Lon. 16. 5. E. lat. 40. 20. N.

ACERNO, a town of Italy, in the superior principality of Naples, with a bishop's see. It is 17 miles S. W. of Conza, and 12 N. E. of Salerno. Lon. 15. 46. E. lat. 40. 50. N.

ACERRA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro; seated on the river Agno, seven miles N. E. of Naples, and 20 S. W. of Benevento. Lon. 15. 10. E. lat. 40. 55. N.

ACHAIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, now called Livadia; of which Athens, at present named Saithines, or Setines, was the capital. See **LIVADIA**.

ACHAM, a country of Asia, in the East-Indies, bounded on the N. by Bouton, on the E. by China, on the S. by Ava, and on the W. by Patan and Jesuat, in Bengal. This country is very little known to the Europeans.

ACHEN, or **ACHEM**, a capital town of a kingdom of the same name, in the N. part of the island of Sumatra, in the East-Indies. This kingdom extends as far as the line, and contains many animals, trees, and fruits, unknown to the Europeans. The inhabitants are generally very superstitious. It has for a considerable time been a noted place for trade, and was formerly governed by a queen; but in 1700, a said, or preacher, had interest enough to obtain the government. It has nothing of its own but gold dust, which is exceeding good, for the Elephants teeth are brought thither out of the country. They punish theft very severely, and yet robberies and murders are very frequent among them. This town is seated by the side of a river, in a large plain, and the king's palace is in the middle of the town, being so well fortified that it commands

the whole. It stands on the N. part of the island, and is 450 miles N. W. of Malacca, and 1000 S. E. of Fort St. George. Lon. 94. 10. E. lat. 5. 30. N.

ACHERON, a river of Albany, in the Turkish empire, now called Delichi. The ancient poets made it one of the rivers of Hell.

ACHONRY, a small town of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, and county of Slego, seated on the river Shannon.

* **ACKEN**, or **ACHEN**, a small town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Magdeburgh. It has a good citadel, and stands on the river Eib, five miles below Desfaw.

ACHMETSCHET, a town in the peninsula of the Crimea, the residence of the Sultan Galga, eldest son of the Khan of Tartary. Lon. 51. 20. lat. 45. 0.

ACHYR, a strong town and castle of Ukraïn, subject to the Russians since 1667. It is on the river Uorsklo, near the frontiers of Russia, 127 miles W. of Kiow. Lon. 57. 40. E. lat. 49. 32. N.

ACIERNO. See **ACERNO**.

* **ACOMA**, a town of North America, in 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.

ACOMAC, a county of Virginia, in North America, being a peninsula; bounded on the N. by Maryland; on the E. and S. by the Ocean; and on the W. by the bay of Chesepesk. Cape Charles is at the entrance of the bay, being the most southern promontory of this county.

ACQS, a town at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains, in the government of Foix, in France, so called from the hot waters in these parts. Lon. 1. 40. E. lat. 43. 0. N.

ACQS. See **DAX**.

ACQUA, a town in the grand dutchy of Tuscany, where there are warm baths. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 43. 45. N.

* **ACQUA-CHE-FAVELLA**, a celebrated fountain of Italy, in Calabria-citerior, a province of Naples. It is near the mouth of the river Crata, and the ruins called *Sibari Rovinata*.

ACQUAPENDENTE, a pretty large town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Paglia; 10 miles W. of Orvieto, and 57 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 12. 17. E. lat. 42. 43. N.

* **ACQUARIA**, a small town of Italy, in Frigiana, a district of Modena, remarkable for its medicinal waters. It is 12

miles S. of the city of Modena. Lon. 11. 29. E. lat. 44. 24. N.

ACQUAVIVA, a small town in Terra d' Bari, a province in the kingdom of Naples, Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 41. 10. N.

ACQUI, a town in Italy, in the dutchy of Montferrat. It has commodious baths, is a bishop's see, and seated on the river Bormia; 25 miles N. W. of Genoa, and 30 S. of Casal. Lon. 26. 5. lat. 44. 40.

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

ACRE, or **ACRA**, a sea-port town of Paestina, in Asia. It was formerly called Ptolemais, and is a bishop's see. It was very famous in the time of the Crusadoes, and underwent several sieges, as well by the Christians as Saracens. It is now inconsiderable, and entirely supported by its harbour, which is frequented by several ships. It is 20 miles S. of Tyre, and 37 N. of Jerusalem. Lon. 36. 20. E. lat. 33. 40. N.

ACRON, a territory on the gold coast of Guinea, in Africa, bordering on the Fanynean country. The Dutch have a fort here called Fort Patience; and under it is the village, inhabited only by fishermen. The other inhabitants are addicted to husbandry, 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 farther inland, and a kind of a republick.

ACROTERI, a town in the island of Santorin, that lies in the sea of Candia. Lon. 26. 1. E. lat. 36. 25. N.

ACUMOLO, a small town in Abruzzo alterior, in the province of the kingdom of Naples. Lon. 19. 10. E. lat. 39. 30. N.

ADAMSHIDE, a district of the circle of Rastenburg, belonging to the king of Prussia, which with Dombrosken was bought in 1737, for 42,000 dollars.

* **ADAM'S-PIKE**, a high mountain of the East-Indies, in the island of Ceylon; on the top of which they believe the first man was created; and there is the shape of a man's foot cut out of the rock, about five or six feet in length, which they pretend is the print of his foot. And near this is a reef of rocks, which run over to the continent, called Adam's bridge; for they say it was made by angels to carry him over to the main land. However, we must observe, that these are European names,

names; for the first man is not called Adam by them.

* **ADANA**, an ancient, handsome, and agreeable town of Natolia, seated under the most charming climate in the world, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Choquen, 25 miles N. E. of Tarsus. Lon. 35. 42. E. lat. 38. 10. N.

ADDA, a river of Switzerland and Italy, which rises in mount Braulio, in the country of the Grisons, and passing thro' the Valteline, runs thro' the lake Como and the Milanese, falling into the Po near Cremona.

ADEA, a province of Anian, on the East coast of Africa. See **ADEL**.

ADEL, or **ADEA**, a kingdom of Africa, called also Zeila, from its capital town. It lies on the S. coast of the Strait of Babbelmandel. It seldom rains here, and yet the country is fruitful, being well watered with rivers. It abounds with wheat, millet, frankincense, and pepper; and the tails of their sheep weigh 25 lb. each. The inhabitants are Mahometans.

ADEN, formerly a rich and considerable town of Arabia the Happy, in Asia. It is seated by the sea-side; but has been ruined and abandoned for some years. Lon. 46. 30. E. lat. 12. 50. N.

ADENBURG, or **ALDENBURG**, a town of Westphalia, and dutchy of Berg, subject to the elector palatine. It is 12 miles N. E. of Cologne, and 17 W. of Bonn. Lon. 6. 46. E. lat. 51. 2. N.

ADERBIGAN, a province of Persia; bounded on the N. by Armenia Proper; on the S. by Irac-Agemi; on the E. by Ghilan; and on the W. by Cardistan. The principal town is Tauris. Lon. from 43 to 51. E. lat. 36 to 39. N.

ADERNO, a small place in the Val di Demona in the kingdom of Sicily. Lon. 15. 30. E. lat. 38. 5. N.

ADJAZZO, a handsome town and castle of Corsica, in the Mediterranean sea, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It is populous, and the soil is fertile in wine. It is 27 miles S. W. of Corte. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 41. 54. 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 then E. by Verona, in the territory of Venice, falling into the gulph of Venice, N. of the mouth of the Po.

ADIREITSAN, a province of Persia, in Asia, and part of the ancient Media. It is bounded on the N. by the province of Shirvan; on the S. by Irac-Agemi and Cardistan; on the E. by Ghilan and the

Caspian sea; and on the W. by Turcomania.

ADOLPH FREDERICK'S SCHACHT, a silver mine in Sweden, which from 1742 to 1747, produced a great quantity of silver.

ADON, a populous village, in the province of Stuhl-Weissenburg, belonging to Hungary. It lies in a fruitful country, near the river Danube. Lon. 19. 25. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

ADOUR, a river of France, which arises in the mountains of Bigorre, and running N. by Tarbes, thro' Gascony, afterwards turns E. and passing by Dax, falls into the bay of Biscay below Bayonne.

ADRA, a sea port town of Granada, in Spain, 37 miles S. E. of Granada, and 12 S. W. of Almeria. Lon. 4. 2. E. lat. 36. 42. N.

ADRIA, a town of Italy, which gives name to the Adriatick sea. At present it is very inconsiderable, though it has a bishop's see. It lies in the territory of Venice, 27 miles S. W. of Venice. Lon. 13. 15. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

ADRIANO A SIERRA, or mountain of Adriana, in Guipuzcoa, a subdivision of the province of Biscay, in Spain. There is a road over it to Alaba and Old Castile, which is very difficult: at its beginning there is a dark path of 40 or 50 paces cut through a rock; after which is the mountain that must be passed over, which is one of the highest of the Pyrennees. These mountains are little frequented; and there are no inhabitants, except a few shepherds who live in cottages.

ADRIANOPLE, a celebrated town of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on 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.

ADUELA, a mountain of Navarre, in Spain, lying between Pamplona and St. Jean de Pié de Port.

ADZEL, a poor place in the general government of Riga, belonging to Russia. Lon. 38. 5. E. lat. 56. 30. N.

ADZENOTA, a small town of Valencia, in Spain, seated on the mountains Pegna Golosa, where there are plenty of medicinal plants. Lon. 2. 16. W. lat. 39. 10.

ADELFORN, a gold mine in the parish of Alfneda, and in the district of Jonkioping, in the province of Smaland, in Sweden. It was first discovered in the year

1738; and there are ducats coined with its gold.

* **ADWALTON**, a village in the West-riding of Yorkshire; five miles S. W. of Leeds, with the following fairs; January 26, February 26, Thursday in Easter-week, Thursday fortnight after Easter, Thursday month after Easter, Whit-Thursday, and every Thursday fortnight after till Michaelmas; all for horses, sheep, pedlars, and tin-ware.

ÆGADES, or **ÆGATES**, three small islands; lying on the W. side of Sicily, opposite to the main land between Marsella and Trapani: their names are Levenzo, Favignana, and Maretama.

ÆGELSTAWIK, a good harbour, lying about half a mile from the town of Soderterledge, in Suder-torn, a district of Sudermanland, in Sweden.

ÆNGINA, one of the islands in the Archipelago. It lies in the bay of Engia, and the town of that name contains about 300 houses and a castle; and near it are the ruins of a magnificent structure, which was probably a temple.

ÆTHRA, a river of Sweden, that rises in the lake Alfuugan, and runs by Falkenburg, in South Halland, and falls into the sea.

AERSHOT, a town in the Netherlands, in the dutchy of Brabant, and capital of the dutchy of Aershot. It is seated on the river Demur, ten miles E. of Malines, or Mechlin, and eight N. of Louvain. Lon. 5. 4. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

AFRICA, one of the four principal parts of the world; bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean sea; on the W. and S. by the ocean; on the E. by the Red Sea and the Isthmus of Suez. It is in the form of a pyramid, whose base from Tangier to the Isthmus of Suez, is about 2000 miles. From the top of the pyramid, that is to say, from the Cape of Good-Hope, to the most northern part, is 4600 miles; and in the broadest part, that is, from Cape Verd to Cape Guard-a-fui, 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. The flesh of the animals is in general very good; and there are more wild beasts than in any other part of the world; such as lions, tygers, leopards, panthers, rhinoceroses, and elephants. There are also some animals peculiar to this country; such as the hippopotamus, or the sea-horse, whose teeth are so large that they serve

instead of ivory, and are much better than the rhinoceros, with two horns on its nose; and the most beautiful striped Zebra, which is esteemed a fine present for the greatest princes. As for the crocodiles, which were thought formerly to be peculiar to Africa, are now met with in other places, or at least, creatures so much like them, that it is hard to know the difference. Besides these, they have ostriches, camels, various sorts of monkies, and many other animals not to be met with in Europe. There are several desarts, particularly one of a large extent, which is almost without water; and whose sands are so loose, that, by means of a strong wind, they will sometimes bury whole caravans at a time. However, this is not quite without inhabitants, for there are wild Arabs, and other people, who rove from place to place, partly in search of pasture, and partly to lie in wait for the rich caravans that travel from Barbary and Egypt, to Negroeland and Abyssinia. There are many large rivers; but the principal are the Nile and the Niger. This last is thought by some to have its source near that of the Nile, and to run quite across Africa, from E. to W. and to fall into the Atlantick ocean in several branches, of which Senegal is the chief: but this is doubted by others, and not without reason. There are very high mountains in divers parts, particularly in Abyssinia and Barbary; in which last country is Mount Atlas, that separates Barbary from Biledulgerid, and runs from E. to W. Their religion is Mahometanism and Paganism, though there are Christians in some parts, as in Abyssinia, and among the European settlements. Africa is variously divided, according to different geographers: however, the best distinguish them by the names of Egypt, Barbary, Guinea, Congo, Cafferia, Abyssinia, Nubia, and Nigritia, with the islands that surround it. See these articles.

AFRICA, a sea-port town of Tunis, seated on the coast of Barbary, 70 miles S. of Tunis. This was taken by the emperor Charles V. who demolished the fortifications. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 36. 0. N.

AFWESTAD, a large copper-work belonging to the crown of Sweden, which lies on the Dala, in the province of Dalecarlia, in Sweden. It looks like a town, and has its own church. Here they make copper-plates; and it has a mint for small silver coin, as well as a royal post-house. Lon. 14. 10. W. lat. 58. 10. N.

AFWIOWARA, a village, in the district of *Kautekeino*, in Lapland, situated among

the mountains. It has a bailiwick and a court of justice. Lon. 26. 12. E. lat. 69. 20. N.

* **AGADES**, a kingdom of Negroeland, in Africa, with a town of the same name, tributary to the king of Tombut. It produces excellent fena and manna. Lon. 13. 10. E. lat. 19. 10. N.

AGATHA ST. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the ulterior principality, with a bishop's see. It is 20 miles N. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 46. E. lat. 40. 55.

AGATTON, a town of Africa, seated near the mouth of the river Formosa, on the coast of Guiney, 80 miles S. of Benin. Lon. 5. 6. E. lat. 8. 6. N.

AGDE, a populous town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Eraut, a mile and a half from its mouth, in the Gulph of Lyons; on which there is a small fort to defend the entrance. It is 17 miles N. E. of Narbonne, 30 S. by W. of Montpellier, and 400 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 20. E. lat. 43. 19. N.

AGDENAS, a small district of Norway, in the territory of Drontheim, into which the bay of that name runs.

AGDESIDE, a small district in the diocese of Christianland, in Norway. It contains the bailiwicks of Nidenas, Raabygdelaet, Listen, and Mandal.

AGEN, a rich, handsome, and ancient town of France, the capital of the Agenois, in Guienne with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Garonne, in a pleasant country, 26 miles N. E. of Condom, and 75 S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 44. 12. N.

AGENOIS, a district of France, in Guienne, whose capital is Agen. It is very fruitful.

AGER, a small town of Catalonia, in Spain, with the title of a viscount. Lon. 1. 50. E. lat. 41. 50. N.

AGGA, or **AGONNA**, a country on the gold coast of Guinea, in Africa, in which there is a very high hill, called the Devil's Mount, supposed to contain a great quantity of gold. The English have a fort here; and the village near it is inhabited chiefly by fishermen.

AGGERHUYS, the largest diocese in the S. part of Norway, and principal of the whole kingdom. In this diocese there is a castle of the same name, seated upon a mountain, and on the W. side of the bay, under which the town of Christiana lies.

AGGERHUYS, a town of Norway, and capital of a province of the same name,

which is full of mountains. It is 30 miles N. of Frederickshall, and subject to Denmark. Lon. 10. 30. lat. 59. 30. N.

AGGERO, one of the castles of Frederickstadt, in the diocese of Christianstadt, belonging to Norway.

AGGERS HERRED, a district of Christianland, and a diocese of Norway. It consists of three judicial places; namely, Afcher, West-Batum and Ager.

AGHRIM, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster, 13 miles S. W. of Wicklow. Lon. 8. 17. W. lat. 52. 45. N. It is famous for a battle fought in 1697.

AGINCOURT, a village of the French Netherlands, in the county of Artois: near this place Henry V. king of England, obtained a signal victory, with a handful of men, over the French in 1415. It is seven miles N. of Hedin. Lon. 2. 10. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

AGIRU, one of the four bailiwicks, in the island of Corfu. It lies to the W. and has 20 villages, with above 8000 inhabitants. The most remarkable place is a convent, called Paleo Castrizza.

* **AGMAT**, a town of Africa, in the province, and on the river of the same name, in the kingdom of Morocco. It is seated on the declivity of one of the mountains of Atlas, where the air is good, and the country fertile, 20 miles S. of Morocco. Lon. 9. 5. W. lat. 31. 40. N.

AGMONDESHAM. See **AMERSHAM**.

AGNEBAT, a town of Transilvania, ten miles N. E. of Hermanstadt, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 24. 10. E. lat. 46. 40. N.

AGNADELLOA, a village of the Milanese, in the territory of Como, famous for two battles; of which the first was fought in May 1509, and the other in August 1705. It is seated on the canal between Adda and Serio; five miles S. E. of Cassana, and 10 N. of Lodi. Lon. 29. 43. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

* **AGNANO**, a lake of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, surrounded with mountains.

AGNEREINS, a small place in the chatelany of Ville Neuve, belonging to the government of Bourgogne, in France. It was formerly the seat of the chatelany. Lon. 2. 5. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

AGON, an island in the N. part of Hellingland, a province of Sweden, with a good harbour, to which shipping resort.

* **AGOSTA**, a sea-port town of Sicily, with an excellent harbour. The greatest part of it was swallowed up by an earth-

quake in 1693, and what remains is inconsiderable. Lon. 16. 15. E. lat. 37. 17. N.

AGRA, the capital town of a province of the same name, in Indostan, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul. It is looked upon as the largest city in these parts, and is in the form of a half-moon. A man on horse-back can hardly ride round it in a day. It is surrounded with a wall of red-stone, and with a ditch 100 feet wide. The Great Mogul sometimes resides here, and his palace is prodigiously large, and the seraglio commonly contains above 1000 women. There are above 800 baths in this town; but that which travellers admire most, is the mausoleum of one of the Mogul's wives, which was 20 years in building. The indigo of Agra is the most valuable of all that comes from the East-Indies. It is seated on the river Jemma, about 50 miles above its confluence with the Telhemel, and is 300 miles N. E. of Surat. Lon. 79. 12. E. lat. 26. 29. N.

AGRAMONT, a small town of Catalonia, in Spain, and the chief place of a jurisdiction. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

AGREDA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 8 miles S. W. of Tarazona. Lon. 2. 30. E. lat. 41. 53. N.

AGRIA, called by the Germans Eger, a small but strong town of Upper Hungary, with a bishop's see and a citadel. The Turks besieged it in 1552, with 70,000 men; but were obliged to raise the siege. The garrison consisted only of 2000 Hungarians; but the women shewed a great deal of courage on this occasion. It was taken by the Turks in 1596, and retaken in 1687; since which, it has continued under the dominion of the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Agria, 47 miles N. E. of Buda, and 55 W. of Cassovia. Lon. 20. 10. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

* **AGRIGNAN**, one of the islands of the Landrones, which is about 40 miles in compass. Lat. 19. 40.

AGUA DE PAO, a town in the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores, in the Atlantick Ocean. Lon. 23. 40. W. lat. 38. 20. N.

AGUA DE PEIXIS, a small town of Portugal, in Alentejo. It has an audience court of its own. Lon. 7. 10. W. lat. 39. 5. N.

AGUA REVES, a small town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-montes. Lon. 7. 10. W. lat. 41. 50. N.

AGUAS BELLAS, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a district of two parishes. Lon. 8. 5. W. lat. 39. 40.

* **AGUILA**, a town of the province of Habat, in the kingdom of Fez, in Africa, seated on the river Águela, and subject to the king of Morocco.

* **AGUILAR**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, 24 miles W. of Estella. Lon. 3. 5. E. lat. 42. 50. N. There is another town called Aguilar-del-campo, in Old Castile.

AGUIR, a small town of Portugal, in Alentejo, which is a villa in the provedoria of Beja, and contains about 450 inhabitants.

AGURANDE, or **AIGURANDE**, a small town of France, in Berry, with a châtelleny. Lon. 2. 10. E. lat. 47. 20. N.

* **AGURENDE**, a small town of France, in la Marche, seated on the confines of Berry. Lon. 2. 5. E. lat. 46. 25. N.

AHUN, a town of France, in the Upper Marche, and in the generality of Moulins, being a royal jurisdiction. It is seated on the river Creuse, 8 miles S. E. of Gueret. Lon. 2. 8. E. lat. 49. 5. N.

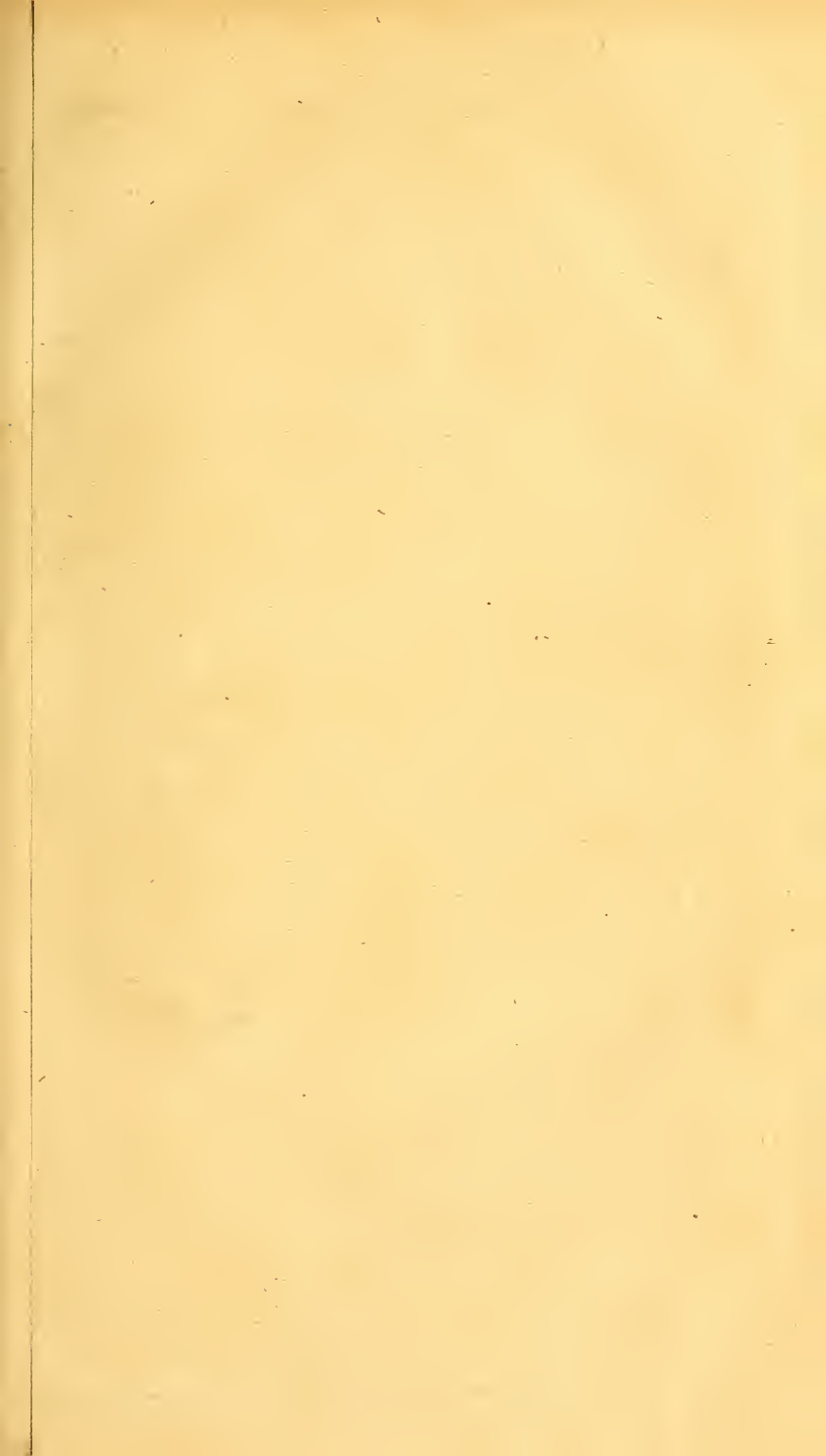
AHUVS, a sea-port town of Sweden, strong by situation, in the principality of Gothland, with a good harbour, 15 miles S. of Christianstadt, and near the Baltick Sea. Lon. 14. 10. E. lat. 56. 20. N.

AJAZZO, a sea port town of the island of Corfica, with a bishop's see. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

AJAZZO, a sea-port town of Natolia, in the province of Caramania, anciently Silefia, seated on the coast of the Mediterranean, 30 miles N. of Antioch, and 50 W. of Aleppo, where the city of Issus anciently stood, and near which Alexander fought his second battle with Darius. Lon. 33. 10. lat. 37. 0. N.

* **AICH**, a town of Germany, in Bavaria seated on the river Par. It was taken by the Swedes in 1634, and some time after reduced to ashes. Lon. 11. 20. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

AICHSTAT, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and capital of a bishoprick 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, of great weight, and is enriched with 350 diamonds, 1400 pearls, 250 rubies, and other precious stones. This place is moderately large, and seated in a valley on the river Altmul, 10 miles N. of Newburg, and 37 S. of Neuremberg. Lon. 11. 10. E. lat. 49. 0. N. The bishoprick is 45 miles in length, and 17 in breadth; and the bishop is chancellor of the church of Mayence or Mentz,



AIELLO, a small town in Abruzzo Ulterior, in the kingdom of Naples, that gives title to a duke. It now belongs to the hereditary prince of Modena. Lon. 17. 20. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

AIGLE, a river in the government of Orleanois, in France, that rises at Mee, in Beauvais, and falls into the Loire.

AIGLE, a pretty little town of France, in Upper Normandy, where they carry on a trade in corn and hard-ware, particularly in pins. It is 27 miles S. W. of Evreux, and 47 S. S. W. of Rouen. Lon. 1. 5. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

AIGREMONT, a barony of Basigny, in France, in the government of Champagne and Brie, depending on the dutchy of Langres.

RIGVERPERSE, a town of France, in Low Auvergne, and in the dutchy of Montpensier. Near it is a spring that pours out its water in a great stream, very cold, and fatal to the animals that drink of it. It is 20 miles N. of Clermont, and 208 S. of Paris. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 45. 50. N.

AIGUIS-MORTES, a town of France, in Lower 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 choaked up, and it has still an admiralty, a viguerie, and a board of five great farms. Lon. 4. 3. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

AIGUIS-CAUDES, a district of France, in the valley of Ossau, the finest in the whole bailiwick of Oleron. It is in the government of Navarre and Bearn; and has a warm spring that is oily, saponaceous, and spirituous; and is used outwardly to cure wounds and swellings, as well as inwardly for internal disorders.

AIGUILLON, a town of France, in Guienne, and in the Agenois, with a castle, and the title of a dutchy. It is seated in a fertile valley, 10 miles N. W. of Agen, and 50 S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 14. E. lat. 44. 25. N.

* **AILAH**, a small but ancient town of Asia, in Arabia Petrea, seated on the eastern side of one of the N. bays of the Red Sea. It is near the road which the pilgrims take when they travel from Egypt to Mecca. Some think it the Elath mentioned in Scripture. Lon. 35. 40. E. lat. 29. 10. N.

AILESBUURY, the largest town in Buckinghamshire, with the title of an earldom, and a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Saturday before Palm-Sunday, June 14, and September 25, for cattle. It consists of several streets lying about the market-place; which is large, and in the middle of

it a very convenient hall, where the assizes are sometimes held. It sends two members to parliament; and is 16 miles S. E. of Buckingham, and 44 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 40. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

AIRMARGUES, a small town of France, in the diocese of Nismes, and government of Languedoc. It is seated on the river Veistre, among morasses. Lon. 3. 20. E. lat. 44. 5. N.

AIME, or **AXIMA**, a small town in the county of Tarentaise, belonging to the duchy of Savoy, seated on the river Isere.

AINSA, a town of Spain, in the principality of Sorbiabe, in the kingdom of Arragon, seated in a plain on the river Ara.

AIRE, a sea-port town in Scotland, in the shire of Aire, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, near the frith of Clyde; 65 miles S. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 0. 3. E. lat. 55. 50. N. It is small, and seated in a sandy soil; but the inhabitants have found means to render it pretty fruitful.

AIRE, a town of France, in Proper Gascony, of which it is capital, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Adour, on the declivity of a mountain, 32 miles E. of Dax, and 55 S. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 3. E. lat. 43. 47. N.

AIRE, a strong town in the Netherlands, in the county of Artois, with a castle. It was taken by the French in 1710, and was confirmed to them by the treaty of Utrecht. It is seated on the river Lis, 22 miles S. of Dunkirk; and communicates with St. Omer's by a canal cut from the river Aa. Lon. 2. 31. E. lat. 50. 38. N.

AISAY, a small town and chatellany in the territory of Montagne, belonging to the government of Burgundy in France.

AISNE, a river of France, which rises in Champaign, and runs W. by Soissons, in the life of France, and falls into the river Oise, a little above Campeigne.

AITONA, or **HITONA**, a small town in the principality of Catalonia, in Spain, and the capital of a marquisate. Lon. 1. 49. E. lat. 41. 50. N.

AIX, a large, handsome, and ancient town of France, and capital of Provence, with a parliament, and an university. It is seated in a plain, where there are hot baths near the little river Arc. It is 40 miles S. W. of Avignon, 75 E. of Montpellier, and 82 W. of Nice. Lon. 5. 32. E. lat. 43. 32.

AIX, a very ancient town in the dutchy of Savoy, on the lake Bourget, with the title of a marquisate. Here are mineral waters frequented by a great number of persons. It is eight miles N. of Chamber-

ry, and is subject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 6. 10. E. lat. 45. 40.

AIX, a small island on the coast of France, between the isle of Oleron and the Continent. It is only memorable for an inglorious expedition of the English in 1758, when they were bound to Rochfort with a design of taking or burning the ships and stores in the river on which that town is seated; but returned without doing any thing, except demolishing the fort of this island. It is 12 miles N. W. of Rochfort, and 12 S. S. W. of Rochelle. Lon. 1. 5. W. lat. 46. 5. N.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, a large and handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and dutchy of Juliers. It is a free Imperial town, and the emperor Charlemain was so delighted with the beauty of the place, that he chose it for his residence. He is interred in the church of Notre Dame, where they keep his sword, his belt, and the four evangelists, written in letters of gold, which are made use of at the coronation of the emperors. The famous mineral waters draw a great number of persons every year. It is seated in a bottom, surrounded with mountains, 17 miles N. E. of Limburg, 22 N. E. of Liege, and 30 W. of Cologne. Lon. 5. 48. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

* **AKISSAT**, a town of Asia, in Asia, built in a handsome plain above 17 miles over, which is sown with corn and cotton. It is inhabited by about 5000 Mahometans, and is seated on the river Hermus, 50 miles S. W. of Pergamo. Lon. 28. 30. E. lat. 38. 50. N.

ALABA, one of the three smallest districts of Biscay, in Spain, but pretty fertile in rye, barley, and fruits. There are very good mines of iron, and it had formerly the title of a kingdom.

ALABULIA, a province of Turkey, in Asia, lying between Anafia, and the Mediterranean Sea, towards mount Taurus. The country is tough, stoney, and inaccessible, on account of the great number of mountains. However, there are good pastures, and they breed excellent horses and camels.

ALAFOENS, a district in the province of Beira, in Portugal, comprehending 37 parishes; in 1718 it was raised to a dutchy.

ALAGNON, one of the principal rivers in the government of Auvergne, in France; it rises at Cantal, is very rapid, and runs into the Allier.

ALAGOA, a town in the isle of St. Michael, one of the Azores; it has two parish churches.

ALAGON, a small town of Spain, in the

kingdom of Arragon, seated on a peninsula formed by the rivers Ebro and Xalon.

ALAINÉ, a river of France, in the government of Nivernois.

ALAJOR, a district of the island of Minorca, so called from a small town of that name.

ALAIS, a diocese of France, in the government of Languedoc, in the mountains of Cevennes.

ALAIÉ, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with a citadel, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Gardon, near a beautiful meadow at the foot of the Cevennes, 55 miles N. of Montpellier, and 350 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 20. E. lat. 44. 8. N.

ALAND, an island of the Baltick Sea, between Sweden and Finland, subject to the former. It lies between 17 and 19 degrees of E. lon. and between 59 and 61 degrees of lat. at the entrance of the gulph of Bothnia.

ALAPAEWSKOI-SAWOD, an iron forge in the circles of Cathrinenburg, belonging to Siberia, in Asia.

ALARCON, a small town of New Castile, in Spain, near the river Xucar: it was demolished by the Moors, but afterwards rebuilt.

ALTAMHA, a large river in North America, which has its source in the Algany mountains, and running S. E. through Georgia, falls into the Atlantick Ocean below Frederica.

* **ALATRI**, a town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, seated on a hill, with a bishop's see. It is five miles N. W. of Veroli, and 40 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 28. E. lat. 41. 44. N.

ALATYR, a town of Russia, in Asia, in the circle of Alatyrskoj, seated on the river Suru, in the government of Casan, and 40 miles E. of that place.

ALAVA, a district of Spain, about 20 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, containing very good iron mines. Victoria is the capital town.

ALAUTA, a river of Turkey, in Europe; it has its source in the mountains that separate Moldavia and Transylvania, runs S. through Walachia, and discharges itself into the Danube, almost opposite to Nicopolis.

ALBA, a town of Italy, in Montferrat, with a bishop's see. It was ceded in 1631 to the duke of Savoy, and is seated on the river Tanaro, 20 miles S. E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 15. E. lat. 44. 36. N.

* **ALBA-JULIA**, a strong and considerable town of Transylvania, capital of the territory of Gualafciwax, a bishop's see, and

and an university. The princes of Transylvania generally reside here; it is seated on the declivity of a hill, near the river Ompais, 25 miles W. of Hermanstadt, and 120 S. E. of Vienna. Lon. 22. 30. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

ALBANIA, or BRAIDALBAIN, a county of Scotland, in the shire of Perth, to the N. W. of the Grampian mountains, with the title of a dukedom. It was first conferred on lord Darnley, who married Mary queen of Scots.

ALBANIA, a province of Turkey, in Europe, lying on the gulph of Venice. It is bounded on the S. by Livadia, on the E. by Thessaly and Macedonia, 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 capital town. Lon. from 28 to 31. E. lat. 39 to 43. 30. N.

ALBANO, a town of Italy, on a lake of the same name, in the Campagna of Rome, with a bishop's see. The territory about it produces the best wine in all this country; and a great many noblemen have gardens here, where they pass the summer. It is near Castle gandolfo, 15 miles S. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 10. E. lat. 41. 43. N. There is likewise another town of the same name in the Basilicate of the kingdom of Naples, remarkable for the fertility of the soil, and the nobility of the inhabitants.

* **ALBANOPOLI**, a town of Turkey, in Europe, formerly the capital of Albania. It is seated on the river Drin, 40 miles E. of Eleffio. Lon. 20. 42. E. lat. 41. 48. N.

ALBAN'S ST. a town in Hertfordshire, with the title of a dutchy, and two markets, on the Wednesdays and Saturdays, and three fairs, on March 25, June 17, and September 29, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is seated on the river Coln, arose from the ruins of the ancient city Verulam, and receives its name from a monastery dedicated to St. Alban, a Roman martyr. The monastery is now used as a parish church, and in it were buried several persons of royal blood, particularly the famous duke Humphrey, whose body was discovered not many years since. It is 12 miles S. E. of Dunstable, and 21 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 12. W. lat. 51. 44. N. It sends two members to parliament.

ALBANY, a fortress belonging to the English, seated on the S. W. of Hudson's bay. Lon. 84. 20. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

ALBANY, a town of North America,

in the province of New-York, which is a well built place, considering the country. Here the sachems, or the kings of the Five Nations of Iroquois, meet the governors of the British plantations, when they enter into any treaty with them. Lon. 44. 29. W. lat. 42. 30. N.

ALBAREGALIS. See **STUL WEISENBERG.**

ALBARGARIA, a poor town in Alentejo, a province of Portugal, but has an audience-court of its own.

ALBARGARIA DE PENELA, a district of Portugal, in the province of Entre-douro-e-minho, consisting of eleven parishes.

ALBARAZIN, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, on the frontiers of New-Castile, with a bishop's see. It is an ancient and strong place, and its wool is the best in Arragon. It is seated on the Guadalavivier, 12 miles W. of Teruel; and 100 E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 10. E. lat. 40. 32. N.

* **ALBAZIN**, 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 Pekin. Lon. 103. 30. E. lat. 54. 0. N.

ALBE, or AUBE, a lordship of France, in the government of Lorraine and Barre, Alb, or Sar Alb, is the capital town, and is seated on the river Saar.

ALBEGNE, a small town of France, in Quercy, a district of the government of Guienne and Gascony.

ALBEMARLE, or AUMARLE, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, and in the territory of Caux, from whence the noble family of Keppel take the title of earl. The ferges of this town are in high esteem. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, on the confines of Picardi, 35 miles N. E. of Rouen, and 70 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 21. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

ALBEMARLE, the most northern part of the province of North Carolina, in America.

ALBENGUA, an ancient strong sea-port town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a bishop's see. The place is surrounded with olive-trees; but the air unwholesome. It is seated on the Mediterranean-Sea, 37 miles S. W. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 13. E. lat. 44. 4. N.

ALBI, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and capital of the Albigois, a small territory about 27 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It is a bishop's see, and the cathedral is very handsome. The inhabitants were called Albigenfes, and were the first that disputed the Pope's authority; but

were condemned by a council held here in 1176. The environs of Albi are delightful, and the walks are the most agreeable in Languedoc. It is seated on the river Tarn, 30 miles S. by W. of Rhodéz, and 250 S. of Paris. Lon. 0. 52. E. lat. 43. 56. N.

ALBI, a small town in Abruzzo Citerior.

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.

ALBOLODUY, a small town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada. Lon. 1. 59. E. lat. 37. 15. N.

ALBOURG, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, capital of the diocese of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is called Albourg, which signifies Eeltown, on account of the great number of eels taken here. It is seated on a canal, 10 miles from the sea, 30 N. of Wyeburg, and 50 N. of Arhuys. It has an exchange for merchants, and a safe and deep harbour. They have a considerable trade in herrings and corn; and a manufactory of guns, pistols, saddles, and gloves. Lon. 29. 16. E. lat. 56. 35. N.

ALBRET, a town of Gascony, in France, 37 miles W. of Bourdeaux, and 40 N. E. of Dax. Lon. 0. 50. W. lat. 44. 10.

* ALBRIGHTON, a village in Shropshire, on the edge of Staffordshire, 10 miles N. N. E. of Bridgnorth, with three fairs, on May 23, July 18, and November 9, all for horned cattle, sheep, and hogs.

ALBUQUERQUE, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, defended by a strong castle. It carries on a considerable trade in wool, and cloth, is 22 miles S. W. of Alcantara, and 17 N. of Badajox. Lon. 7. 0. W. lat. 38. 52. N.

ALCALA-DE-GUADAIIRA, a town of Andalusia, in Spain, seated on the river Guadaira, five miles S. E. of Seville. Lon. 6. 16. W. lat. 37. 15. N.

ALCALA-DE-HENAREZ, a large handsome town of Spain, in New-Castile, with a famous university, a fine library, and a castle. Without the walls there is so fine a spring, that the water is kept for the king's use. It is seated on the river Henarez, 10 miles S. W. of Guadalaxara, and 12 E. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 20. W. lat. 40. 30. 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. 4. 15. W. lat. 37. 18. 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 river Tajo, built by the emperor Trajan. It was taken by the earl of Galway in 1706, and retaken by the French the same year. It is seated on the river Tajo, on the confines of Portugal, 42 miles N. by W. of Merida, and 172 N. by W. of Seville. Lon. 7. 12. W. lat. 39. 30. N. There is another ALCANTARA, in Andalusia: it stands pretty high, has a place where the Romans built a bridge over a morass, with a tower at each end, which upon occasion can be shut up.

* ALCARAZ, a town of Spain, in La Manca, defended by a strong castle, and has a remarkable ancient aqueduct. It is seated on the river Guardamana, 20 miles N. of the confines of Andalusia, and 135 S. by E. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 38. 28. N.

* ALCARAZ LEGUER, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Habar. It was taken by Alphonso king of Portugal, in 1468; but soon after abandoned to the Moors. It is seated on the coast of the Straits of Gibraltar. Lon. 5. 30. W. lat. 35. 0. N.

ALCAZAR DO SAL, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle reckoned impregnable. They make fine white salt here, from 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. 10. W. lat. 38. 18. N.

ALCAZER, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the river Guardamana, which has a fortress on a high hill for its defence, and lies in a very fruitful country, 100 miles N. W. of Carthagen. Lon. 2. 10. W. lat. 38. 15. N.

ALCMAER, an ancient and handsome town of the United Provinces, in Kennerland, a part of North Holland. In the environs of this town they make the best butter and cheese in Holland; and have the finest tulips. It is 15 miles E. of Harlem, and 17 N. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 26. E. lat. 52. 28. N.

ALCMINA, a marquise in the kingdom of Sicily, in the Val di Mazara.

ALCOLASTRE, a river of France, in the government of Nivernois.

ALCONCHOE, a castle of Spain, on the frontiers of Estramadura, seated on the river Alcaraque, that falls into the Guadiana, 20 miles S. of Badajox. Lon. 5. 30. W. lat. 38. 20. N.

ALCOVENDAS, a small town of Spain, in

in Old Castile, seated in a barren country.

ALCOUTIM, a small town of Portugal, in the kingdom of Algarve, on the confines of Alentejo. It is seated on the river Guadiana, contains about 1000 inhabitants, and has a district of six parishes. Lon. 7. 30. W. lat. 37. 30. N.

ALCUDIA, a town in the island of Majorca, consisting of about 1000 houses, seated between two large harbours, called Major and Minor. Lon. 5. 35. E. lat. 40. 10. N.

ALDBOROUGH, a sea-port town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and two fairs, on March 1, and May 3, for toys. It is pleasantly seated in a dale, between a high hill to the westward, and the sea to the East; a river runs on the S. W. and the old church stands on a hill. It is 40 miles E. of Bury, and 88 N. E. of London. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a bailiff, 12 aldermen, and 24 common-council. The harbour is tolerably good, but small; and there is here a fort of nine guns. The town was formerly much longer; but the sea has taken away whole streets. Lon. 1. 32. E. lat. 52. 50. N.

ALDBOROUGH, a town in the West-riding of Yorkshire; it stands on the river Ouse, had formerly a market, and still sends two members to parliament, and is 15 miles N. W. of York, and 200 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 20. W. lat. 54. 15. N.

* **ALDEA**, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, 10 miles S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 10. W. lat. 38. 40. N.

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

ALDERNY, an island in the British channel, 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. The inhabitants live together in a town of the same name, the island being but eight miles in circumference. Lon. 2. 17. W. lat. 49. 50. N.

* **ALEGRETTE**, a town of Portugal, in Atejo, on the river Caia, which falls into the Guadiana, a little below Badajox. It is seven miles S. E. of Port-alegra. Lon. 5. 20. W. lat. 39. 6. N.

ALEI, a river of Russia, in Asia, which falls into the Ob.

ALEXCIN, a small town in the circle of

Tuli, belonging to the government of Moscow.

ALENTEJO, a province of Portugal, between the rivers of Tajo and Guadiana: the soil is very fertile, and the inhabitants laborious and industrious. The principal town is Eborá.

ALENZON, a large and handsome town of Lower Normandy, in France, with the title of a duchy. Near it are stone quarries, in which they find a sort of crystal like Bristol stones. It is seated in an open country, abounding in all sorts of corn and fruits, on the river Sarte, 20 miles N. of Mans, and 87 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 10. E. lat. 48. 25. N.

ALEPPO, or **HALEB**, the principal town of Syria, in Asia. It was taken by the Arabs in 1637, and is inhabited by Turks, and four sorts of Christians, who have each a bishop, a church, and the free exercise of their religion. There are 16,000 Greeks, 12,000 Armenians, and 10,000 Jacobites, besides Maronites, or Roman Catholics. The city and suburbs may contain 200,000 persons in all. Next to Constantinople and Cairo, it is the most considerable town in the Turkish empire. It stands on four hills, in the middle of a pleasant fruitful plain, being of an oval figure, and about three miles in circumference. The castle stands on the highest hill, in the middle of the city; and the houses are better than in other places in Turkey. They have a great many stately mosques, and caravaneras, with fountains and reservoirs of water, with vineyards and gardens well-planted with most kinds of fruits. The Christians have their houses and churches in the suburbs, and carry on a very considerable trade in silks, camblents, and Turkey-leather. Several European nations have factors here, and the English live in a quadrangle resembling a college, having their chaplain and chapel; and at leisure hours divert themselves with hunting and fowling. About 12 miles S. E. of Aleppo is a large salt lake, from whence they bring salt to be laid up in the magazines near Aleppo. The beglerbeg of Aleppo commands all the country between the Levant-Sea and the river Euphrates; but the governor of the castle is independent of him. Aleppo is seated on a small brook called Cowaick, 70 miles E. of Scanderoon, and 170 N. by E. of Damascus. Lon. 37. 40. E. lat. 36. 12. N.

* **ALESHAM**, a small neat town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on March 23, and the last Tuesday in September, for lean cattle, ordinary horses, and

and petty chapmen. It is 15 miles N. of Norwich, and 121 N. E. by N. of London. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 52. 53. N. The town consists of about 400 pretty good houses; but the streets are narrow, though well-paved.

ALESSANDRIA, or ALEXANDRIA, a strong and considerable town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, in the district of Alexandrino, with a bishop's see, and a strong castle. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1706, and by the French in 1745; but it was retaken next year by the king of Sardinia. It is seated on the river Tanaro, 15 miles S. E. of Casal, 35 N. W. of Genoa, and 40 S. by E. of Milan. Lon. 8. 15. E. lat. 44. 53. N. The territory formerly belonged to the duchy of Milan; but in 1707, it was ceded to the emperor of Germany, and confirmed to him by the treaty of Utrecht.

ALESSANO, a town of Otranto, in the kingdom of Naples, with the title of duchy, and a bishop's see, 17 miles S. W. of the town of Otranto. Lon. 19. 27. E. lat. 40. 12. N.

ALESSIA, a town of Turky, in Europe, and in the province of Albania; it is a bishop's see, and seated near the mouth of the river Drino, 25 miles S. E. of Anrivaris, and 40 W. of Albanopolis. Lon. 20. 16. E. lat. 41. 48. N.

ALESSIO, a town of Turky, in Dalmatia, and in the kingdom of Hungary. It is a bishop's see, and seated on a mountain, 25 miles from Spalatto.

ALET, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with a bishop's see. It is remarkable for its baths, and for the grains of gold and silver found in the stream which runs from the Pyrenean mountains, at the foot of which it stands. It is seated on the river Aude, 15 miles S. of Carcaffone, and 37 N. W. of Narbonne. Lon. 2. 5. E. lat. 42. 59. N.

ALEXANDRETTA, or SCANDEROON, a town of Syria, in Asia, at the extremity of the Mediterranean Sea, and the sea-port town of Aleppo. The air is unwholesome on account of the marshes among which it stands; for which reason, while the heats are excessive, the principal inhabitants retire to the neighbouring villages, seated among the mountains, where there is excellent water, and delicious fruits. It is 70 miles W. of Aleppo. Lon. 37. 5. E. lat. 36. 35. N.

ALEXANDRIA, or SCANDERIA, a handsome, rich, ancient, and famous town of Egypt, now much decayed, though there

are still some remains of its ancient splendor; particularly Pompey's pillar, and two obelisks full of hieroglyphicks. The ancient Pharos, so famous in antiquity, that it was numbered among the seven wonders of the world, is now in ruins, or rather turned into a castle called Pharillon, used to direct vessels into the harbour. This city was first built by Alexander the Great, and now consists chiefly of one long street, facing the harbour; the rest being a heap of ruins; part of the walls are standing, with great square towers 200 paces distant; each of these would contain 200 soldiers, and had a cistern in it, to which the water of the Nile was conveyed. It was formerly a place of very great trade, all the treasures of the East-Indies being deposited there; but since the Portuguese have discovered the way to those rich countries by sea, this trade is in a great measure lost. The land on which the town stands is so low, that the seamen can hardly discover it till they are very near. The gates of the town are of Thebaick and Granite marble, and Pompey's pillar is one entire piece of Granite 70 feet high, and 25 in circumference. 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, Lon. 31. 15. E. lat. 30. 39. N.

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

ALFAYATES, a town of Beira, in Portugal, containing 500 inhabitants, with a district of two parishes.

ALFECHIMO, one of the four bailiwicks of the island of Cosfu, belonging to the Turks. It contains 28 villages, and about 10,000 inhabitants.

ALFEIZERAO, a small town of Estramadura, in Portugal, seated on the sea side, and containing about 700 inhabitants. Lon. 9. 10. W. lat. 39. 30. N.

ALFELD, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Hildesheim, and circle of Lower Saxony, 10 miles S. of Hildesheim. Lon. 9. 56. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

ALFIDENA, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the citierior Abruzzo, with the title of a marquifate. It was famous in the war of the Samnites. Lon. 13. 40. E. lat. 41. 48. N.

ALFORD, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesdays for provisions and corn; and two fairs, on Whit-Tuesday, and November 8, for cattle and sheep. It is seated on a small brook that runs through the

the town, and is a compact place. It is six miles from the sea, and 20 N. of Boston. Lon. 0. 15. E. lat. 53. 30. N.

* ALFRETTON, a town in Derbyshire, with a small market on Mondays; and one fair on July 20, for horses and horned cattle. It is pleasantly seated on a small hill, 13 miles N. of Derby, and 135 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 35. W. lat. 53. 6. N.

* ALFRISTON, a village in Suffex, eight miles S. E. of Lewis, with two fairs, on May 12, and November 30, for pedlar's wares.

ALGAGIOLA, a small sea-port town in the island of Corsica, fortified with walls and bastions. It was almost destroyed by the malcontents in 1731, but has since been repaired. Lon. 9. 45. E. lat. 42. 20. N.

ALGARRIA, a district of Spain, in the most northern part of New Castile. It is very fertile.

ALGARVA, a province in the kingdom of Portugal, 67 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; bounded on the W. and S. by the sea, on the E. by the river Guadiana, and on the N. by Alentejo. It is very fertile in figs, almonds, dates, olives, and excellent wine; besides, the fishery brings in large sums. The capital town is Pharo. It contains four cities, 12 towns, 67 parishes, and 60,688 inhabitants.

ALGHER, or ALGERI, a town of the island of Sardinia, seated on the N. W. coast, with a bishop's see. It is 16 miles S. of Sassari. Lon. 8. 40. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

ALGIERS, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the E. by the kingdom of Tunis, on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the S. by mount Atlas, and on the W. by the kingdoms of Morocco and Tafilet. It extends 600 miles from E. to W. along the Barbary coast. The air is very temperate, and the land toward the N. very 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, Tlemsan on the W. Titterie on the S. and Constantina 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, who keeps a bashaw, or viceroy there; 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 elected by the Turkish soldiers, and frequently deposed, and put to death by them. They have murdered four of their deys, and deposed two, within the space of 20 years. 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 deys, or vice-roys of the provinces, have each an army under his command. Their religion is Mahometanism, and their language a dialect of the Arabick. They have likewise a jargon, composed of Italian, French, and Spanish, called Lingua Franca, that is understood by the common people and merchants. The complexion of the natives is tawny, and they are strong and well-made.

ALGIERS, a large and strong town of Africa, in Barbary, and 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 harbour; inso-much, that the houses appearing one above another, make a very 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 extremely narrow, and serve to keep off the extreme heat of the sun. The mole of the harbour is 500 paces in length, extending from the continent to a small island, where there is a castle and a large battery of guns. The number of inhabitants is said to consist of 100,000 Mahometans, 15,000 Jews, and 2000 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 with fountains and rivulets; and thither the inhabitants resort in the hot seasons. The English burnt their vessels in the harbour in 1655, and in 1670. It was bombarded by the French in 1682. It stands on the sea-side, over-against the island of Minorca, 300 miles W. of Tunis. Lon. 3. 30. E. lat. 36. 40. N.

ALGEZIRA, a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a harbour on the coast of the

the Straits of Gibraltar. It was taken from the Moors, after a long siege, in 1344; is 10 miles W. of Gibraltar, and 10 E. of Tariff. Lon. 5. 2. W. lat. 36. 0. N. It is at present in a mean condition, on account of the harbour being decayed.

* **ALCONQUINS**, a people of North America, in Canada, who live a wandering life near the Lake Ontario: their language is the most esteemed of any in North America.

ALHAMBRA, a small river in Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, which falls into the Ebro.

ALHAMA, a handsome and pretty large town of the kingdom of Granada in Spain. A little below it are hot baths, accounted the best in Spain. It is seated in a valley furrounded with craggy mountains, 25 miles S. W. of Granada. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 36. 59. N.

ALICANT, a small, but rich, and strong town of the kingdom of Valencia, and territory of Segura, in Spain. It is remarkable for its harbour, which is defended by strong bastions; for its excellent wine, and for the fertility of its soil, which produces excellent fruits, and plenty of rosemary of an extraordinary size. It has a great trade, and the English, Dutch, French, and Italians, have consuls there. The castle, which stands on a high rock, was reckoned impregnable; however, it was taken by the English in 1706. It was likewise taken by the French and Spaniards after a siege of almost two years; and then part of the rock on which the castle stood was blown up. It is seated on the Mediterranean, and on a bay of the same name, 37 miles N. E. of Murcia, and 75 S. of Valencia. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 38. 24. N.

* **ALICATA**, a town of Sicily, remarkable for corn and good wine. It was plundered by the Turks in 1543, and is seated in a fort of peninsula near the sea, 22 miles S. E. of Girgenti. Lon. 15. 20. E. lat. 37. 11. N.

ALIGANY. See **APALACHIAN**.

ALLE, a river of Prussia, which rises in Ermeland, and falls into the Pregel, near Wellaw.

* **ALLEGANZA**, a small island of Africa, and one of the Canaries, lying to the N. of Graciosa, to the N. W. of Rocca, and to the E. of St. Clare. There are several castles that defend the harbour.

* **ALLEGRE**, a town of France, in Auvergne, with the title of a marquissate. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the top of which is a strong castle. Lon. 3. 50. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

ALLENDORF, a small town in the circle

of the Upper Rhine, and in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, remarkable for its salt-works, and three stone-bridges. It is seated on the river Weser, 15 miles E. of Cassel. Lon. 10. 5. E. lat. 51. 26. N.

ALLER, a river which rises in the dutchy of Magdeburg, and runs N. W. through the dutchy of Lunenburg, in Lower Saxony, and passing by Zell, continues its course N. W. till it falls into the river Weser a little below Verden.

ALLERIA, an open decayed town in Corsica, in the district on this side the mountain. It is a bishop's see, and the place where King Theodore first landed in 1736. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 42. 5. N.

* **ALLERTOWN**, a village of Northumberland, eight miles S. W. of Hexham, with two fairs, on May 10, and November 14, for horned cattle, linen-cloth, green and dry hides.

ALLIER, a river of France, in the government of Languedoc; it rises at Chabelier, in Gevaudan, runs through the province of Nivernois, Bourbonnois, and Auvergne, begins to be navigable near Viale, and at length falls into the Loire.

ALLOWAY, a sea-port town of Mentieth, in Scotland, seated on the river Forth, five miles E. of Stirling, and remarkable for its fine castle, the seat of the earl of Mar, and for the coal-mines near it. Lon. 3. 45. W. lat. 56. 10. N.

ALMACARRON, a sea-port town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, seated at the mouth of the river Guadalantin, near the Mediterranean, 18 miles S. W. of Cartagena. Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 37. 40. N.

ALMANZA, a little town of New Castile, on the frontiers of the kingdom of Valencia, in Spain. It is remarkable for the victory gained by the French and Spaniards over the allies in 1707, when most of the English were either killed or taken, they having been abandoned by the Portuguese horse at the first charge. It is 50 miles S. W. of Valencia, and 50 N. W. of Alicant. Lon. 1. 19. W. lat. 38. 54. N.

ALMEDA, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated on the river Tajo, opposite to Lisbon. Lon. 9. 30. W. lat. 38. 42. N.

ALMEDIA, a frontier town of Portugal, in the province of Trancos-montes, on the confines of Leon, where there was a very brisk action between the French and Portuguese in 1663, 17 miles N. W. of Ciudad Rodrigo. Lon. 7. 10. W. lat. 40. 41. N.

ALMEIDA, a fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the river Coa; it contains but one parish church, though near 2200 inhabitants; it has also an almshouse,

house, an hospital, and a convent; its district comprehends two parishes. Lon. 7. 1. W. lat. 40. 38. N.

ALMENDVALAIO, a small town of Estramadura, in Spain, near the borders of Portugal, 15 miles S. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 6. W. lat. 38. 36. N.

ALMERIA, a sea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Almoría, on the Mediterranean, 62 miles S. E. of Granada. Lon. 3. 20. W. lat. 36. 51. N.

ALMISSA, a small strong town at the mouth of the Cetina, in Dalmatia, famous for its piracies, 10 miles E. of Spalatro. Lon. 39. 33. E. lat. 43. 56. N.

ALMUNECAR, a sea-port town in the kingdom of Granada, seated on the Mediterranean, with a good harbour, defended by a strong castle, 20 miles S. of Alhama. Lon. 3. 45. W. lat. 36. 50. N.

ALNWICK, a thoroughfare town of Northumberland, on the road to Berwick, with a market on Saturdays, and five fairs, on Palm-Sunday-eve, for shoes, hats, and pedlar's ware; on May 12, for horned cattle, horses, and pedlar's ware, and the last Monday in July for horned cattle, horses, and woollen and linen-cloth; on the first Tuesday in October for horned cattle, horses, and pedlar's ware; and on Saturday before Christmas, for shoes, hats, poultry, and linen-cloth. It is a populous well-built town, with a town-house, where the quarter-sessions and county-courts are held. It has three gates, which remain almost entire, and shew that it was formerly surrounded by a wall. It is defended by an old stately Gothic castle, the seat of the right hon. the earl of Northumberland, being lately repaired and beautified by the present earl. It is 33 miles N. of Newcastle, 29 S. of Berwick, and 310 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 55. 24. N.

ALOST, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Flanders, subject to the house of Austria, seated on the river Dender, 15 miles N. W. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 10. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

ALPHINGTON, or AFFINGTON, a village in Devonshire, two miles S. of Exeter, with two fairs, on the first Thursday in June, for horned cattle, and October 16, for horses and horned cattle.

ALPS, the highest mountains in Europe, separating Italy from France and Germany. They begin on the side of France towards the coast of the Mediterranean, between the territory of Genoa, and county of Nice, and they terminate at the gulph of Carnero, which is part of the gulph of Venice. There

are few passes over them, and those of difficult access, which are the chief security of Piedmont against the attempts of France. Swisserland takes up a good part of these mountains, or rather the valleys between them, and for that reason are secure against the Germans and French. 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 amongst them.

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

ALRESFORD, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair on June 24, for sheep, horses, and cows, 18 miles E. N. E. of Southampton, and 60 W. S. W. of London. It is governed by a bailiff, has one church, about 200 houses, two principal streets, which are large and broad, and a small manufacture of lindsseys. Lon. 0. 48. W. lat. 51. 26. N.

ALSACE, a province of France, bounded on the E. by the Rhine, on the S. by Swisserland and the Franche-Comté, on the W. by Lorraine, and on the N. by the palatinate of the Rhine. It is a very fertile country, producing plenty of all sorts of corn, wine, pasture, wood, flax, tobacco, pulse, and fruit-trees. 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. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, but Strafsburg is the capital of both. The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic, tho' the Protestants are allowed a free exercise of theirs. The language is the German, it having been part of that empire, and is still accounted so by some geographers.

ALSEN, an island of Denmark, in the Lesser Belt, or entrance into the Baltick Sea, between Sleswick and Funen. It has nothing remarkable but two castles, is 100 miles W. of Copenhagen, and subject to Denmark.

ALSFIELD, a town of Germany, in the landgrate of Hesse-Cassel, 10 miles N. W. of Marpurg, and 35 S. of Hesse-Cassel. Lon. 9. 5. E. lat. 50. 40. N. It is an ancient town, and well-built, and the inhabitants were the first of this country who embraced the reformation.

ALSHEDA, a parish of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, where a gold-mine was discovered in 1738.

* **ALSTON-MORE**, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on the last Thursday in May, and the first Thursday in September, for horned cattle, horses, linen and woollen-cloth. It is seated on a hill, at the bottom of which runs the river Tyne, with a stone-bridge over it, and near it is plenty of lead ore. It is 20 miles E. by S. of Carlisle, and 250 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 4. W. lat. 54. 45. N.

ALSUNGEN, an inland lake of Sweden, in the province of Halland, from which the river Falkenberg arises.

ALTAMONT, a very handsome town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Calabria Citerior, 15 miles N. W. of Bagniano. Lon. 16. 22. E. lat. 39. 40.

ALTAMURA, a town of Naples, in the territory of Bari, with the title of a principality, seated on the foot of the Apennine mountains. Lon. 16. 54. E. 41. 0. N.

ALTEA, a sea-port town 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. W. lat. 46. 34. N.

ALTEMBURG, a town of Transylvania, 17 miles S. W. of Wissemburg, and 35 S. of Clausenbourg. Lon. 23. 5. E. lat. 46. 25. N.

ALTEN, a district of the Danish mission, in Norway, lying in Finmark.

ALTENA, a sea-port town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holstein. It is a modern town, built by the king of Denmark, and was burnt by the Swedes in 1712; but since been beautifully rebuilt; the merchandise brought from Asia, by the Danish East-India company, is sold here.

ALTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a strong castle; formerly an Imperial town; but at present belongs to the house of Saxony. It is seated on the river Pleisse, 20 miles S. of Leipzig. Lon. 15. 8. E. lat. 50. 59. N.

ALTENBURG, or **OWAR**, a small strong town of Lower Hungary, in the territory of Moson. It is seated on the river Danube, 15 miles S. of Presburg, and 40 S. E. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 56. E. lat. 44. 0. N.

ALTENBURG, or **OLDENBURG**, an ancient town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein. Lon. 13. 20. E. lat. 54. 20. N.

ALTENBURG, a town of Transylvania, belonging to the house of Austria, 20 miles S. of Weissenburg. Lon. 23. 5. E. lat. 40. 25. N.

ALTESSON, a town of Piedmont, between the rivers Dore and Stura, two miles E. of Lauvenerie. Lon. 7. 20. E. lat. 44. 36. N.

* **ALTEZEY**, a town and castle of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate, and capital of a territory of the same name; seated upon a brook, 15 miles S. W. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 49. 44. N.

ALTIN, a lake of Russia, in Asia, 18 miles long, and 12 broad; the northern part is frozen over in the winter, but not the southern.

ALTKIRK, a town of Alsace, in France, seated on the river Ill, 12 miles N. W. of Basil, and 45 S. of Straßburg. Lon. 7. 20. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

ALTMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, and province of Ulster, 17 miles N. W. of Dungannon. Lon. 6. 57. W. lat. 54. 34. N.

ALTMUL, a river of Germany, it rises in Franconia, runs S. E. by Anspach, and then turning E. passes by Papenheim and Aichstet, falling into the Danube at Kellheim, 12 miles above Ratibon.

* **ALTON**, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on December 29, for cattle and toys. It is seated on the river Wey, and the market is large for cattle and provisions. It is 28 miles E. N. E. of Southampton, and 50 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 46. W. lat. 51. 5. N. It is governed by a constable, and consists of about 250 houses, indifferently built, chiefly laid out in one pretty broad street, a part of which only is paved. It has one church, a Presbyterian, and a Quaker's meeting, a famous free-school, a large manufacture of plain and figured baragons, ribbed druggets, and serge de Nîmes, and round the town is a large plantation of hops.

ALTORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and territory of Nuremberg, with a famous university, a library, and a physic garden. It is subject to the house of Brandenburg, and lies 10 miles S. E. of Nuremberg. Lon. 9. 55. E. lat. 49. 25. N.

ALTORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, 20 miles N. E. of Constance, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 9. 35. E. lat. 47. 46. N.

ALTORF, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri, of which it is capital; seated near the mouth of the river Rufs, on the lake Lucerne, 20 miles S. E. of Lucerne. Lon. 8. 30. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

ALTRINGHAM, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on August 5, and December 2, for cattle, and drapery

drapery goods. It is 10 miles E. of Warrington, and 152 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 53. 25. N.

ALVA-DE-TORMES, a considerable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, and territory of Salamanca, with a strong castle, and the title of a duchy; seated on the river Tormes, 12 miles S. E. of Salamanca, and 47 N. E. of Ciudad Rodrigo. Lon. 6. 1. W. lat. 41. 0. N.

ALUTA, a principal river of Transylvania, rising at the foot of the Carpathian mountains, and running thro' Walachia.

ALZIRA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, seated on the river Xucar, 18 miles S. of the town of Valencia. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 39. 10. N.

AMADABAT, a populous town of Asia, and capital of Guzurat, in the East-Indies. It carries on a large trade, and has an hospital for birds and sick animals, which the Gentoos take great care of. Here the English and other Europeans have their respective factors, and purchase fine chintz, callicoes, and other Indian merchandize. It lies 120 miles N. of Surat, and 40 N. E. of Cambaya. Lon. 72. 12. E. lat. 23. 0. N.

AMADAN, or HAMADAN, a handsome town of Persia, in Asia, 200 miles E. of Bagdad. Lon. 47. 4. E. lat. 35. 15. N.

AMADANAGER, a town in the hither peninsula of India, in the province of Decan, 120 miles S. E. of Bombay. Lon. 74. 15. E. lat. 18. 10. 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. 43. 1. E. lat. 36. 25. N.

AMAK, or AMAKA, an island in the Sound, on the E. coast of Zealand, separated by a very narrow channel from Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 55. 20. N.

AMAL, a town of Sweden, in the province of Daland, seated on the river Weser. It has a good harbour, and carries on a large trade, especially in timber, deals and tar. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 58. 50. N.

AMALFI, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and an archbishop's see. Some authors say, that Flavio Bembo, a native of this place, invented the mariner's compass, about the beginning of the 14th century. It is seated in a charming country, on the western coast of the gulph of Salernao, 13 miles S. W. of Salerno. Lon. 15. 20. E. lat. 40. 35. N.

AMANCE, a town of France, in Lorraine, on a rivulet of the same name, six miles E. of Nanci, and 20 S. of Mentz. Lon. 6. 10. E. lat. 48. 45. N.

AMAND ST. a town of France, in the

Bourbonnois, on the confines of Berri, seated on the river Cher, 20 miles S. of Bourbon. Lon. 3. 30. E. lat. 46. 32. N.

AMAND ST: a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Flanders, with a celebrated abbey. It was taken and dismantled by the French in 1667, and is seated on the river Scarpe, seven miles N. of Valenciennes. Lon. 2. 35. E. lat. 50. 27. N.

AMANTEA, a sea-port town of Naples, near the bay of Eufemia, in the province of Calabria, 20 miles S. W. of Cosenza. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 39. 15. N.

AMAPALLA, a sea port town of North America, in the province of Guatemala, seated on a gulph of the same name, 220 miles S. E. of the town of Guatemala. Lon. 63. 20. W. lat. 12. 30. N.

AMASIA, an ancient town of Turkey, in Natolia, remarkable for the birth of Strabo, the geographer. It is the residence of a Bashaw, and gives its name to the province it stands in, where there are the best wines and the best fruits in Natolia. It is seated near the river of Casalmack, 36 miles N. W. of Tocat. Lon. 36. 10. E. lat. 39. 33. N.

AMAZONS, a supposed race of warlike women, who lived in Lesser Asia, now called Amasia, on the banks of the Black Sea. It is now very much doubted whether they ever had any existence in the manner related by authors.

AMAZONS, a great river of South America, which has its source in Peru, not far from the South Sea, and running E. falls into the ocean directly under the Equinoctial line. Its course is at least 3000 miles, and is supposed to be the greatest river in the world. In its course it takes in a great number of other rivers and streams, and we have an accurate map of it by Mr. Condomine, who went into those parts to measure a degree of the Meridian. He made particular enquiry after the warlike women called Amazons, but could get no account of them; and therefore we may conclude, that what has been said by travellers relating to this affair is a mere fiction. Orellana was the first that entered this river, about the year 1539.

AMBAR, a river which rises in the S. W. part of Bavaria, runs to the N. E. by Landsberg and Dachau, and falls into the Iser a little above Landshut.

AMBERG, a handsome town of Germany, in Nordgow, and capital of the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria; it has a strong castle, and is seated on the river Ills, 30 miles E. of Nuremberg. Lon. 12. 4. E. lat. 49. 26. N.

* **AMBERT**, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, remarkable for its trade, and its manufactures of paper and camblets.

* **AMELESIDE**, a town of Westmoreland, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on Wednesday after WhitSunday, for horned cattle, and on October 29, for horned cattle and sheep; seated at one end of Winander-Meer, 13 miles N. W. by N. of Kendal, and 250 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 49. W. lat. 54. 30. N.

AMBLETEUSE, a sea-port town of France, in Picardy, defended with a battery of cannon. It is eight miles N. of Boulogne, and 12 S. W. of Calais. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 49. 40. N.

AMBOISE, a town of France, in Touraine, seated at the confluence of the river Loire, and Maffee, 12 miles E. of Tours, and 118 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 47. 25. N.

AMBOYNA, an island of Asia, in the East Indies, 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 by force, and tortured and put to death many of them. Since this they have possessed the entire dominions of the spice islands, and excluded all the rest of the world from trading here. The natives wear large whiskers, and their dress is only a slight piece of stuff wrapped round their middle. The men buy their wives of their parents, and if they prove barren, the marriage is void. They are generally Mahometans; but there are some Roman Catholics among them. The women are extremely fond of the Europeans, and when they are forsaken by their gallants, they generally give them a dose of poison. Lon. 126. 20. E. lat. 3. 36. S.

AMBRUNE. See **EMBRUNE**.

* **AMSBURY**, or **AMBERSEBURY**, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on May 6, June 11, and Nov. 13, for horses. It is a scattering place, six miles N. of Salisbury, and 80 W. of London. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 51. 29. N.

AMBY, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Limburg, seated on the E. side of the river Meuse, opposite to the city of Maestricht. Lon. 5. 45. E. lat. 50. 56. N.

AMELIA, an ancient town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, with a bishop's see; seated on a mountain, between the rivers Tiber, and Nira, in a pleasant fertile country, 20 miles S. W. of Spoleto, and 45 N. of

Rome. Lon. 13. 20. E. lat. 42. 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 Vesputius, a Florentine, who is said to have discovered that part of this country seated under the line; but several good authors have proved this to be a mistake. America was first discovered by Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, in 1491. Some call it the New-world, and with a great deal of 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, shrubs, and plants, that grew no where else, before they were transplanted to other places. All the men, except the Ekimaux, 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, unless dawbed 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 this vast continent, and almost as various as their authors. We have not room to enter into a detail of these particulars, and therefore shall only observe, that when the original of the Negroes is settled, we may also be pretty certain from whence those people descended. 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. It is divided into N. and S. America, and the principal kingdoms in these are Mexico and Peru. But the Portuguese are in possession of Brasil in S. America, and the English are masters of all the E. coast in N. America, from the river Mississippi; the French having relinquished Canada, and what they call Louisiana, after Lewis XIV. and the Spaniards Florida. Besides those already mentioned in S. America, there are Paraguay within land, Chili

on the S. Sea, and Terra Magellanica to the N. of the Straits of Magellan, whose bounds are not certainly determined. The names of the English settlements are Georgia, Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New-York, New-Jersey, New-England, Nova-Scotia, Canada, and Florida; besides several of the Caribbee islands, in what is commonly called the West-Indies.

AMERSFORT, a considerable town of the Netherlands, in the province of Utrecht; seated in a country fertile in corn and excellent pastures, on the river Ems, 12 miles E. of Utrecht, and 30 S. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 20. E. lat. 52. 14. N.

AMERSHAM, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Whitmonday, and September 29, for sheep. It consists of a long street, lying in the road, about the middle is a cross one, and in the intersection the church. The town hall, or market-house, is a brick building, supported by arched pillars, with a lanthorn and clock at the top, and free-stones at the corner. It sends two members to parliament, chosen by the lord's tenants of the borough, who pay scot and lot, about 130 in number. It is 31 miles S. W. of Buckingham, and 29 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 51. 47. N.

* **AMID**, a town of Turkey, in Asia, 40 miles from Amasia, and 60 from Tocat. Lon. 36. 40. E. lat. 40. 30. N.

AMIENS, a handsome, large, and ancient town of France, the capital of Picardy, and a bishop's see. The nave of the cathedral church is a finished piece of building, and the whole structure stately: besides which, there are ten parish-churches, and one in the suburbs, several religious houses, an academy of Belles Lettres, five gates, and about 35,000 inhabitants. Three branches of the river Somme enter this city, over which there are as many bridges; it lies in the road from Calais to Paris, and was taken by the Spaniards in 1597, by the following stratagem; soldiers, disguised like peasants, conducted a cart loaded with nuts, and let a bag of them fall just as the gate was opened; and while the guard was busy in gathering up the nuts, the Spaniards entered, and became masters of the town. It was retaken by Henry IV. who built a citadel here. It has manufactures in linen and woollen-cloth, and lies 20 miles S. E. of Abbeville, and 75 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 30. E. lat. 49. 34. N.

AMIENOIS, a town of France, in the government of Picardy, and Artois.

AMIX, a district of France, in the kingdom of Lower Navarre,

* **AMLWICK**, or **AMLWOCH**, a village of Wales, on the North-side of the isle of Anglesey, with a fair on November 12, for cattle.

* **AMOL**, a town of Asia, in the country of the Usbecks, seated on the river Gihon, 60 miles W. of Bokera. Lon. 64. 30. E. lat. 39. 20. N.

AMONT, a district of France, in the government of Franche-Comté, containing three bailiwicks.

AMORGUS, an island of the Archipelago, fertile in wine, oil, and corn. It is well cultivated, and the inhabitants are affable, and generally of the Greek church. The best parts belong to a monastery, where there are a great number of caloyers, or monks. The greatest inconvenience in this island is the want of wood. It is 30 miles in circumference, and 27 N. of Candy. Lon. 26. 15. E. lat. 36. 30. N.

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

* **AMOUR ST.** a small town of France, in the Franche-Comté, 15 miles from Tournis. Lon. 15. 28. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

AMOY, an island on the S. W. coast of China, in the province of Fokien; the English had a factory here; but abandoned it on account of the impositions of the inhabitants of those parts.

AMPHIPOLIS, a town of Turkey, in Europe, anciently the capital of Macedonia, seated on the river Stymon, 70 miles N. E. of Salonichi. Lon. 40. 16. E. lat. 41. 38. N.

AMPTHILL, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Thursdays, seated pleasantly between two hills, but in a barren soil. It has two fairs, on May 4, and December 11, for cattle. It is six miles S. of Bedford, and 43 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 29. W. lat. 52. 2. N.

AMPUGNIANO, a district of Corsica, in the country on this side the mountains.

AMPURIAS, a sea-port town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the mouth of the river Fluvia, 60 miles N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 2. 56. E. lat. 42. 5. N.

AMRAS, a very strong castle in Germany, agreeably 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. 40. E. lat. 47. 0. N.

AMSTERDAM, a large, rich, populous, trading, handsome city of the United Provinces, and capital of all the Dutch Netherlands. It was formerly a lordship belonging to the lords of Amstel; was ruined in 1300, but afterwards rebuilt. The walls are high, and

and well fortified; and the bridge which joins the rampart is built over the river **Amstel**, 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 ages, sexes, religions, and countries. One great cause of the populousness of **Amsterdam** is their tolerating all religions, who have the use of churches and bells; though the reigning religion is the Protestant. 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 stadt-house alone are 13000. The houses are brick and stone, the streets spacious, and well-paved, and most of them have canals, with rows of trees on each side. With regard to its magnitude, it is computed to be about half as big as London, and none of the inhabitants are idle. It is governed by a college of 30 senators, who hold their places for life, and 12 burgo-masters, four of whom are always sitting. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers **Amstel** and **Wye**, 65 miles N. of **Antwerp**, 175 E. by N. of **London**, 240 N. of **Paris**, 330 W. of **Copenhagen**, 560 N. W. of **Vienna**, and 870 N. W. of **Rome**. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

AMT, or the German district in France, in the government of **Lorrain** and **Barre**. It lies along the river **Saar**, and is so called because the inhabitants speak the German language.

ANADIR, a considerable river of **Siberia**, in **Asia**, that falls into the **Eastern ocean**.

ANAGNI, a small town of **Italy**, in **Campania**, and in the territory of the church; it is a bishop's see, 32 miles E. of **Rome**. Lon. 15. 55. E. lat. 48. 6. N.

* **ANCARANO**, a town of **Italy**, in the march of **Ancona**, five miles N. of **Ascoli**, and 31 N. E. of **Rome**. Lon. 13. 54. E. lat. 42. 48. N.

ANCASTER, a town in **Lincolnshire**, 15 miles S. of **Lincoln**, and eight from **Grantham**. It has neither fair nor market, but gives title to a duke.

ANCENIS, a town of **Brittany**, in **France**, seated on the river **Loire**, 15 miles E. of **Nantz**. Lon. 1. 5. W. lat. 47. 22. N.

ANCLAM, a strong town of **Germany**, in the circle of **Upper Saxony**, and duchy of **Pomerania**, remarkable for its excellent

pastures. It is seated on the river **Pene**, 26 miles S. of **Gripswald**. Lon. 14. 5. S. lat. 54. 10. N.

ANCOBER, a territory on the gold coast of **Guinea**, having a river of the same name flowing through it, the banks of which are very pleasant, adorned with fine lofty trees, affording the most agreeable shade in the world. On the western bank is a very populous village.

ANCONA, an ancient and considerable town of **Italy**, in the territory of the Pope, and the march of **Ancona**; it is a bishop's see, has a harbour, and the inhabitants are noted for blanching white-wax. The trade is chiefly carried on by the Jews residing here, who are said to be 5000 in number, and have a synagogue. It is seated on the gulph of **Venice**, 50 miles S. E. of **Urbino**, and 116 N. by E. of **Rome**. Lon. 15. 5. E. lat. 43. 36. N.

ANCONA, the name of a marquisate in **Italy**, belonging to the ecclesiastical state, and lying on the **Adriatick Sea**. There is a sort of a shell-fish found here, called **Balani**, among the stones taken out of the harbour, which is in high esteem at **Rome**.

* **ANCRE**, a town of **France**, in **Picardy**, with the title of a marquisate. It is 12 miles N. E. of **Anteno**, and 12 E. of **Perronne**. Lon. 2. 45. E. lat. 49. 59. N.

ANDAJA, a river of **Spain**, in **Old Castile**, that falls into the **Douro**.

ANDALUSIA, a province of **Spain**, about 250 miles in length, and 159 in breadth. It is bounded on the S. by the kingdom of **Granada**, on the W. by **Algarve** and the sea, on the N. by **Estremadura**, and on the E. by the kingdom of **Mercia**. The river **Guadalquivir** runs through its whole length; and it is the most fertile, rich, agreeable, and trading country in **Spain**. The capital is **Seville**.

ANDALUSIA NEW, a province of **Terra Firma**, in **South America**, lying on the coast of the N. Sea, opposite to the **Leeward-islands**, bounded by the river **Oronoko** on the W.

ANDAMAN, certain islands on the E. side of the entrance in the bay of **Bengal**. The inhabitants are a harmless inoffensive people; living chiefly on rice, fruits, and herbs, with which they furnish ships that come that way. They seldom eat any flesh, though some writers of voyages have represented them as cannibals.

* **ANDELY**, a town of **France**, in **Normandy**, parted in two by a paved causeway. Here is a fountain to which pilgrims flock from all parts, to be cured of their disorders, on the feast-day of the saint to which it is dedi-

dedicated. It is 20 miles S. E. of Rouen, and five N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

ANDELLE, a river of France, in the government of Normandy; it rises in the parish of Forge, and falls into the Seine. Large rafts of timber, cut in the woods of Lyons and Peitre, are carried down it to Paris.

* **ANDEOL ST.** a town of France, in the Vivarez, five miles S. of St. Viviers, whose bishop formerly resided there. Lon. 2. 50. E. lat. 44. 24. N.

ANDERLECHT, a fortress of Brabant, in the Netherlands, two miles N. of Brussels, designed for an out-work to that city.

ANDERNACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the archbishoprick of Cologne, on which it depends. It is seated on the Rhine, near the confines of the electorate of Treves, or Triers, eight miles N. W. of Coblentz. Lon. 7. 4. E. lat. 50. 27. N.

ANDERO ST. a sea-port town of Spain, in the province of Biscay, where the Spaniards build, and lay up some of their men of war. It is 60 miles W. of Bilboa. Lon. 4. 30. W. lat. 43. 20. N.

ANDES, otherwise called **CORDILLIERA**, a great chain of mountains, which run almost the whole length of South America, parallel to the sea shore, and terminating at the Straits of Magellan. They are the highest, and most remarkable mountains in the world; for those within the Torrid Zone are always covered with snow; and in passing over the lowest part of them, you are in danger of being starved with cold. There are a great many volcanoes, which break out sometimes in one place, and sometimes in another; and by melting the snow, occasion such a torrent of water, that numbers of men and cattle have perished.

ANDLAU, a river of Lower Alsace, that rises in the Wasgan mountains, and falls into the Ill.

* **ANDOILLE**, a town of France, in Lower Maine, and in the election of Laval.

* **ANDON VILLE**, a small town of France, in the generality of Paris, and election of Estamps.

ANDOVER, a market-town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Midlent-Saturday, for cheese, horses, and leather; on May 12, for leather, and millinery-goods; and on Nov. 16, for sheep, horses, leather, and cheese. It is a large town, sends two members to parliament, and is a great thoroughfare on the western road, 10 miles N. by W. of Winchester, and 62 W. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 56. W.

lat. 51. 20. N. Near this town is held an annual fair on October 10, called Weyhill, for sheep, leather, hops, and cheese. It is one of the largest in England, and has booths erected for the sale of all kinds of goods.

ANDRARUM, a town of Sweden, in South Gothland, two miles and three quarters S. of Christianstadt, where there is the greatest allum work in the whole kingdom.

* **ANDEOD ST.** a small town in Lower Languedoc, and diocese of Lodive.

* **ANDRE DE BEAULIEU ST.** a small town of France, in Touraine, and in the election of Loches.

* **ANDRE ST.** a town of France, in Fozez, and in the election of Roanne.

* **ANDREAS ST.** a town of France, in Bourdelois, and diocese of Bourdeaux.

ANDREZE, a town of France, in the generality of Tours, and election of Angiers.

ANDREWS ST. a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, with an University; formerly the metropolis of Scotland, and the see of an archbishop, but the cathedral church is now in ruins. It is seated in a plain, which has a prospect of the German Ocean. The University consists of three colleges, the Old College, St. Leonard's, and the New College. The houses, though built of stone, are gone to decay, there being no manufactures here to support the numerous inhabitants; nor is the harbour in a very good condition, though there passed an act of parliament in 1728, to repair it. It is 30 miles N. E. of Edinburgh, and 46 E. N. E. of Stirling. Lon. 2. 25. W. lat. 56. 18. N.

ANDREW ST. a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in the duchy of Carinthia, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Lavant, 40 miles E. of Clagenfurt, and 95 S. by W. of Vienna. Lon. 15. 7. E. lat. 46. 40. N.

ANDRIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and territory of Bari, with a bishop's see, and the title of a duchy. It is seated in a plain, four miles S. of Bannetta. Lon. 17. 4. E. lat. 41. 15. N.

ANDROS, an island, and town of Turkey, in Europe, 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, jujubs, pomegranates, and figs. It lies to the N. of Candia, and to the S. E. of Negropont. Lon. 25. 30. E. lat. 37. 50. N.

ANDUXAR, a considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia, defended by a strong castle.

Its territory abounds in corn, wine, oil, honey, and all sorts of fruits and game. It is seated on the Guadaquivir, 25 miles E. of Corduba. Lon. 4. 2. W. lat. 37. 45. N.

ANDUZE, a town of France, in Languedoc, seated on the river Gardon. It carries on a considerable trade in serges and woollen cloth, and is 25 miles N. of Montpellier, and 20 N. W. of Nismes. Lon. 3. 42. E. lat. 43. 39. N.

ANEGADA, one of the Caribbee Islands in America. Lon. 63. 5. W. lat. 18. 6. N.

* ANET, a large and handsome palace in the isle of France, near the river Eure, built by Henry II. It is 40 miles W. of Paris, and belongs to the dutehs of Maine.

ANGELO ST. a small but strong town of Italy, in the Capitanata, five miles N. of Manfredonia, and two from the sea. There are several other towns and castles of the same name in Italy, and particularly the castle of St. Angelo at Rome. Lon. 15. 56. E. lat. 41. 43. N.

ANGELOS, a populous, and trading town of N. America, in 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. 103. 12. W. lat. 19. 30. N.

ANGERAP, a river in the kingdom of Prussia, which uniting with the Inster, near Insterburg, forms the navigable river Pregel.

ANERBURG, a handsome town in the kingdom of Prussia, surrounded with pallisades, defended by a strong castle, and seated on a lake of the same name, from whence the river Angerac rises.

ANGERMANIA, a province of the kingdom of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Lapland and Bothnia, on the E. by the gulph of Bothnia and Medelpadia, and on the W. by Jemci and Herndel. It is full of rocks, mountains, and forests; and there is one very high mountain called Scull. It has excellent iron-works, and lakes abounding with fish.

ANGERMANSLAND, a province of Lapland, belonging to Sweden, lying on the river Angermania.

ANGERMOND, a town of the dutchy of Berg, in Germany, on the E. side of the Rhine, 19 miles N. of Dusseldorp, subject to the Elector Palatine. Lon. 6. 20. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

ANGERS, a large town of France, and capital of the dutchy of Anjou, with a bishop's see, an university, and an academy of Belles Lettres, established in 1685. Part of this town stands pleasantly on the side of a hill, and the rest in a plain, through

which the river Maine runs. It contains about 9000 houses, and 30,000 inhabitants. Besides the cathedral, which is an elegant structure, there are 16 parish, and 8 collegiate churches, with a great number of convents. It is surrounded with a wall, and antique fortifications, and defended by a castle standing on a steep rock. It is seated near the confluence of the river Loire and Sarte, 42 miles E. of Nantes, and 160 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 47. 28. N.

ANGHIERA, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Eastern side of the Lake Maggiore, 30 miles N. W. of Milan. Lon. 9. 5. E. lat. 45. 42. N.

ANGLARS, a town of France, in Auvergne, in the generality of Riom, and the election of St. Flour.

* ANGLE, a town of France, in Poitou, on the river Anglin, with a rich abbey, 22 miles from Poitiers.

* ANGLES, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Castres, seated on a mountain near the river Agut.

ANGLESEY, the isle of, is the most western county of North-Wales. It is 24 miles in length, 14 in breadth, and sends one member to parliament. It is separated from the continent by the river Meni, which divides it from Carnarvonshire, and on every other side surrounded by the sea. It is a fertile spot, and abounds in corn, cattle, flesh, fish, and fowls, with very good mill-stones and grind-stones. The chief town is Beaumaris. Near Kemlyn harbour is a quarry of stone, called Asbestos, which is a beautiful marble, out of which may be got the Linum Asbestinum, called here Salamander's wool, a substance like flax, and will bear a common fire: and not far from this is a yellow sulphureous copper-ore, which has never been worked. At Llabbadrig, about three miles eastward from hence, is a great body, or vein of stony-oker, of various colours, as red, yellow, blue; and an extremely fine white-clay, of the Cimolia kind, of great service to painters, potters, and stone-cutters.

ANGOL, a town of South-America, in the province of Chili, 125 miles N. of Baldivia. Lon. 78. 20. W. lat. 38. 10. S.

ANGOLA, a kingdom of Africa, between the rivers Dande, and Coanza, in Congo. 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

have several colonies and settlements on the coast. However, the English and Dutch traffic with the natives, and purchase a great number of slaves. These are the most lazy and ungovernable of any on the coast of Guinea; because they are generally brought from inland countries, where they have not the least knowledge of the rest of the world. They go almost naked, and are very fond of dog's flesh, though they have plenty of other provisions. All the males are circumcised; but for what reason they cannot tell.

ANGOULESME, a town of France, and capital of the duchy of Angoumois, with a bishop's see. It stands on a mountain, surrounded with rocks; the river Charante runs at the foot of it. It is 20 miles W. of Limoges, and 250 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 10. E. lat. 45. 39. N.

ANGOUMOIS, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Poitou, on the E. by Limousin, and La March, on the S. by Perigord, and on the W. by Saintonge.

ANGOURA, or **ANGORA**, a town of Turkey, in Asia, formerly called Ancyra. It is a Greek archbishop's see, and remarkable for the remains of antiquity. There is nothing to be seen in the streets but pieces of pillars and old marble; among which is a species of reddish porphyry marked with white, and red and white jasper, with large spots. Though the houses at present are all of clay, yet there are a great many pieces of very fine marble mixed among it, as well as in the walls of the town, which are low. The castle has a triple enclosure, 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 camblets. It is 212 miles S. E. of Constantinople. Lon. 32. 5. E. lat. 39. 30. N.

ANGRA, a sea-port town of the island of Terceira, of which it is capital, with a bishop's see, and subject to Portugal. It is one of the Azores, or Western-islands, lying in the Atlantick Ocean. Lon. 28. 5. W. lat. 39. 10. N.

* **ANGRIE**, a town of Anjou, in the generality of Tours, and election of Angiers, in France.

ANGROGNA, a town of Piedmont, belonging to the king of Sardinia, seven miles W. of Pignerol. Lon. 7. 2. E. lat. 48. 42. N.

ANGUILLA, one of the Caribbee islands, in America, 100 miles N. of St. Christopher's, and subject to Great Britain.

* **ANGUILLABA**, a small town of Italy,

in the patrimony of St. Peter, 15 miles N. W. of Rome.

ANGUS, a shire of Scotland, having Merns on the N. the German Ocean on the E. the Frith of Tay, which divides it from the shire of Fife, on the S. and the shires of Perth and Goury on the W. It has many lakes and hills, but is fruitful in corn and pastures.

ANHALT, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, about 42 miles in length, and eight in breadth. It is bounded on the S. by the county of Mansfield, on the W. by the duchy of Halberstadt, on the E. by the duchy of Saxony, and on the N. by the duchy of Magdeburg. It abounds in corn, and is watered by the Salde and Mulda; its principal trade is in beer.

ANHALT, an island of Denmark, in N. Jutland, lying in the Categut, eight miles from the coast of Jutland, 10 from Seeland, or Zealand, and seven from Halland. It is dangerous to seamen, for which reason there is a light-house.

ANIAN, a strait supposed to lie between the N. E. of Asia, and N. W. of America; but at present we are better informed.

ANIAN, a country lying on the E. coast of Africa, near the Red Sea, of which we have very little knowledge.

* **ANIANE**, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, at the foot of the mountains, near the river Arre, with a Benedictine abbey. Lon. 3. 48. E. lat. 43. 45. N.

ANJENGO, a small town and factory on the coast of Malabar, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, belonging to the East India company. Their merchandise consists chiefly in pepper and callicoes. Lon. 76. 1. E. lat. 7. 0. N.

ANJOU, a province and duchy of France, about 75 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Maine, on the W. by Bretagne, on the S. by Poitou, and on the E. by Touraine. The country is very pleasant, and fertile in wine, corn, pulse, and fruit. Its quarries of slate are the best in the kingdom. It formerly belonged to Henry II. by inheritance.

ANJUAN. See **JOHANNA**.

ANNA, a town of Turkey, in Asia, seated on the western bank of the river Euphrates, and the pleasanter 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. The town is divided into two parts, the largest of which is surrounded with old walls, and the houses

was built with brick and stone, with gardens belonging thereto. It is 160 miles N. W. of Bagdad, and 150 S. by W. of Mouffol. Lon. 41. 35. E. lat. 33. 30. N.

ANNAMABOE, an English factory on the Gold-coast of Guinea, in Africa. The fort is very neat and compact, and they carry on a considerable trade in gold and slaves; they have also a great deal of corn, and their palm-wine is excellent.

ANNAND, the capital, and a parliament-town of the shire of Annandale, in Scotland. It stands in a fertile country, about three miles N. of Solway Frith, and 70 S. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 2. W. lat. 54. 56 N.

ANNANO, a strong fort of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan. It has been twice taken by the French; but was restored to the duke of Savoy in 1706. It is seated on the river Tanaro, 12 miles S. of Casal. Lon. 8. 30. E. lat. 44. 40. N.

ANNAPOLIS, the capital of Maryland, in North-America, of which lord Baltimore is the proprietor; its chief produce is tobacco. Lon. 78. 10. W. lat. 39. 25. N.

ANNAPOLIS, the capital of Nova Scotia, or Acadia. It is a fortified town, has a garrison, and belongs to Great Britain. Lon. 64. 5. W. lat. 45. 10. N.

ANNECY, a town in the dutchy of Savoy, in the territory of Geneva, seated on the river Siar, and on a lake of the same name, about 10 miles long, and four broad, 70 miles S. of Geneva, and 22 N. E. of Chambery; subject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 6. 12. 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; also with hogs, goats, sheep, and chickens, which are all extremely cheap. The inhabitants are mostly black, and of villainous dispositions; and the women are all common whores, as the sailors find to their cost; and yet most of them very ugly. The governor is a Portuguese. Lon. 5. 10. E. lat. 1. 50. S.

* **ANNONAY**, a town of France, in the Upper Vivarais, seated on the river Duenre, 22 miles S. W. of Vienne. Lon. 4. 52. E. lat. 45. 15. N.

ANO-CAPRI, the largest town in the island of Capri, belonging to the kingdom of Naples, and it lies on the West side of the island.

* **ANSE**, an ancient town of France, in the Liois, 10 miles W. of Trevous, and

25 S. of Macon. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 45. 55. N.

* **ANSICO**, a kingdom of Africa, under the line, abounding with two sorts of sandal-wood. The inhabitants are vigorous and courageous, and have been accounted men-eaters. Some have said, that they had public markets for human-flesh; but this is so far from being true, that it may be doubted whether there are any men-eaters in the world or not. They are said to adore the sun and moon, and a great number of idols.

ANSLO, a sea-port town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, with a bishop's see. The supreme court of justice is held here for Norway. It is seated on a bay of the same name, 30 miles N. W. of Fredrickstadt. Lon. 10. 14. E. lat. 59. 24. N.

ANSPACH, a town and castle of Germany, in Franconia, and capital of the marquisate of the same name. It belongs to the house of Brandenburg, and is a very handsome place. The palace, which is near the castle, has a remarkable cabinet of curiosities. It is seated on a river of the same name, 27 miles S. W. of Nuremberg, and 50 S. by W. of Bamberg. Lon. 10. 42. E. lat. 49. 14. N.

ANSTRUTHER, a parliament town of Scotland, on the S. E. coast of the shire of Fife, 25 miles N. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 25. W. lat. 56. 15. N.

ANTE, a river of France, in the government of Normandy; it rises beyond Falaise, and, after a course of four miles, falls into the Vire.

ANTEGO, one of the Caribbee islands in America, 20 miles in length, and about as many in breadth. The inhabitants are in great want of water, and are obliged to save the rain-water in cisterns, and to fetch it from other islands. However, it is now said, they have lately discovered springs. The chief produce is sugar. It is 60 miles E. of St. Christopher's, and 40 N. of Guadalupe. Lon. 62. 5. W. lat. 17. 30. N.

ANTEQUIERA, a handsome town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, divided into two parts, 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 30 miles N. of Malaga, and 58 N. W. of Alnenucar. Lon. 4. 40. W. lat. 36. 51. N.

ANTEQUIERA, a town of America, in New Spain, and in the province of Guaxaqu,

qua, 75 miles S. E. of Guaxaqua.

ANTIBES, a sea-port town of Provence, in France, with a strong castle. Its territory produces excellent fruit; and it stands opposite to Nice, on the Mediterranean, 9 miles W. of Nice, and 10 S. E. of Grasse. Lon. 7. 5. E. lat. 43. 35. N.

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

* **ANTIGNE**, a town of France, in the generality of Poitiers, and election of Fontenay.

* **ANTIGNY**, a town of France, in the generality of Bourgies.

ANTILLES, the name which the French give to the Caribbee Islands, in America. They were discovered by Christopher Columbus, in 1492. See **CARIBBEES**.

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

ANTIOCH, now **ANTHAKIA**, an ancient and celebrated town of Syria, in Asia, of which it was formerly the capital; but is now almost come to nothing: however, the magnificent ruins of it still remain. It is seated on the river Orontes, now called Asi, 15 miles E. of the Mediterranean, and 40 S. W. of Aleppo. Lon. 37. 5. E. lat. 36. 20. N.

* **ANTIOCHETTA**, a town of Turkey, in Asia, in Carimania, with a bishop's see, over against the island of Cyprus. Lon. 32. 15. E. lat. 36. 42. N.

ANTIPAROS, an island of the Archipelago, over against Paros, from which it is five miles distant. In this island is a wonderful grotto, by which some that have visited it, pretend to prove the vegetation of stones.

ANTIVARI, a strong town of Turkey, in Europe, in Dalmatia, a Greek archbishop's see, and subject to the Turks. It is 10 miles N. of Dulcigno. Lon. 29. 15. E. lat. 43. 0. N.

ANTIVENTRIA, a sub-division of Terra Firma, in South America, lying to the S. of Carthagena.

* **ANTOINE**, a town of France, in Dauphiny, in the diocese of Vienne, with a celebrated abbey. It is seated among the mountains, 13 miles E. of Lyons. Lon. 5. 20. E. lat. 45. 43. N.

ANTONIO ST. one of the Cape de Verd islands, on the western coasts of Africa, 15 miles from St. Vincent. It is full of high mountains, from whence proceed streams

of excellent water, which render the land very fruitful. The principal town is seated among the mountains, and there are also some villages. Lon. 0. 26. E. lat. 18. 10. N.

* **ANTONGIL**, a large bay in the island of Madagascar, which is very safe for ships to ride in, and the land about it is remarkably fruitful.

* **ANTONIN ST.** a town of France, in Rouergue, in the diocese of Rhodéz, whose fortifications are demolished. It is seated on the river Aveirou. Lon. 0. 55. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

ANTRAIN, a town of France, in Upper Brittany, seated on the river Coesnon, on the confines of Normandy, 15 miles S. of Avranches, and 20 W. of Rennes. Lon. 1. 26. W. lat. 48. 22. 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 S. E. by the county of Down. It is 46 miles in length, and 28 in breadth, and is pretty fruitful: it contains 18,014 houses, 56 parishes, eight baronies, and five boroughs; and sends ten members to parliament, two for the county, two for Liffburn, two for Belfast, and two for Antrim.

ANTRIM, the capital town of the county of Antrim, in Ireland, seated at the N. end of the lake Lough-Neagh. It is but a poor place, 13 miles W. of Carrickfergus. Lon. 6. 26. W. lat. 54. 45. N. It sends two members to parliament.

ANTWERP, a large handsome town of the dutchy of Brabant, and capital of the marquise of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a strong regular citadel. About 200 years ago it was the greatest place for trade in Europe; but now removed to Amsterdam. It is in the shape of a bow, and the river represents the string. The harbour is very handsome and commodious, the water being 22 feet deep, and 400 yards wide; so that large vessels may come up to the key, and by the canals they may be brought to the doors of the houses. The public buildings are very beautiful, and are at least 200 in number. The cathedral is a fine structure, and the town-house is thought to be as handsome as any in the world. The streets are very large and regular, and the citadel is esteemed one of the strongest fortresses in the Low Countries. It was taken by the prince of Parma in 1585, and surrendered to the duke of Marlborough, after the battle of Ramillies. It was taken by the French in 1746; but restored to the house of Austria. It is seated on

on the river Scheld, 22 miles N. of Brussels, with which it communicates by a canal, 22 miles N. E. of Ghent, and 65 S. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 15. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

* ANVERS-LE-HAMON, a town of France, in Anjou, and election of la Fleche.

* ANWEILER, a town of France, in Lower Alsace, seated on the river Quich, above Landau.

* ANZERMA, is a town and province of Popyan in S. America, where there are mines of gold. The town is seated on the river Coca. Lon. 76. 10 W. lat. 4. 58 N.

AOUSTA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a dutchy of the same name, a bishop's see, and subject to the king of Sardinia. It is remarkable for several monuments of the Romans, and for the birth of Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury. It is seated at the foot of the Alps, on the river Doria, 37 miles N. of Suza, 50 N. of Turin. Lon. 7. 33 E. lat. 45. 38 N.

AOUSTA, a territory of Piedmont, with the title of a dutchy. It is a valley 30 miles in length, and extends from the pass of St. Martin's, near the frontiers of Yvree, to St. Bernard. It abounds in pastures, and all sorts of fruits; the capital is of the same name.

* APALACHE, a river of North America, in Florida, which divides it into six provinces, that have each their own chief. The country is full of high mountains, whose vallies are very fruitful. These mountains are called by some the Apalachian mountains; but very improperly, for their true name is Aligany, so called from the river of that name, usually known by the title of the Ohio. These mountains lie W. of the British plantations, between 35 and 44 degrees of lat. It is also very doubtful, whether there is any river now known named Apalache, for it is not to be found in modern maps.

* APAMEA, now call'd AFAMIA, not Hama, as some travellers have thought, a town of Syria, in Asia, seated on the river Assi, or Orontes, 20 miles N. by W. of Hamah, and 45 S. of Antioch. Lon. 38. 30 E. lat. 34. 5 N.

APANOMIA, a town of Santorin, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, called in this part by some, the Sea of Candia; it has a spacious harbour, in the form of a half-moon; but the bottom is so deep, that ships cannot anchor there. Lon. 25. 59 E. lat. 36. 18 N.

* APENRADE, a town of Denmark, in Sleswick, or South Jutland, with a citadel. It has been plundered several times, and is seated at the bottom of a gulph of the Bal-

tick Sea, 25 miles N. of Sleswick. Lon. 9. 28 E. lat. 55. 4 N.

* APHIOM KARAHISSART, a town of Natolia, in Asiatick Turkey; it is called Aphiom, because it produces a great deal of opium, called Aphiom, by the Turks. Lon. 32. 18 E. lat. 38. 35 N.

APENNINES, a chain of mountains which divide Italy throughout its whole length, as far as the southern extremity of the kingdom of Naples. From hence proceed all the brooks and rivers which water Italy, and render the land fruitful.

APENZEL, a town of Swisserland, and the capital of the canton of the same name, which is divided into twelve communities; six called the interior, are Roman Catholics, and the six exterior are Protestants. It is 10 miles S. E. of St. Gall, three N. of Coire, and 40 E. of Zurick. Lon. 9. 1 E. lat. 47. 31. N.

APPERSHOREN, a little village of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, seated on the river Keyfell, at the corner of a wood, before which the right wing of the confederate army encamped the night before the battle of Hochstet. Lon. 10. 46 E. lat. 48. 56 N.

* APPEVILLE, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the generality of Rouen.

APPLEBY, the county town of Westmoreland, with a good corn-market on Mondays, and three fairs, on Whitfun-Eve, for horned cattle; on Whitmonday, for linen cloth and merchandize; and on August 10, for horses, sheep, and linen cloth. It is gone greatly to decay from what it was, it being only one broad street of mean houses; however, it still keeps the assizes and sessions, and at the upper part is the castle. The church stands at the lower end of the town, and has lately been repaired; and they have likewise erected a town-house. It is ten miles E. by S. of Penrith, and 280 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 25 W. lat. 54. 30 N. It is seated on the river Eden, by which it is almost surrounded, and sends two members to parliament.

APPLEDORE, a town of Kent, seated on the river Rother, not far from its influx into the sea. It had a small market, and there is still a fair on June 23; for cattle and pedlar's ware. It is four miles N. of Rye. Lon. 0. 50 E. lat. 50. 45 N.

* APPLESRAW, a village in Hampshire, four miles W. of Andover, that has two fairs, on May 23, and November 5, for sheep.

* APPLETERWICK, a village in the W. riding of Yorkshire, five miles N. of Skip-ton, with a fair on October 2, for cattle and horses.

APREMONT, a town of France, in Poitou, and in the generality of Poitiers. Lon. 1. 38 W. lat. 46. 45. N.

APTE, an antient town of France, in Provence, with a bishop's see. There are many fine Roman antiquities, and it is seated on the river Calaron, 20 miles N. of Aix, and 25 S. E. of Orang. Lon. 5. 36 E. lat. 43. 50 N.

APULIA, the E. side of the kingdom of Naples, along the gulph of Venice. It is divided into three territories, whose modern names are the Capitanata, Terra de Bari, and Otranto.

APURIMA, or **APORAMAC**, a very rapid river of S. America, in Peru, 30 miles from the river Abanzai.

AQUA-NEGRA, a small town of Italy in the Mantuan, seated on the river Chiefa, 12 miles W. of Mantua, and eight E. of Ustiano. Lon. 14. 15 E. lat. 45. 10 N.

AQUILA, a large and handsome town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of Abruzzo, with a bishop's see, and a strong castle. An earthquake happened her in 1700, by which 2400 persons were killed, and 1500 hurt. It is seated on the river Pescara, 35 miles from the sea, and 52 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 14. 20 E. lat. 42. 20 N.

AQUILAR DEL CAMPO, a small town of Spain, in Old Castile, lying on the river Pisnigra.

AQUILEIA, formerly a very flourishing, rich, and trading town of Italy, now gone to decay. However, it has a patriarch, who resides at Udino. It is seated on the Triuli, near the sea, 22 miles W. of Trieste, and 57 N. E. of Venice. Lon. 14. 8 E. lat. 45. 55.

AQUINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Terra di Lavoro; a bishop's see, but ruined by the emperor Conrad; and now consists of about 35 houses. It was the birth-place of the poet Juvenal, and Thomas Aquinas; lies 20 miles N. E. of Caietta, and 35 N. W. of Capua. Lon. 14. 30 E. lat. 41. 32 N.

ARABIA, a country of Asia, bounded on the W. by the Red-Sea, on the N. E. by the river Euphrates, and the Persian gulph, on the S. by the ocean, and on the N. by Syria, and the desert of Dyrbekar. It is divided into three parts, Arabia Petrea, Deserta, and Felix, or the Happy. Arabia Petrea is the smallest of the three, and towards 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. However, there are great flocks of sheep, and herds of cattle near the Euphrates, where the land is good. In the desert there are great numbers of ostriches, and there is a fine breed of camels in several places. Arabia Felix is so called, on account of its fertility, with regard to the rest. Some give it the name of Yemen, but improperly; for that is a kingdom on the S. coast, whose capital is Sanaa. 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 Bufferah to Aleppo, and from Egypt to Mecca, in order to visit Mahomet's tomb. Arabia Felix produces frankincense, myrrh, balm of Gilead, gum-arabick, and more especially coffee, of which they export prodigious quantities. The Arabs, who live in the desert, have no houses, but tents. The famous Mahomet was a native of this country, and his followers soon after his death conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe, establishing their religion wherever they came.

ARABO, commonly called **RAAB**, one of the principal rivers in the kingdom of Hungary; it has its source in Steirmack, and falls into the Danube.

ARACAN, a small maritime kingdom of Asia, in the East-Indies, bounded on the S. by the bay of Bengal, on the E. and N. by the kingdom of Ava, and on the W. by the kingdom of Bengal. It is a fertile country, tho' thin of people, and produces the fruits proper to the East-Indies. 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 ravage made by these animals. The commodities are timber for building, lead, tin, sick-lack, and elephant's teeth, and sometimes the traders meet with diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones. Horses are very scarce, and the houses very low.

ARAFAT, or **GIBBEL-L-ARAFAT**, which signifies in Arabick, the mountain of knowledge, a hill near Mecca, whither the pilgrims resort to the number of 70,000 every year. There are certain stones placed as boundaries, to shew how far the sacred ground

ground extends. Here they implore pardon for their sins, and receive the blessing of the imaums, which is performed in the most solemn manner; and here they first receive the title of Hadgis. Before they go to rest, each person gathers 49 small stones, which the next morning they carry to a place called Mina, the place, they say, where Abraham went to offer up his son Isaac. Here they pitch their tents, and throw their stones against a little square stone building, to shew their defiance of the devil. This is done at three several times, and three several places. Then they each buy a sheep, which are brought by the country people for that purpose, which they sacrifice, eating part of it themselves, and giving the rest to the poor.

ARAL, a lake of Asia, lying to the E. of the Caspian Sea, from which it is distant above 200 miles. It is but lately discovered, tho' above 300 miles in length, and in some places 150 in breadth. Several rivers, which were formerly thought to run into the Caspian Sea, are now found to run into this lake. It lies between 58 and 62 of E. lon. and between 42 and 47 of N. lat. in the country of the independant Tartars.

ARAMONT, a town of France, in Languedoc, seated on the river Rhone, five miles W. of Avignon, and 15 S. E. of Uxes. Lon. 4. 52 E. lat. 43. 54 N.

* **ARAN**, a valley among the Pyrenean mountains, which is crossed by the river Garonne, before it enters the territory of Cominges.

* **ARANDE-DE-DUERO**, a handsome town of Old Castile in Spain, on the river Duero, 25 miles W. of Osma, and 42 E. of Valadolid. Lon. 3. 3 W. lat. 41. 40 N.

ARANJUEZ, a palace of the king of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the river Tajo, 15 miles N. E. of Toledo, and 25 S. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 0 W. lat. 40. 0 N.

ARARAT, a high mountain of Asia, in Armenia, where they pretend Noah's ark rested. Some travellers affirm, that they have been at the top of it, and seen the ark: but that is impossible, for it is always covered with snow, and no one could ever get up, though several attempts have been made.

* **ARASSI**, a maritime, populous, and trading town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, three miles S. W. of Albinguay, and 37 E. of Ventimiglia. Lon. 7. 20 E. lat. 44. 3 N.

* **ARAVA**, a fortress of Upper Hungary, in a county, and on a river of the same name, 72 miles N. W. of Cassovia, Lon. 20. 0 E. lat. 49. 20 N.

ARAUCO, a fortress and town of Chili,

in South America; situated in one of the finest vallies, on a river of the same name. The natives are so brave, that they drove the Spaniards out of their country, though they had no fire-arms. Lon. 51. 20 W. lat. 42. 30 S.

* **ARAW**, a town of Swisserland, in Argow, seated on the river Aar. It is pretty handsome, large, and remarkable for its church, its fountain, and the fertility of the soil. It is eight miles N. E. of Arburg, and 27 W. of Zurick. Lon. 13. 0 E. lat. 47. 25 N.

ARAXES, or **ARAS**, a river of Asia, which rises in Georgia, and running S. E. falls into the river Kur, formerly Cyrus. It runs quite a-cross Armenia, and part of Persia.

* **ARBE**, an episcopal town of the republick of Venice, in an island of the same name, on the coast of Dalmatia, from which it is but five miles distant.

ARBELA, a town of Asia, in Curdestan, where Alexander fought the last decisive battle with Darius. It is about 60 miles S. E. of Mousel. Lon. 44. 5 E. lat. 35. 15 N.

* **ARBERG**, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, with a handsome castle, where the bailiff resides. It is seated on the river Aar, in a kind of island, ten miles N. W. of Bern, and 12 S. W. of Soleuer. Lon. 17. 15 E. lat. 47. 0 N.

ARBOIS, a small populous town of France, in the Franche Comte, famous for its wines. It is 14 miles S. E. of Dole, and 22 S. W. of Besanzon. Lon. 5. 40 E. lat. 46. 55. N.

ARBON, an ancient town in Swisserland, seated on the S. side of the lake Constance, in Turgow, with a castle built by the Romans. It is under the bishop of Constance; but the Protestants have the free exercise of their religion. It is 12 miles S. E. of Constance, and eight N. of St. Gall. Lon. 9. 30 E. lat. 47. 38 N.

* **ARBURG**, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, on the river Aar. It is small, but very strong, being seated on a rock, and defended by a good fortress, cut out of the rock, 12 miles E. of Soleure, 22 S. of Basa, and 30 W. of Zurick. Lon. 7. 55 E. lat. 47. 10 N.

ARC, a river of Italy in the dutchy of Savoy, arising in the Morienne, and falling into the Isere: it is rapid, and full of cascades.

ARCADIA, a town of Greece, in the Morea, near the gulph of the same name, and in the province of Belvedere, 27 N. of Navarin, and 22 S. of Logganico, Lon. 12. 0 E. lat. 37. 24 N.

* **ARC-EN-BARROIS**, a town of Burgundy in France, seated on the river Anjou, 35 miles N. of Dijon, and 13 N. W. of Langres. Lon. 5. 7 E. lat. 47. 55 N.

* **ARCES**, a town of France, in the generality of Rochelle, and election of Saintes.

ARCEUIL, a village of France, three miles S. of Paris, remarkable for an aqueduct, which is thought by some to equal the works of the ancient Romans. It was built and finished in 1624, by the order of Mary de Medicis: its water is distributed into the different parts of Paris.

ARCHANGEL, a noted sea-port town of N. Russia, and capital of the province of Dwina. It was the only sea-port town of Russia for many years, and was first resorted to by the English in 1553. The trade is greatly diminished since the building of Petersburg, to which the ships sail through the Baltick Sea. It is seated on the river Dwina, four miles from the White Sea, 300 miles N. of Moscow, and 400 N. E. of Petersburg. Lon. 40. 12 E. lat. 64. 26 N.

ARCHANGELGOROD, one of the governments of Russia, in Europe, containing a part of Lapland, and the ancient kingdom of Holmogard.

* **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.

* **ARCIS-SUR-AUBE**, a small handsome town of France, in Champagne, seated on the river Aube, 15 miles N. of Troyes, and 20 S. E. of Sensanne. Lon. 4. 15 E. lat. 48. 30 N.

ARCO, a strong town and castle in the Trentin, belonging to the house of Austria. It was taken by the French in 1703, and abandoned soon after. It stands on the river Sarca, near the N. extremity of the lake Garda, 15 miles S. W. of Trent, and 20 N. W. of Veronne. Lon. 9. 55 E. lat. 45. 52 N.

* **ARCOS**, a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, with the title of a duchy; seated on a craggy rock, at the foot of which runs the river Guadaleta, 25 miles N. of Cadiz. Lon. 2. 10 W. lat. 36. 40 N.

ARCY, a town of France, in Burgundy, in the Auxerrois, where there is a magazine of salt.

ARDEBIL, a large town of Asia, in Persia, and in Ardibei-Zan. It is one of the most famous and ancient towns in Persia, having been the residence and burial of many kings; especially Shiek-Seffi the author of the Per-

sian Sect. Pilgrims resort to this place from all parts of Persia. It is 25 miles E. of Tauris, and 162 N. by W. of Casbin. Lon. 47. 30 E. lat. 37. 55 N.

ARDENEURG, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Flanders, and formerly the most considerable in that country; but has been dismantled by the Dutch. It is ten miles N. E. of Burges. Lon. 3. 30 E. lat. 51. 16 N.

ARDENNE, a famous forest, lying on the river Meuse, extending, in Cæsar's time, far into Germany. What remains of it at present lies between Thionville, in Luxembourg, and the city of Liege.

ARDER, or **ARDRA**, a small territory, or kingdom of Africa, in Guinea, properly so called. It lies at the bottom of the gulph of St. Thomas, and has a town called Ardres, supposed to be the capital. The inhabitants are very licentious, and have neither temple, nor any place for religious worship. However, they are very courageous, and their king was absolute, till about seven years ago, the king of Dahome made war upon this and the neighbouring territories, brought them under subjection, and burnt the towns, particularly Ardres. The air is very unwholesome 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. Lon. 3. 5 E. lat. 5. 0 N.

* **ARDES**, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, and the chief place in the duchy of Mercoeur. It is the staple of trade between Upper and Lower Auvergne, and lies 15 miles N. W. of Brioude, and 22 S. of Clermont. Lon. 3. 10 E. lat. 45. 22 N.

* **ARDIN**, a town of France, in Poitou, in the generality of Poitiers, and the election of Niort.

ARDINGLEY, a village in Suffex, five miles N. W. of East Grinstead, with a fair on May 30, for pedlar's ware.

ARDRES, a small, but strong town of France, in Lower Picardy. Here was an interview between Francis I. and Henry VIII. king of England, in 1520. It is seated in the midst of a morass, eight miles S. of Calais, and ten S. W. of Gravelines. Lon. 2. 0 E. lat. 50. 35 N.

AREBALILLO, a river of Old Castile, in Spain, that falls into the Douro.

AREBO, or **AREBON**, a town on the slave coast of Guinea, in Africa, seated at the mouth of the river Formoso. The English had once a factory there, as the Dutch have still. It is a large oblong place, in-

differently well furnished with houses and people. Lon. 5. 5 E. lat. 5. 0 N.

* **AREKEA**, a sea-port town of the Red Sea, 55 miles from Suaquem. It is large and well fortified, and at the entrance of the port is an island of about 200 paces in diameter.

AREMBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Ahr, 22 miles S. of Cologne, and 25 W. of Coblentz. Lon. 7. 3 E. lat. 50. 27 N.

* **ARENSEERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia; seated on a hill in the county of the same name, by the river Roer, 50 miles N. E. of Cologne, and 37 S. W. of Paderborn. Lon. 8. 20 E. lat. 51. 25 N.

* **ARENSBURG**, an episcopal and sea-port town of Sweden, in Livonia, in the isle of Oesel, on the Baltick Sea. Lon. 22. 40 E. lat. 58. 15 N.

* **ARENSHARD**, a tract of Denmark, 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 and Slavi. It extends across the country, about eight or nine miles in length.

* **ARENSWALDE**, a town of Germany, in the New Marche of Brandenburg, seated on the lake Slavin, on the frontiers of Pomerania. Lon. 15. 52 E. lat. 53. 13 N.

AREQUIPA, an episcopal town of South America, in Peru. The air is very temperate, and the best in the country. Near it there is a dreadful volcano; and it is seated on a river, in a very fertile country, 290 miles S. by E. of Lima. Lon. 75. 3 W. lat. 16. 40 S.

AREZZO, an ancient episcopal town of Italy, in Tuscany, in the territory of Florence. Guyarisen, a Benedictine monk, was born here in the 11th century, the inventor of the musical notes, as ut, re, mi, and so forth. It is seated on a mountain, 15 miles W. of Citra-di-Castello. Lon. 12. 2 E. lat. 43. 27 N.

ARCA, or **EGA**, a river of Spain, that runs through the kingdom of Navarre, and falls into the Ebro.

* **ARGENCES**, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, on the river Meance, ten miles E. of Caen, and 12 N. of Falaise. Lon. 0. 10 W. lat. 49. 15 N.

* **ARGENS**, a river of France, in Provence, which has its source in the marquise of Ollières, and falls into the Mediterranean, near Biejus.

ARGENTA, one of the principal rivers of Albania, a province of Turkey.

* **ARGENTAC**, a town of France, in the Limonin, on the river Dordogne, 15 miles 6. E. of Tulle, and 25 N. W. of Aurillac. Lon. 2. 3 E. lat. 45. 5 N.

* **ARGENTAN**, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, and in the diocese of Seez, with the title of a marquise. It is seated on an eminence, in the middle of a fertile plain, on the banks of the river Orne, and carries on a considerable trade. It is 12 miles N. W. of Seez, and 110 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 5 E. lat. 48. 54 N.

* **ARGENTEUIL**, a town of the isle of France, seated on the river Seine, five miles N. W. of Paris, and 12 S. E. of Pontoise. It is a very beautiful place, with a fine vineyard. In the Benedictine priory, they pretend to have the seamless coat of Christ; in the environs they have quarries of the plaster of Paris. Lon. 2. 28 E. lat. 48. 52 N.

ARGENTEUIL, a town of France, in Champagne, near the river Armancon, eight miles S. of Tonnarre, eight N. E. of Noyers, and five N. W. of Reviere.

ARGENTIERA, an island of the Archipelago, near that of Milo. Its name is taken from the silver mines in it. The island is barren, and they have no water, but what is kept in cisterns. The inhabitants are Greeks, and very debauched, having little religion. There is but one village in the island. Lon. 23. 10 E. lat. 36. 50 N.

* **ARGENTIERE**, a town of France, in Languedoc, in the Vivarais, five miles S. W. of Aubenas, and 17 W. of Viviers. Lon. 4. 15 E. lat. 44. 30 N.

ARGENTON, a town and county of France, in the dutchy of Berry, divided into two by the river Creuse. Lewis XIV. demolished the castle. It is 37 miles S. W. of Bourges, and 62 S. E. of Poitiers. Lon. 1. 38 E. lat. 40. 30 N.

ARGONNE, a territory of France, between the rivers Meuse, Marne, and Aine. St. Menelould is the capital.

ARGOS, a sea-port town of Turkey, in Europe, in the island of Morea, seated on a bay of Napoli de Romania, 25 miles S. of Corinth. Lon. 23. 5 E. lat. 37. 30 N.

* **ARGOSTOLI**, a sea-port town of the isle of Cephalonia, over-against Albania; it is the best harbour in all the island, and the proveditor resides in the fortress, which is five miles distant.

* **ARGOW**, a county of Swisserland, lying on the river Aar, from whence it derives its name.

ARGUIN, an island of Africa, on the western coast of Negroland, with a fort of the same name. It was taken by the Dutch from the Portuguese in the year 1638, afterwards the French took it from the Dutch, and kept possession of it ever since. It is 30 miles S. E. of Cape Blanco. Lon. 16. 30 W. lat. 26. 20 N.

ARGUN, a river of Tartary, in Asia, which divides the Russian from the Chinese empire.

ARGUN, a strong town of the Russian empire, in 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. 49. 30 N.

ARGYLESIRE, in Scotland, is bounded by Lenox on the E. by the ocean on the W. by the Irish Sea, and Frith of Clyde on the S. and by Lochabar on the N. with the title of a duchy. It sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for the burgh.

ARHUSEN, a considerable town of Denmark, in North Jutland, and capital of the diocese of Athuse, with a good harbour, and a bishop's see. It is advantageously seated on the coast of the Baltick Sea, at the mouth of the river Guda, which runs through it, and it is surrounded with forests full of game. It is 27 miles S. E. of Wi-burg, and 50 S. of Alburg. Lon. 10. 0 E. lat. 56. 10 N.

ARIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Ulterior Principality, with a bishop's see. It is 15 miles E. of Benevento, and ten N. W. of Treviso. Lon. 15. 19 E. lat. 41. 8 N.

ARIANO, a town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, seated on a branch of the river Po, eight miles S. of Adria, and 22 N. E. of Ferrara. Lon. 12. 8 E. lat. 45. 0 N.

ARICA, a sea-port town of South America, in Peru, almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1605. It never rains here, and there are a great many farms employed in the cultivation of Guinea pepper, in which they have a great trade with Lima, and other places on the coast. They have a great quantity of the dung of a bird called gana, which renders the soil so fertile, that one corn will produce 500. It is 300 miles S. E. of Lima. Here they ship the treasure which is brought from Potosi, it being seated on the South Sea. Lon. 70. 15 W. lat. 18. 26 S.

* **ARIEGE**, a river of France, which has its source in the Pyrenean mountains, and running by Foix and Pamiers, falls into the Garonne. There is gold dust found among its sands.

* **ARIPO**, a strong town of Asia, on the western coast of the island of Ceylon, at the mouth of the river Sarunda. It belongs to the Dutch, and to the E. of it is a bank, where they fish for pearls. Lon. 80. 25 E. lat. 8. 42 N.

ARKLOW, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster, 13 miles S. of Wicklow. Lon. 6. 15 W. lat. 52. 55 N.

ARLES, a large, handsome, and ancient town of France, in the government of Provence; it is an archbishop's see, and has an academy, consisting of 30 gentlemen. The country about it 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. It is seated on the river Rhone, 37 miles W. of Aix, and 12 S. E. of Nismes. Lon. 4. 48 E. lat. 43. 40 N.

* **ARLES**, a town of France, in Roussillon, 15 miles from Perpignan, with a Benedictine abbey, and a famous tomb, in which it is pretended water enters miraculously on certain days of the year.

* **ARLESHEM**, a handsome town of Swisserland, in the bishoprick of Basil, or Basle, where the canons of that city reside.

* **ARLEUF**, a town of France, in the generality of Moulins, and election of Chateauchinon.

ARLEUX, an ancient town of the Netherlands, in Cambresis, with a castle. It was taken by the French in 1645, and retaken by the Allies in 1711; but the French got possession again the same month. It is five miles S. of Douay, and 108 N. of Paris. Lon. 3. 16 E. lat. 50. 17 N.

ARLON, an ancient town of the Netherlands, formerly a strong place; but now dismantled, and belongs to the house of Austria. It is seated on a mountain, ten miles N. W. of Luxemburg, and 37 N. W. of Mentz. Lon. 15. 50 E. lat. 49. 45 N.

ARMAGH, a county of Ireland, 32 miles in length, and 17 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Down, on the W. by Tironne and Monochan, on the N. by Lough-Neagh, and on the S. by Lough. It contains 10,510 houses, 49 parishes, five baronies, and two boroughs, and sends six members to parliament, two for the county, two for Armagh, and two for Charlemont.

ARMAGH, once a considerable town, now a small village, but gives name to the county of Armagh, in the N. of Ireland. It is the see of an archbishop, who is primate of Ireland, and lies about 30 miles S. of Londonderry. Lon. 6. 38. W. lat. 54. 50. N.

ARMAGNAC, a province of Guienne, in France, 55 miles in length, and 40 in breadth; bounded on the E. by the river Garonne, on the S. by Bgorre and Bearn, on the W. by Gascony, and on the N. by Condomois and Agenois; Auch is the capital town. It is fertile in corn and wine, and carries on a considerable trade in brandy, wool, and Bon-Chretien pears, which are excellent.

ARMENIA, a large country in Asia, bounded on the W. by the Euphrates, on the S. by Diarbeker, Curdistan, and Aderbijan, on the E. by Shirvan, and on the N. by Georgia. It is one of the most fertile and finest countries in Asia, being watered by several large rivers. It has had its own kings, but could not keep them long. Part of it belongs to the Persians, and part to the Turks. The inhabitants are much addicted to commerce, and undertake long journeys to carry it on. They are a sort of Christians, and have a patriarch and an archbishop.

ARMENTIERS, a small handsome town of the Netherlands, in the county of Flanders, and district of Ypres. It was taken by Lewis XIV. in 1667, who dismantled it, and it now belongs to the French. It is seated on the river Lis, eight miles N. W. of Lille, and 35 S. W. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 3. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

ARMIERS, a town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands, seated on the river Samber, eight miles S. W. of Maubeuge, and 20 S. of Mons. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 50. 15. N.

ARMIRO, a town of Macedonia, in European-Turky, seated on the Gulph de Velo, 30 miles S. E. of Larissa. Lon. 23. 40. E. lat. 38. 34. N.

ARMUYDEN, a sea-port town of the United Provinces, in the island of Walcheren, formerly very flourishing; but 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. 40. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

ARNA, a town of Andros, one of the islands of the Archipelago; it has a good harbour.

ARNAY-LE-DUC, a town of France, in the duchy of Burgundy, which carries on a pretty good trade. It is seated in the Auxois, in a valley near the river Aroux, 15 miles N. W. of Baune. Lon. 4. 26. E. lat. 47. 7. N.

ARNEBERG, a town of Germany, in the Old Marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Elbe, between Angermund and Werben, three miles from each. It was

taken by the Swedes in 1631; but is now subject to the king of Prussia.

* **ARNEDO**, a town of South America, in Peru; it has a harbour on the South Sea, and lies 25 miles N. of Lima.

ARNHEIM, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, belonging to the Dutch. The fortifications were demolished by Lewis XIV. but they are now rebuilt. It is seated on the Rhine, eight miles N. of Nimeguen, and 25 E. of Utrecht. Lon. 5. 55. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

ARNO, a large river of Italy, in Tuscany. It has its source in the Appenines, and passing by Florence and Pisa, falls into the sea a little below the latter.

* **ARNOULD ST.** a town of France, in Beauce, on the road from Chartres to Paris, and in the forest of Iveline.

* **ARNSHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and in the bailiwick of Altzey, eight miles from Crutzenach.

* **ARNSTADE**, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, on the river Gera, 10 miles S. of Erford. Lon. 11. 3. E. lat. 50. 54. N.

ARONA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a strong castle. It stands on the lake Maggiore, 24 miles N. of Verceil, and 30 N. W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 25. E. lat. 45. 41. N.

ARONCHES, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the confines of Spain. It is seated on the river Caro, five miles S. E. of Portalegra, and 20 N. of Elvas. Lon. 5. 16. W. lat. 14. 39. N.

* **AROOI**, a town of the Russian empire, in the Ukraïn, seated on the river Occa, 200 miles N. of Moscow. Lon. 38. 20. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

* **AROSEBAY**, a town of the East Indies, on the coast of the island of Madura, near the island of Java. Lon. 114. 30. E. lat. 9. 30. N.

* **ARPINO**, a town of the Terra-di-Lavoro, in the kingdom of Naples, eight miles N. of Aquino, and 55 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 12. 50. E. lat. 41. 45. N.

* **ARQUA**, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, and territory of Venice, remarkable for the tomb of Petrarch. It is 10 miles S. E. of Padua. Lon. 11. 43. E. lat. 45. 43. N.

* **ARQUES**, a town of Normandy, in France, seated on a small river of the same name, four miles S. E. of Dieppe, and three N. E. of Longueville. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 49. 54. N.

ARRAGON, a kingdom, and one of the most considerable provinces of Spain, bounded on the N. by the Pyrenean mountains, which

which separate it from France, on the W. by Navarre and the Two Castiles, on the S. by the kingdom of Valencia, and on the E. by a part of 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 mines of salt in plenty. It was united to the crown of Spain in 1478. Saragossa is the capital town, and the Ebro the most considerable river.

ARRAN, an island in Scotland, in the Fifth of Clyde, between Cantire and Cunningham, with the title of an earldom. There is plenty of fishing on its coast.

ARRAN, a town of Swisserland, seated on the river Aar, 25 miles S. W. of Baden, where the Protestant cantons hold their diet.

ARRAS, an Episcopal town of the Netherlands, and capital of the county of Artois. It is remarkable for its fine church, and well furnished library. A great part of the fortifications were built by Vauban. It is divided into two towns, the Upper and the Lower, and seated on the river Scarpe, 12 miles S. W. of Douay, and 22 N. W. of Cambray. Lon. 2. 56. E. lat. 50. 17. N. It belongs to the French.

ARROE, a small island of Denmark, in the Baltick-Sea, to the N. of the island Dulcen, and a little to the S. of Funen. Lon. 9. 40. E. lat. 55. 20. N.

* ARROJO-DE-ST. SERVAN, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, eight miles S. of Merida, and 25 E. of Badajox. Lon. 5. 20. W. lat. 38. 40. N.

ARSAMAS, a town of the Russian empire, in the territory of Morduates, seated on the river Mokcha-reca, on the road to Astracan, 300 miles S. by E. of Moscow, and 500 N. by W. of Astracan. It was here general Doldiruki punished the rebellious Cossacks.

ARTA, a considerable and ancient seaport town in Europe, in Lower Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see, and where there are more Christians than Mahometans. It carries on a considerable trade, and is seated on the river Afdhas, 22 miles N. E. of Previsa, and 70 N. by W. of Lepanto. Lon. 21. 30. E. lat. 39. 28. N.

ARTOIS, a province of the French Netherlands; bounded on the N. and partly on the E. by Flanders, and by Hainbalt, Cambresis, and Picardy, on the S. and W. It is one of the best provinces in France; and is 62 miles in length, and about 30 in breadth. Its trade consists of corn, flax, hops, wool,

oil, and cloth. The inhabitants are sincere and laborious; and are greatly attached to their ancient customs and privileges.

* ARTONNE, an ancient but small town of France, in Lower Auvergne, seated on the river Morges; and famous for being the abode of several Popish saints.

* ARVERT, an isle of France, in Sain-tonge, lying to the S. of the mouth of the river Suder, and to the E. of the river of Marenne. It has a town of the same name.

ARUBA, an island near the continent of Terra Firma, in America; subject to the Dutch. Lon. 69. 25. W. lat. 12. 30. N.

ARUNDEL, a town in Suffex, with the title of an earldom; it has a good market on Thursdays, and a small one on Saturdays. The fairs are on May 14, for cattle and hogs; on August 21 for hogs, cattle, and sheep; on December 15, for cattle and sheep; and on December 17, for cattle and pedlar's ware. It is seated on the side of a hill on the river Arun, over which it has a wooden-bridge, where small ships may ride. The ancient castle is seated on the summit of the hill, and is said to be a mile in compass. It is eight miles E. of Chichester, and 55 S. W. by S. of London; governed by a mayor and burgeses, and sends two members to parliament, has two streets paved with stones; about 200 houses, and 800 inhabitants. Lon. 0. 25. W. lat. 50. 45. N.

ARZILLA, an ancient and handsome sea port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez. It was once in the possession of the Portuguese, who abandoned it long since. It is 100 miles N. W. of Fez, and 60 S. S. W. of Tangier. Lon. 5. 30. W. lat. 35. 30. N.

* ASAD-ABAD, or ASED-ABAD, a handsome town of Persia, in Asia, 68 miles N. E. of Amadon. Lon. 48. 25. E. lat. 36. 20. N.

ASAPH ST. an Episcopal city of Flintshire, in North Wales, seated on the river Elway, where it unites with the river Clwyd; and over both there is a bridge. It is a very poor place; and of note only for its cathedral. It has a small market on Saturdays; and four fairs, on Easter Tuesday, July 15, October 16, and December 26, all for cattle. It is 24 miles W. N. W. of Chester; and 212 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 25. W. lat. 53. 18. N.

ASCENSION, an island in the ocean between Africa and Brasil, discovered in 1508. It was said to be in want of water; but that is a mistake, for there is a good spring eight miles from the sea-side, behind a very high mountain. The ships that touch here
find

find plenty of good tortoises or turtles for their subsistence; besides goats, and land-crabs. Sometimes the East-India ships, in their return home, call here to supply themselves with these turtles, which prove a great refreshment. Lon. 17. 20. W. lat. 7. 5. S.

ASCHAFFENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of the elector of Mentz, who has a palace here. It is the place where the king of Great Britain took up his quarters the night before the battle of Dettingen, in 1743. The French attacked his army the next day in their march to Hanaw; but were repulsed. It is 20 miles E. of Franckfort, and 40 E. of Mentz. Lon. 9. 5. E. lat. 50. 14. N.

* **ASCHERLEBEN**, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt, seated on the river Eine. It was raised out of the ruins of Ascania, from whence the princes of the house of Anhalt proceeded.

ASCOLI, a pretty large and populous town of Italy, in the Marche of Ancona, and territory of the church; it is a bishop's see, and seated on a mountain, at the bottom of which runs the river Fronto; 30 miles N. E. of Aquila, and 75 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 15. 20. E. lat. 42. 47. N.

ASCOLI DE Satriano, an Episcopal city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples; seated on a mountain 27 miles N. W. of Acerenza, and 70 E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 5. E. lat. 42. 8. N.

* **ASHBORN**, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Saturdays; and seven fairs; on February 13, for horses of all sorts, and horned cattle; on April 3, May 21, and July 5, for horses, horned cattle, and wool; on August 16, for horses and horned cattle; on Oct. 20, and Nov. 29, for coarse heavy horses and horned cattle. It is seated between the rivers Dove and Compton, over which there is a stone-bridge, in a rich soil, and is a pretty large town, though not so flourishing as formerly. It is 10 miles N. E. of Uttoxeter, and 130 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 35. W. lat. 53. 0. N.

* **ASHBRITTLE**, a village in Somersetshire, five miles W. of Willington, with a fair on February 25, for cattle.

ASHBURTON, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesdays, for wool and yarn only; and on Saturdays for provisions of all sorts. The fairs are on the first Thursdays in March, the first Thursday in June, August 10, and November 11, principally for horned cattle. It sends two members to parliament, and is one of the four stannery towns. It is seated among the hills, which are remarkable for tin and

copper; and has a very handsome church; as also a chapel, which is turned into a school. It stands near the river Dart, 19 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 191 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 10. W. lat. 50. 30. N.

* **ASH**, a village of Kent, not far from Canterbury, with two fairs, on March 25, and September 29, for pedlar's ware.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH, a town in Leicestershire, with a plentiful market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, and Whit-Tuesday, for horses, cows, and sheep; on St. Bartholomew, and St. Simon and Jude, for horses and cows. It had a castle with a very high tower, a great part of which is still standing. It has also a good free-school, and is 13 miles S. of Derby, and 98 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 52. 40. N.

ASHFORD, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 17, and September 9, for horses, cattle, and pedlar's ware. It is 24 miles S. E. of Maidstone, and 57 S. E. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 45. W. lat. 51. 15. N.

* **ASHILL**, a village of Somersetshire, five miles E. of Taunton, with two fairs, on Easter-Wednesday, and the first Wednesday after September 8, for all sorts of cattle, and pedlar's ware.

* **ASHINGTON**, a village of Suffex, 10 miles S. of Horsham, with one fair on July 10, for sheep and cattle.

* **ASHOVER**, a village in Derbyshire, six miles S. of Chesterfield, with two fairs, on April 25, and October 15, for cattle and sheep.

* **ASHTON UNDER LINE**, a village in Lancashire, six miles E. of Manchester, with two fairs, on August 5, and December 3, for horned cattle, horses, and toys.

ASIA, one of the four great parts of the world, and the second in order. It is bounded on the N. by the Frozen-Sea, on the E. by the Eastern-Ocean, which is part of the South-Sea, on the S. by the Indian-Sea, and on the W. by Europe and Africa. It is of larger extent than any of the three parts in our continent; and it is generally said that the first man was created here; though many are of a different opinion, arising from the uncertainty where the garden of Eden was placed. But be that as it will, arts and sciences were early cultivated here; though they are thought to come originally from Egypt: but all the considerable religions now known had their first beginning in Asia; and there are still a great number of people who maintain their ancient tenets, which, according to them,

them, are a hundred thousand years old. They have one fort of religion in China, and another in India, whose priests are the Bramins; not to mention the Jews, Christians, and Mahometans, whose beginnings are sufficiently known to all the world. This was the seat of several ancient empires, or monarchies; such as that of the Assyrians, Medes, Persians, and Greeks. It is 4740 miles in length from the Dardanelis on the W. to the Eastern shore of Tartary; and 4380 in breadth from the most southern part of Malacca, to the most northern cape of Nova Zembla. It may be divided into ten great parts, namely, Turkey in Asia, Arabia, Persia, the Mogul's empire, with the Two Peninsulas of India, Thibet, China, and Corea, Great and Little Bocharia, with Carazm, Little and Great Tartary, Siberia, and the islands. The governments of Asia are generally monarchical; and Turkey, Persia, the Mogul's empire, Thibet, and China, are subject to single monarchs; but the rest divided among several sovereigns; so that there are reckoned seven emperors, thirty kings, besides petty princes, and the rajahs of India, which are very numerous. With regard to the extent of their religions, the Christian is but small in respect of the Mahometan, which comprehends one-third of Asia; and the Pagan is about twice as much extended as the Mahometan. Besides these, some pretend there is the natural religion, which has about as many followers as the Christian. The languages are so many and so various, that it is impossible to enumerate them; but the chief are the Turkish, the Grecian, the Arabick, the Chinese, the Persian, and the Old Indian. In short, every country and island has almost a distinct language. Besides the animals we have in Europe, there are lions, leopards, tigers, camels, elephants, rhinoceroses, and many others. There are several great lakes; but the principal are the Caspian Sea, which is 2000 miles in circumference, and the lake Aral, which is about half as much, and has not been long known to the Europeans. As for the rivers, I shall not mention them here, but refer to their proper places.

ASIA THE LESS, now called Natolia; which see.

* ASINARA, an island of Italy, on the western coast of Sardinia, 17 miles N. of Sassari. Lon. 8. 30. E. lat. 41. 0. N.

ASITO, a town of Italy, in Perugia, and in the pope's territories, 16 miles S. E. of Perugia, and 80 N. of Rome. Lon. 23. 40. E. lat. 43. 0. N.

ASKEATON, a town of Ireland, in the

province of Munster, in the county of Limerick, seated on the river Shannon, and sends two members to parliament.

* ASKRIG, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with three fairs on May 11, and the first Tuesday in June, for woollen cloth, pewter, brass, and millinary goods; and on October 28 and 29 for horned cattle, woollen cloth, pewter, and millinary goods. It is six miles S. by E. of York, and 175 N. of London. Lon. 0. 5. W. lat. 53. 50. N.

ASMER, a province of India, on this side the Ganges, between the river Sind, or Indus, and the province of Delli.

ASMIND, or ASMILD, an old celebrated convent of Denmark, in North Jutland, founded in 1164, but at present a royal sief.

* ASNA, or ESNA, a town of Upper Egypt, seated on the river Nile, so near the cataract that it may be heard from thence. In the middle of it is an ancient temple closed on three sides; and in the front 24 columns very well preserved: they support great tables adorned with hieroglyphicks, in the same manner as the sides and columns. The people here drive a considerable trade into Egypt and Nubia, by means of the Nile, and the caravans that pass over the deserts. The inhabitants are all Arabs, and governed by a cashif and two sheriffs of their own nation. Lon. 31. 40. E. lat. 38. 15. N.

* ASOLA, a town of the Bressan in Italy, belonging to the republic of Venice. 20 miles S. E. of Bressa, and 25 N. W. of Mantua. Lon. 14. 18. E. lat. 45. 15. N.

* ASOLO, a town of Italy, in the Trevisan, seated on a mountain 17 miles N. W. of Trevisan, and 10 N. E. of Bassano. Lon. 12. 2. E. lat. 45. 49. N.

ASOPH, a town of Coban Tartary, in Asia, seated on the river Don, near its mouth, a little to the E. of the Palus Mœotis, or Sea of Asoph. It has been several times taken and retaken of late years; but in 1739, the contending powers agreed that the fortifications should be demolished, and the town remain under the subjection of Russia. Lon. 41. 30. E. lat. 47. 18. N.

* ASPEROSA, a town of Turkey, in Europe; it is a bishop's see, situated on the coast of the Archipelago, 22 miles S. E. of Nicopoli. Lon. 25. 20. E. lat. 40. 58. N.

* ASSANCALE, a strong town of Armenia, seated on the river Ares, 22 miles E. of Erzerum. There are hot baths greatly frequented. Lon. 41. 30. E. lat. 39. 46. N.

* ASSANCHIF, a town of Asia, in Diarbekir, seated on the river Tigris, 40 miles S. E.

S. E. of Diarbekir. Lon. 42. 30. E. lat. 37. 20. N.

ASSENS, a sea-port town 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 Odensey. Lon. 10. 30. E. lat. 55. 15. N.

ASSISIO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the dutchy of Spoleto, built on the side of a very high mountain. The cathedral of St. Francis is very magnificent, and composed of three churches one above another. It is 10 miles S. E. of Perugia, and 70 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 35. E. lat. 43. 4. N.

ASSOS, a sea port town of Natolia, seated on a bay of the Archipelago, 12 miles S. E. of Troas, subject to the Turks. Lon. 27. 30. E. lat. 38. 30. N.

ASSUMPTION, an episcopal city, and the capital of Paraguay, in S. America. It is populous, and stands in a country fertile in all sorts of corn and fruit. The air is wholesome and temperate, and the trees always green. It is seated on the river Paraguay. Lon. 60. 40. W. lat. 34. 10. S.

ASSYRIA, a country of Asia, which formerly comprehended those provinces of Turkey and Persia, now called Diarbeck, Curdistan, and Irac-Arabi.

* **ASTABAT**, a very handsome town of Asia, in Armenia, three miles from the river Aras, and 12 S. of Nakhivan. This is the only country that produces ronas, a root which dyes a beautiful red. Lon. 46. 30. E. lat. 39. 0.

ASTERABAT, a large town of Persia, in Asia, and capital of a province of the same name, seated on the southern shore of the Caspian Sea, 200 miles N. of Isfahan. Lon. 54. 35. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

* **ASTERAC**, or **ESTERAC**, a territory of France, in Lower Armagnac, very populous and fruitful; Mirande is the capital town.

* **ASTIER**, ST. a town of France, in Perigord, and in the diocese of Perigueux, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

ASTI, a handsome and ancient town of Monterrat, in Italy; it is a bishop's see, and was taken by the French, in 1745; but the king of Sardinia retook it in 1746. It is seated on the river Tanaro, 12 miles N. E. of Alba, and 22 E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 15. E. lat. 54. 50. N.

ASTORGA, an episcopal town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, well fortified by art and nature, seated on a pleasant plain, 25 miles S. W. of Leon, and 90 W. of Burgos. Lon. 6. 20. W. lat. 42. 20. S.

ASTRACHAN, an episcopal city of Tartary, in Asia, and capital of a kingdom of

the same name. It is large and populous, and has a good harbour, where the Europeans embark for Persia. It is surrounded with strong walls, and famous for excellent fish. It seldom rains here: but the river Wolga, on which it stands, overflows like the Nile; and when the water is run off, the grass grows in less than a month. From Astrachan to Terki, on the side of the Caspian Sea, are long marshes, which produce a vast quantity of salt, with which the Russians carry on a great trade. It is seated on an island formed by the river, 50 miles N. W. of the Caspian Sea. Lon. 47. 10. E. lat. 46. 22. N.

ASTROP-WELLS, near Banbury, in Oxfordshire, are resorted to by great numbers on account of the virtues of the waters.

ASTURIA, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Romana, having a good harbour, and a fortified tower.

ASTURIA, a province of Spain, with the title of a principality. It is 120 miles in length, and 45 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Biscay, on the S. by Old Castile and the kingdom of Leon, on the W. by Galicia, and on the N. by the ocean. 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 excellent. It has mines of gold, lapis lazuli, and vermilion, and belongs to the eldest sons of the kings of Spain.

* **ASTWICK**, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, five miles N. W. of Settle; with one fair on the Thursday before Whitsuntide for horned cattle.

* **ATACAMA**, a harbour of S. America, in Peru. There is a great desert of the same name, and a chain of mountains which separate Peru from Quito. On the mountains the cold is so violent that passengers are sometimes frozen to death. Lon. 68. 20. W. lat. 0. 22. S.

* **ATALAVA**, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated on an eminence, with a strong fortress, five miles S. of Tomer, and as near the river Tajo. Lon. 7. 20. W. lat. 39. 25. N.

ATAYADA, a river of Spain, in Old Castile, that falls into the Douro.

* **ATENA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, near the river Negro, 22 miles N. of Policastro, and 12 miles N. W. of Marfico. Lon. 15. 38. E. lat. 40. 28. N.

ATH, a small, handsome, and very strong town of the Netherlands, in the county of Hainhalt. It was taken by the French several times; and last of all, in 1745, but afterwards restored to the Austrians. It is seated on the river Dender, 12 miles N. W.

of Mons, and 25 S. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 40. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

ATHENS, a town of Greece, greatly celebrated for the learned men it has produced, it having been the principal academy of the Roman empire. It is now called Athina, and is an archbishop's see: though at present inconsiderable to what it was formerly. It contains about 15000 inhabitants, who are chiefly christians of the Greek church, and speak a corrupt sort of Greek. It has undergone various revolutions, and was taken by the Venetians in 1464, and in 1687, but they were obliged to abandon it, and it is now under the dominion of the Turks. The citadel, formerly called Acropolis, is built on a craggy rock, and has no entrance but on the W. side; there are still several magnificent ruins which sufficiently testify its former grandeur. It is the capital of Livadia, and situated on the Gulph Engia, 100 miles N. E. of Lacedemon, and 320 S. by W. of Constantinople. Lon. 24. 15. E. lat. 38. 5. N.

ATHERTON, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and four fairs on April 7, for horses, cows, and sheep; on July 18 for pleasure; on September 19 for horses, cows, and considerable quantities of cheefe; and on December 4 for horses and fat horned cattle. It is seated on the river Ankar, and is indifferently large, and well built. It is three miles S. of Stratford upon Avon, and 104 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 52. 40. N.

ATHLONE, a strong town of Ireland, in the county of Westmeath, and province of Connaught, seated on the river Shannon, 60 miles W. of Dublin. Lon. 8. 0. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

ATHOL, a county in the middle of Scotland, with the title of a dutchy. It is bounded on the N. by the shire of Badenoch, by Broadalbin on the S. by Gauria on the E. and by Lochaber on the W. It abounds with lakes; Blair is the capital town.

ATHOS, or **MONTE-SANTO**, a high mountain of Greece, in Macedonia, and in a peninsula to the S. of the gulph of Connessa. It is inhabited by a great number of Caloyers, or Greek monks, who have many fortified monasteries upon it; it is 70 miles E. of Salonichi. Lon. 26. 20. E. lat. 40. 10. 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. 7. 0. W. lat. 53. 0. N.

ATLAS, a chain of high mountains in Africa, separating Barbary from Biledulgerid. It is inhabited almost in every place,

except where the extreme cold will not permit. These are the mountains from whence the Atlantic Ocean takes its name.

ATOCK, or **ATTOCK**, the capital town of a province of the same name, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, in Asia. It was lately the boundary between Persia and India; and when the Great Mogul was prisoner to Kouli Khan, sovereign of Persia, he was obliged to surrender it to that prince. Lon. 72. 10. E. lat. 32. 20. N.

ATRI, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, with the title of a dutchy. It is seated on a craggy mountain, four miles from the Gulph of Venice, and 10 S. E. of Teramo. Lon. 13. 8. E. lat. 42. 45. N.

ATTIGNI, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, where several of the kings of France had their residence. It is seated on the river Aisne, eight miles S. E. of Rhetel, and 20 N. E. of Rheims. Lon. 4. 47. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

ATLEBURY, a town in the county of Norfolk, with a good market on Thursdays for fat bullocks; and three fairs, on April, Holy Thursday, and August 15, for cattle and toys. It is 14 miles N. E. of Thetford, and 94 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 52. 33. N.

AVA, a kingdom of Asia, beyond the Ganges, lying on the Gulph of Bengal. It has a capital of the same name, which is pretty large and populous. The houses are all of wood, and the streets are as strait as a line. The king's palace is very large, and built of stone, and greatly embellished with gilding. The inhabitants are well shaped, with good features, and an olive complexion. The women are small, but whiter than the men; their black hair is tied up behind; and when they go abroad they wear a piece of cotton cloth loose on the top of their heads. Lon. 96. 30. E. lat. 21. 0. N.

* **AVA**, a kingdom of Japan, whose capital is of the same name. It is seated in an island between those of Nippon and Bongo. Lon. 133. 40. E. lat. 33. 0. N. There is another kingdom of Ava in Japan, in the peninsula of Nippon.

AVALON, an ancient town of France, in Burgundy, capital of a bailiwick of the same name. It carries on a great trade, and is seated on the river Coufain, 20 miles S. E. of Auxerre, and 50 W. of Dijon. Lon. 3. 52. E. lat. 47. 38. N.

AUBAGNE, a town in Provence, in the road from Marseilles to Toulon, seated on the river Vaune, ten miles S. E. of Marseilles. Lon. 5. 52. E. lat. 43. 17. N.

AUBE, a considerable river of France, which rises in a mountain on the S. of Auberive; and crossing part of Champagne falls into the Seine below Plancy.

* **AUBENAS**, a town of France, in Languedoc, seated on the river Ardeche, at the foot of the mountains called the Cevennes, 15 miles N. W. of Viviers. Lon. 4. 32. E. lat. 44. 40. N.

* **AUBENTON**, a town of France, in Picardy, seated on the river Aube, ten miles S. of Virvins. Lon. 4. 25. E. lat. 49. 51. N.

* **AUBETERRE**, a town of France, in the Angoumois, seated on the river Dronne, 22 miles S. of Angouleme. Lon. 0. 10. E. lat. 45. 15. N.

AUBIGNI, a town of France, in Berry, with a castle, and the title of a dutchy, which belongs to the duke of Richmond, in right of the dutchefs of Portsmouth, who was also a dutchefs of Aubigni, and from whom he is descended. It is seated on the river Nerre, in an agreeable plain, 22 miles N. of Bourges. Lon. 2. 20. E. lat. 47. 29. N.

AUBIN, a town of the island of Jersey. It has a good harbour defended by a fort.

AUBIN DU CORMIER, a town of Brittany in France; famous for a battle between the viscount of Tremouille and the duke of Orleans, afterwards Lewis XII. in 1438, when the latter was made prisoner. It is ten miles E. of Rennes, and 12 S. of Antrain. Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 48. 15. N.

* **AUBONNE**, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, seated on a river of the same name, in the territory of Vaux, ten miles W. of Laufanne. Lon. 5. 54. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

AUBURN, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesdays, but no fair. It is but an indifferent town, seated on a branch of the river Kennet, eight miles N. E. of Marlborough, and 81 W. of London. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

AUBUSSON, a town of la Marche in France, with the title of a viscounty. It has a manufacture of tapistry, which renders it a populous trading place; is seated on the river Creuse, 37 miles N. E. of Limoges. Lon. 2. 15. E. lat. 45. 58. N.

AUCH, an episcopal city, and the capital of Gascony in France. It is divided into the upper and lower town, and the cathedral is one of the finest in France. It is seated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Gers. 37 miles W. of Toulouse. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

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

* **AUCONEURY**, or **ALCONEURY**, a vil-

lage in Huntingdonshire, four miles N. W. of Huntingdon, with a fair on June 24 for pedlar's ware.

* **AUDLEY-END**, a village in Essex, near Saffron Walden, with one fair on August 5 for cheese.

AUDE, a large river of France, which rises in the Pyrenean mountains, runs N. by Alce, then to Carcassone, and passes from thence W. thro' Languedoc, falling into the Mediterranean a little to the N. E. of Narbonne.

AVEIRO, a town of Portugal, seated on the lake of Vouga, with the title of a dutchy; it has a good harbour 30 miles S. of Porto. Lon. 9. 8. W. lat. 40. 30. N.

AVELLING, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1694, and is 12 miles S. of Benevento, and 25 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 3. E. lat. 40. 53. N.

* **AVENCHE**, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, formerly capital of Switzerland, but now greatly decayed. It is four miles S. W. of Morat, and 15 W. of Bern. Lon. 7. 7. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

AVERNO, a lake of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, lying in a narrow valley, two miles long, and about one broad. Virgil and others have said that the waters was so bad that birds dropt down dead when flying over it; and hence they called 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 Cumzan Sybil. There is also some old walls standing, which some suppose to be the ruins of a temple of Apollo, and others of Pluto.

AVERSA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see. It is seated in a very fine plain, eight miles S. of Capua, and eight N. of Naples. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 41. 0. N.

AVES, or the Island of birds, one of the Caribbees, 451 miles S. of Porto Rico, with a good harbour for careening of ships. It is so called from the great number of birds that frequent it. There is another of the same name lying to the N. of this lat. 15. 0. N. and a third near the eastern coast of Newfoundland, in lat. 50. 5. N.

AVESNES, a small but strong town of the Netherlands, in the county of Hainhalt, subject to France. It is seated on the river Hesper, 25 miles E. of Cambay, and 100 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 23. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

* **AVGE**, a small territory of France, in Normandy,

Normandy, with the title of a viscounty. It produces corn, flax, and plenty of apples. Towards the sea are salt-works, where they make very fine white salt. It feeds a great number of horned cattle, which are sold at Paris. Honfleur and Port Levique are the principal towns.

AUGSBERG. See **AUSBURG.**

AUGUSTE, or AUSTA, an island in the Adriatic Sea, on the coast of Dalmatia, near Ragusa, subject to Venice. Lon. 17. 50. E. lat. 42. 35. N.

AUGUSTIN, ST. a fort of N. America, on the E. coast of Cape Florida. It lies on the frontiers of Georgia, ceded to the English by the late treaty of peace. Lon. 81. 10. W. lat. 8. 30. N.

AUGUSTINE, a cape of S. America, in Brasil, 300 miles N. E. of the Bay of All-Saints. Lon. 35. 4. W. lat. 8. 30. S.

AUGUSTOW, a small, but strong, town of Poland, in the duchy and palatinate of Polakia, seated on the river Naiecu, 44 miles N. of Bielsk. Lon. 24. 2. E. lat. 53. 25. N.

AVIGLIANO, a small town of Italy, in Piedmont, seven miles W. of Turin. Lon. 7. 5. E. lat. 44. 40.

AVIGNON, a handsome and large town of France, in Provence, and capital of a territory of the same name, which depends on the pope, with an archbishop's see, and an university. It was formerly the residence of the popes, before they removed to Rome. The churches are very handsome, and there was a famous bridge of 19 arches, now reduced to three. An inquisition is erected here, but not so rigorous as those of Spain and Portugal, the Jews being allowed to have a synagogue. It is advantageously seated on the river Rhone, 12 miles S. of Orange, and 20 E. of Nismes. Lon. 4. 59. E. lat. 43. 57. N.

AVILA, an ancient, pleasant, and strong town of Spain, in Old Castile; it has an university, and a manufacture of fine cloth; is seated in a large plain, surrounded with mountains covered with fruit trees and vine-yards, 30 miles S. W. of Segovia, and 40 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 8. W. lat. 40. 35. N.

AVILES, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, on the Bay of Biscay, 25 miles N. of Oviedo. Lon. 5. 44. W. lat. 43. 41. 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 17 miles W. of Astremoz, and 60 E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 0. W. lat. 38. 40. N.

AUKLAND BISHOPS, a town in the bishoprick of Durham, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs on Holy Thursday, June 21, and on the Thursday before Old Michaelmas-day, for cattle and sheep. It is pleasantly seated on the side of a hill, and noted for its castle, beautifully repaired about 100 years ago, for its chapel, whose architecture is very curious, and for its bridge. It is eight miles S. by W. of Durham, and 254 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 57. W. lat. 54. 44. N.

* **AULCESTER,** a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs on Tuesday before April 5, May 18, and October 17, for horses and cheese; seven miles W. of Stratford upon Avon, and 81 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 47. W. 52. 15. N.

* **AULES,** a town of France, in Provence, in the diocese of Frejus, with the title of a Vigueria. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

AUMALE. See **ALBERMARLE.**

* **AUNAY,** a town of France, in the generality of Orleans, and election of Blois. There is also a rich abbey of the same name in Normandy, and diocese of Eageux of the Cistercian order.

* **AUNEAU,** a town of France, in the territory of Chartrain; ten miles from Chartres, and 35 from Paris.

AUNIS, a small territory of France, to the N. of Poitou, from which it is separated by the river Seure; on the W. it is bounded by the ocean, and on the E. and S. by Saintonge. It is a dry country, but produces corn and plenty of wine. In the low marshy grounds are meadows which feed a great many cattle, and in the marshes they make as good salt as any in Europe. It has several sea-port towns, and carries on a good trade, particularly in brandy. Rochelle is the capital.

AVON, a river that rises in Wiltshire, and running W. to Bath, becomes navigable there, and continues its course to Bristol, and falls into the Severn a few miles N. W. of that city.

AVON, a river that rises in Leicestershire, and running S. W. by Warwick, continues its course by Evesham, and falls into the Severn at Tewksbury, in Gloucestershire.

AURACH, a fortified town of Germany, in the S. part of Swabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg; seated at the foot of a mountain, on the rivulet Erms, 15 miles from Tubingen. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 48. 25. N.

AURANCHES, an episcopal town of France, in Lower Normandy, in a territory called Avranchin; seated in a mountain

near the river See, a mile and a half from the ocean, and 30 E. of St. Maloe. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 48. 41. N.

AURAY, a sea-port town of France, in Brittany, in the gulph of Maubian; eight miles W. of Vannes, and 58 S. W. of Rennes. Lon. 2. 25. W. lat. 47. 48. N.

AURE, a river of Normandy, in France, that rises in the parish of Parfouru, six miles from the sea. It unites with the Drome in the parish of Malsons, and gradually disappears, but is thought to rise again at Port-en-Bessin.

AUREGABAD, a large town of India, in Asia, and capital of the province of Balagate, in the dominions of the great Mogul. It is a trading populous place, and seated in a very fruitful country, 140 miles S. E. of Surat, and 145 N. E. of Goa. Lon. 75. 30. E. lat. 19. 10. N.

AURICK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, in E. Friesland, with a castle where the count resides. It is seated in a plain surrounded with forests full of game, 12 miles N. E. of Embden, and 20 N. of Oldenburg. Lon. 6. 50. E. lat. 53. 28. N.

* AURILLAC, a considerable and populous town of France, in the Lower Auvergne, with a secular abbey; seated on the river Jordane, 30 miles S. W. of St. Flour, and 250 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 33. E. lat. 44. 55. N.

AUSEBURG, or AUGSEURG, a handsome, large, famous, and ancient town of Swabia, 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, town-house, and other public buildings are very magnificent. It is surrounded with fine pasture land, beautiful and very fertile plains, and large forests full of all sorts of game. In the bishop's palace, here the Lutherans presented their confession of faith to the emperor Charles, in the year 1550, hence called the confession of Ausburg, which occasioned a civil war in the empire between the Protestants and Papists, that lasted upwards of 20 years. The bishop is one of the ecclesiastical princes of the empire, but has no share in the government of the town. It was taken by the French in 1703, but they abandoned it in the year following, after the battle of Hockstadt. It is seated between the river Werdach and Lech, 30 miles N. W. of Munich, and 62 S. of Nuremberg. Lon. 10. 58. E. lat. 48. 24. N.

* AUSTLE, ST. a village of Cornwall, formerly of some account; and it has now

three fairs on Good-Friday, Whit-Thursdai, and November 10, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is six miles W. of Foy.

AUSTRIA, a country of Germany, bounded on the N. by Bohemia and Moravia, on the E. by Hungary, on the S. by Styria, and on the W. by the archbishopric of Saltzberg. The river Ens divided it into the Upper and Lower; Vienna is the capital of the Lower, and Lintz the capital of the Upper. Austria excels all the provinces of Germany in the fertility of its soil, the plenty of its pastures, and the wholesomeness of the air. Corn, wine, and fruit are very plenty; and the saffron better than that of the East-Indies. We must not confound Proper Austria with the Circle of Austria, which is the chief of the Circles of the empire; nor with the territories of the house of Austria. It was long since made an archduchy, and enjoys great privileges.

AUTHIE, a river of France, that rises on the borders of Picardy and Artois, and runs between the mouths of the Somme and Canche into the sea.

AUTRE EGLISE, a village of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, to which the left wing of the French army extended when the confederates obtained a signal victory over them at Ramillies in 1706. It is two miles N. E. of Ramilles, and 20 N. of Namur. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

AUTUN, an ancient and very handsome episcopal town of France, in the duchy of Burgundy, and capital of the Autunois. It contains very fine monuments of antiquity, but less considerable since it was ruined by the Saracens in 730. It is seated at the foot of three large mountains near the river Aroux, 45 miles E. by S. of Nevers, and 162 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 4. 15. E. lat. 45. 57. N.

AUVERGNE, a province of France, about 100 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by the Bourbonnois, on the E. by Torez and Velay, on the W. by Limosin, Quercy, and La Marche, and on the S. by Rouergne, and the Cevennes. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, otherwise called Limagne, one of the most fertile and pleasant countries in the world. Auvergne supplies Lyons and Paris with fat cattle, makes a large quantity of cheese, and has manufactures of several kinds. The principal rivers are the Allier, the Dordogne, and the Alagnon. Clermont is the capital of the whole province.

AUXERRE, an ancient town of France, in the duchy of Burgundy, and capital of the Auxerrois, with a bishop's see. The episcopal

episcopal palace is one of the handfomest in France, and the churches are very beautiful. It is very advantageously situated for trade with Paris on the river Yone, 25 miles S. of Sens. Lon. 3. 35. E. lat. 47. 54. N.

* **AUXOIS**, a small territory of France, in Burgundy; Semur is the capital.

AUXONNE, a small fortified town of France, in the dutchy of Burgundy; over which, seated on the river Saone, is a bridge of 23 arches, to facilitate the running off of the waters after the overflowing of the river. At the end of the bridge is a causeway 2250 paces long. It is 17 miles E. of Dijon. Lon. 5. 22. E. lat. 47. 11. N.

AWLAN, a small imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, seated on the river Kochen, 15 miles W. of Oeting, and 12 N. of Heidenheim. Lon. 11. 15. E. lat. 48. 52. N.

AXBRIDGE, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs on March 25, and June 11, for cattle, sheep, cheese, and toys. It is seated under Mendip-hills, which are rich in lead mines, and proper for feeding cattle. It is a mayor town, consisting of one principal street, which is long but narrow; ten miles N. W. of Wells, and 130 W. of London. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

AXEL, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Flanders; seated in a morass, 12 miles N. of Ghent, and 15 W. of Antwerp. Lon. 3. 40. E. lat. 51. 17. N.

AXIM, a territory on the gold-coast of Guinea, containing two or three towns or villages, on the sea-shore. The negro inhabitants 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, which produces a prodigious quantity of rice, which they exchange to other places on the coast, for Indian corn, yams, potatoes, and palm-oil. They all go naked in the same manner as on the rest of the coast, having nothing to hide their nakedness but a clout. The Dutch have a fort and factory here, called St. Antony.

AXMINSTER, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs on April 25, Wednesday after June 24, and the first Wednesday after September 29, all for cattle. It is seated on the river Ax, near the edge of the county, in the great road from London to Exeter, and was a place of some note in the time of the Saxons. It is governed by a portreve; has one church, and about 200 houses; but the streets, tho' paved, are narrow. Here is a small manufactory of broad and narrow

cloths; some carpets are also made here in the Turkey manner. It is 25 miles E. by N. of Exeter, and 146 W. of London: Lon. 3. 15. W. lat. 50. 40. N.

AXUMA, formerly a large and handsome town of Abyssinia, and capital of the whole empire, but at present only a village. The ruins, however, shew that it has been a large place. It is 125 miles W. of the Red Sea. Lon. 36. 4. E. lat. 14. 13. N.

* **AY**, a town of France, in Champagne, near the river Marne, a mile and half N. E. of Eperna, and 12 S. of Rheims, remarkable for its excellent wines. Lon. 2. 15. E. lat. 49. 4. N.

AYAMONTE, a sea-port town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a strong castle built on a rock; seated at the mouth of the river Guadiana, opposite to Castro Martna, 15 miles E. of Tavira, and 80 N. W. of Cadiz. Lon. 8. 5. W. lat. 37. 9. N.

AYMOUTH, a town of Scotland, in the county of Mers, formerly fortified to curb the garrison of Berwick, from which it is six miles N. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 55. 50. N.

* **AZAMOR**, a small sea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and the province of Duquela; formerly very considerable, but ruined by the Portuguese in 1513. Lon. 7. 0. W. lat. 32. 50. N.

* **AZAY**, a town of France, in Touraine, seated on the river Inder, 15 miles S. W. of Tours, and 10 S. W. of Chinon. Lon. 0. 35. E. lat. 47. 18.

AZEM, ASEM, OR ACHAM, a kingdom of Asia, in the N. part of that of Ava. It is very fertile, and contains mines of gold, silver, iron, and lead, which belong to the king. They have a great quantity of gum-lac, and coarse silk. The inhabitants are well-made, and look upon dog's flesh as a delicacy. They are idolaters, and marry several wives. Kemmerouff is the capital town.

AZERQUE, a river of Lyonnois, in France.

* **AZMER**, a town of the East-Indies, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, capital of a province of the same name, with an extreme strong castle. It is moderately large, and the Great Mogul sometimes goes thither. The principal trade of this province consists in salt-petre.

* **AZO**, a town of Asia, in the East-Indies, seated on the frontiers of the kingdom of Azem, on the river Laquia. Lon. 88. 30. E. lat. 25. 0. N.

AZOF. See **ASOPH**.
AZORES, islands in the Atlantick-Ocean, 500 miles W. of Lisbon. They were discovered

covered in the middle of the 15th century, and are nine in number. Angra, in the island of Terceira, is the capital of the whole. The air is very wholesome, and they produce corn, grapes, fruit, and cattle in plenty. They are sometimes called the Western-Islands, and are subject to Portugal. Lon. from 25 to 33. W. lat. 36 to 40. N.



B.

BAB-EL-MANDEL, a strait between the coast of Africa and Arabia, uniting the Red-Sea with the 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 Germany, in Swabia, and in the dutchy of Wirtemberg; five miles N. of Tubingen. Lon. 9. 16. E. lat. 48. 39. N.

* **BABOLITZA CARETHNA**, or **BABOLITZA**, a town of Hungary, or rather Sclavonia, seated near the river Drave, between Poffega 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 and orchards, but cultivated fields. It was divided by the Euphrates into two equal parts that communicated by a stone-bridge 625 feet in length, and 30 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 5000. 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 amphi-

theatre. 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 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 Guadix, and 17 S. W. of Guescar. Lon. 3. 6. W. lat. 37. 18. N.

BACAIM, or **BAZAIM**, a handsome sea-port town of Asia, in the kingdom of Vifapour, on the coast of Malabar, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, subject to the Portuguese, 50 miles S. of Daman, and 200 N. of Goa. Lon. 73. 10. E. lat. 19. 0. N.

BACANO, or **BACCANO**, a village of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter; seated on a small lake, and 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 peninsula of Crimea, in Little Tartary, where the khan of the Crim Tartars generally resides, 60 miles S. of Precop. Lon. 35. 10. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

BACCARACH, a town of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate, formerly imperial, and famous for its wine, seated on the Rhine, nine miles E. of Castellaun, and 17 E. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 5. E. lat. 49. 57. N.

* **BACH**, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Toln, seated on the river Danube, formerly a bishop's see.

BACHIAN, 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.

BACHMUT, a fortified town of Russia, in Europe, in the district of Wononeth; seated on a river of the same name, and defended by a citadel.

BACHTA, a river of Russia, in Asia, that falls into the Jenesej.

BACHU, a sea-port of Persia, in the province of Shirvan, seated on the western coast of the Caspian Sea, 300 miles S. of Astractan. Lon. 49. 5. E. lat. 40. 0. N.

BACTRIA, a country formerly so called, now part of Usbeck Tartary, and the Persian province of Chorazan.

BADAJOS, a large and strong town of Spain, capital of Estramadura, a bishop's see,

fee, and famous for a bridge built by the Romans over the river Guadiana. On this bridge the Portuguese were defeated by Don John of Austria, in 1661. It is seated on the river Guadiana, in a very fertile territory, abounding in pastures, 12 miles S. E. of Elvas, and 175 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 7. 3. W. lat. 38. 35. N.

* **BADDLESMORE**, a village in Kent, eight miles W. of Canterbury, with a fair on September 6, for linnen and toys.

BADELONA, a town of Catalonia, in Spain, seated on the Mediterranean. Lord Peterborough landed here in 1704, when he was going to besiege Barcelona, from which it is 10 miles E. Lon. 2. 20. E. lat. 41. 12. N.

BADEN, a small handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and in the margravate of the same name, of which it is capital, with the 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, three miles S. E. of Raftat. Lon. 9. 24. E. lat. 48. 50. N.

* **BADEN**, the margravate of, in the circle of Swabia, is bounded on the N. by the Palatinate and bishopric of Spire, on the E. by the dutchy of Wirtemberg, and principality of Furstemberg, on the S. by the Brigaw, and on the W. by the Rhine. It is divided into two parts, the Upper and the Lower.

BADEN, an ancient and handsome town of Swifferland, in the county of the same name. It is remarkable for its baths, and the treaty of peace concluded here in 1714, between Germany and Spain. It was taken by the Cantons of Bern and Zurich, in 1712, who continue masters of it, allowing the Papiſts liberty of conscience. It is seated on the river Limat, 10 miles N. W. of Zurich, and 30 S. E. of Basil. Lon. 8. 25. E. lat. 47. 27. N.

BADEN, a town of Germany, in the arch-dutchy of Austria, famous for its hot baths; seated on the river Suechat, 15 miles S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 10. E. lat. 48. 0. N.

BADENWEILER, a town of Germany, in the Brigaw, belonging to the lower margravate of Baden, seated near the Rhine, 10 miles S. E. of Friburg. Lon. 7. 50. E. lat. 47. 55. N.

BADINOC, a county of Scotland bounded on the N. by Inverness, on the E. by Murray, on the S. by Athol, and on the W. by Lochabar.

BADIS, a fortress of Livonia, subject to Russia, 20 miles E. of Revel. Lon. 23.

10. E. lat. 59. 15.

BAEZA, a large and handsome Episcopal town of Spain, in Andalusia, with an university, taken from the Moors, towards the end of the 15th century, by Ferdinand the Catholic. It is seated on the Guadalquivir, 15 miles N. E. of Jaen. Lon. 3. 15. W. lat. 37. 45. N.

BAFFIN'S BAY, a gulph in North-America, discovered by one Baffin, an Englishman, who attempted to find out a N. W. passage to the South Sea. It extends from 70 to 80 degrees of latitude.

BAFFO, a considerable town in the island of Cyprus, with a fort built near ancient Paphos, of which there remain considerable ruins, particularly some broken columns, which probably belonged to the temple of Venus. Lon. 32. 30. E. lat. 34. 50. N.

BAFWEN, a lake of Sudermania, in Sweden, in which there is an hundred islands.

* **BAGBOR WEST**, a village in Somersetshire, six miles N. of Taunton, with a fair on May 12, for cattle of all sorts.

BAGDAD, or **BAGDAT**, a town of Asia, seated on the E. bank of the river Tygris, formerly belonging to Persia, but now to the Turks. The country it stands in is called Irac Arabi, of which it is the capital. It is a large trading place, but wretchedly built, and thinly peopled, there being several vacant places within the walls. It is about three miles in circumference, and is inhabited by Christians as well as Turks, and other religions. It has a pretty strong castle seated on the banks of the river; and over against it, on the other side, is another town, which is looked upon as the suburbs of Bagdad. It 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, who still keep possession of it. Kouli-Khan besieged this place, but in vain. It is 250 miles N. by W. of Bassora, and 155 E. of Annah. Lon. 43. 40. E. lat. 33. 15.

BAGNAGAR, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of the kingdom of Golconda, in the peninsula on this side of the Ganges. The inhabitants within the town are the better sort; and the merchants, and meaner people, inhabit the suburb, which is three miles long. It was the residence of the kings of Golconda, before it was taken by Aurengzebe, and famous for a magnificent reservoir of water, round which a colonade was built supported by arches. It is seated near the river Nerva, 75 miles S. E. of Solopore, and 150 W. of Masu-

Mafulitapan. Lon. 77. 30. E. lat. 15. 30. N.

* **BAGNARA**, a sea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Uterior Calabria, with the title of a duchy, eight miles S. of Palma. Lon. 16. 18. E. lat. 38. 15. N.

* **BAGNAREA**, an episcopal town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, and district of Orvieto, five miles S. of Orvieto, and 12 N. of Viterbo. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 42. 36. N.

* **BAGNERES**, a town of France, in Gascony, and in the county of Bigorre, so called from its mineral waters, which are good in several diseases. It is seated on the river Adour, ten miles S. E. of Tarb. Lon. 0. 12. E. lat. 43. 3. N.

BACNIALACK, a large town of Turkey, in Europe, in the province of Bosnia, 60 miles N. E. of Spalatto, and 90 S. of Posega. Lon. 18. 20. E. lat. 44. 0. N.

* **BAGNOLAS**, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc. It has a very handsome square and two fountains, which rise in the middle of the town, seated near the river Cese, eight miles S. W. of Pont St. Esprit. Lon. 4. 43. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

BAHAMA ISLANDS, often called the Lucaya Islands, are the eastermost of the Antilles, lying in the Atlantick Ocean. They are very numerous, but 12 only are taken notice of. The gulph of Florida, or Bahama, through which the Spanish galleons sail in their passage to Europe, lies between these islands and the continent of Florida.

BAHAMA PROPER, an island which gives name to those in the preceding article. These islands were discovered by Columbus in 1492. But for a more particular account, see **PROVIDENCE**.

BAHAREN ISLAND, lies in the gulph of Persia, and was formerly very famous for its pearl-fishery, which is now come to nothing. Lon. 40. 5. E. lat. 26. 0. N.

BAHUS, a strong town of Sweden, and capital of a government of the same name, seated on a rock in a small island, 10 miles N. of Gottenburg, and 150 N. of Copenhagen. Lon. 11. 10. E. lat. 57. 52. N.

BAJAH, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Terra de Lavoro. It was famous for its hot baths, and elegant palaces, in the time of the Romans, of which there are some ruins remaining; but is now otherwise inconsiderable. It is seated on the sea-coast, 12 miles W. of Naples. Lon. 14. 45. E. lat. 41. 6. N.

BAJA, a populous town of Hungary, seated on the Danube, in a fruitful country,

45 miles N. W. of Esseck. Lon. 19. 50. E. lat. 46. 40. N.

BAJADOR, a cape on the W. coast of Africa, S. of the Canary Islands. Lon. 15. 20. W. lat. 27. 0. N.

* **BAIKAL**, a great lake in Siberia, on the road from Moscow to China. It is of very large extent, and the waters fresh and very clear. There are a great many seals in it of a blackish colour, with multitudes of fish, particularly sturgeons of a monstrous size. The river Angara runs out of this lake to the N. N. W. Near it are musk, deer, and camels, of a very large size, which the inhabitants sell to travellers, for such commodities as they want, for they will not take money. Both men and women are robust, large, and handsome, considering the country. In winter both sexes wear long coats made of sheep-skins, with a broad girdle round their waists; they worship dead animals, and live in huts made of wood and covered with earth; on the top of which is a hole to let out the smoke, the fire being made in the middle.

* **BAILLEUL**, a town of France, in the county of Flanders, formerly very strong, but now without defence. Lon. 2. 55. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

BAKA BANYA, a royal free-mine town in the kingdom of Hungary.

* **BAKAN**, a large and handsome town of Asia, in the East-Indies, in the kingdom of Ava, and seated on a river of that name. Lon. 98. 0. E. lat. 19. 35. N.

BAKEWELL, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Mondays, and five fairs, on Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, August 13, Monday after October 10, and Monday after November 22, all for cattle and horses. It is seated on the river Wye, among the hills, and the market is good for lead and other commodities. It is 20 miles N. N. W. of Derby, and 142 from London. It lies in a deep valley, and has a large church with a lofty spire. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 55. 15. N.

* **BAKOU**, or **BAKA**, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in the province of Shirvan, seated at the extremity of the gulph of Ghilan, on the Caspian Sea. Lon. 51. 30. E. lat. 40. 20. N.

BAKTSCHISARAI, the residence of the khan of Tartary, and on the W. side of the Crim. It is an open town between two mountains, and was taken by the Russians in 1736.

BALA, a town of Merionethshire, in North-Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 14, and July 20, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is seated on a flat near Pemble-meer, by the Welch

Welch called Lhin Tegid, which is 13 miles in length, and six in breadth, and abounds with a fish called a guiniad, resembling a salmon in shape, and its taste is like a trout. The river Dee runs through this lake, and is noted for salmon. It is 36 miles S. W. by W. of Holywell, and 184 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 35. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

BALAGATE MOUNTAINS, are those which divide the coast of Malabar from that of Coromandel. They run almost the whole length of the peninsula on this side the Ganges from N. to S.

* **BALAGNA**, a small northern province of the island of Corsica; its capital is Calvi.

* **BALAGNIA**, a town of Muscovy, in the province of Little Novogorod, seated on the river Wolga, 50 miles N. of Nisna. Lon. 45. 5. E. lat. 50. 36. N.

* **BALAGUER**, a fortified town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the river Segra, at the foot of a craggy rock, 12 miles N. E. of Lerida, and 75 N. W. of Barcelona. Lon. 0. 48. E. lat. 41. 38. N.

* **BALAMBUAN**, or **PALAMBUAN**, a strong trading town of Asia, in the East-Indies, on the E. coast of the island of Java, and capital of a territory of the same name. Lon. 115. 30. E. lat. 7. 50. S.

* **BALARUC**, a small town of France, in Languedoc, near the great road from Montpellier to Toulouse; famous for the baths near it.

BALBASTRO, an episcopal town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, and capital of a district of the same name; seated on the river Vero, 42 miles N. E. of Saragossa, and 22 S. E. of Huesca. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 41. 50. N.

BALBEC, the ancient Heliopolis, a town of Asia, in Syria, at the foot of Mount Libanus. It is agreeably seated to the E. of the valley of Bucca, of a quadrangular form, and surrounded with a strong wall, but the houses very mean. On the E. side are magnificent ruins, particularly those of the stately temple dedicated to the sun. It has many testimonies of its former grandeur, and some of the stone of the walls are upwards of 20 yards in length, four in breadth, and four in depth. It is chiefly inhabited by christians of the Greek church, and lies 37 miles N. of Damascus, and 45 E. of Baruth. Lon. 37. 30. E. lat. 33. 25. N.

BALCH, a town of Usbeck Tartary, in Asia, and capital of a territory of the same name, lying on the frontiers of Persia, 200 miles S. of Bochara. Lon. 65. 20. E. lat. 37. 0. N.

BALDIVIA, or **VALDIVIA**, a sea-port

town of the province of Chili, in South America. It was built by the Spanish general Baldivia, about the year 1551, after he had conquered Chili. It belongs to the Spaniards, and stands between the rivers Callacalles and Portrero, where they fall into the South Sea. Lon. 80. 5. W. lat. 40. 5. S.

BALDOC, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursdays, and five fairs on Wednesday after February 4, the last Thursday in May, August 6, and December 11, all for cheese, household goods, and cattle. It is a long town, lying on the N. road, and seated between the hills in a chalky soil fit for corn, and chiefly of note for its trading in malt. It is nine miles W. of Royton, and 38 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 51. 55. N.

BALE. See **BASIL**.

BALARES, the ancient name of the islands Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica, in the Mediterranean Sea.

BALI, an island of the East-Indies, forming the north side of the straits of Java, through which the East-India merchant-ships sometimes return from China to Europe, but commonly the passage is very difficult, on account of contrary winds. This island is extremely populous, and abounds in rice and all sorts of fruits proper to the climate. The inhabitants are black, addicted to war, and of the Pagan religion. Lon. 115. 30. E. lat. 9. 0. S.

BALISORE, a sea-port town on this side the Ganges, to the N. W. of the bay of Bengal. It is about four miles from the sea by land, but by the river 20, seated in a very fruitful soil, producing rice, wheat, callavances, several sorts of pulse, aromattick seeds, tobacco, butter, and bees-wax. The inhabitants make several sorts of stuffs of silk, cotton, and a sort of grass. The English, French, and Dutch have factories here; but they are now of no great account. It is 180 miles S. W. of Hughley. Lon. 85. 20. E. lat. 21. 30. N.

* **BALLAN**, a town of France, in the diocese of Mons, with the title of a marquise, seated on the river Orne. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

BALLAGHY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, and province of Conaught, 20 miles S. of Sligo. Lon. 9. 50. W. lat. 53. 48. N.

BALLISHANNON, a large town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, with a good haven; 12 miles S. E. of Kilbeg, and 110 N. W. of Dublin. Lon. 8. 25. W. lat. 54. 25. N.

BALLISCONNEL, a town of Ireland, in the

the county of Cavan, and province of Ulster, 11 miles N. E. of Cavan. Lon. 7. 45. W. lat. 54. 6. N.

BALICORA, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster; it sends two members to parliament.

BALLINEKEL, a town of Ireland, in Queen's County, in the province of Leinster; sending two members to parliament.

BALTIC SEA, a great gulph between Germany and Poland; from which run several other gulphs, particularly those of Bothnia, Finland, Livonia, and Dantzick. It is remarkable that this sea neither ebbs nor flows, and there is always a current sets through the Sound into the ocean. It is generally frozen over three or four months in the winter. Yellow amber is found on the coast.

BALTIMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, with the title of a barony. It is seated on a head-land which runs into the sea, five miles N. E. of Cape Clear. Lon. 9. 20. W. lat. 51. 15. N.

* **BALUCLAVO**, or **JAMBOL**, a sea-port town of Crimea, on the Black Sea, where they build ships for the Grand Seignior. It is 40 miles S. W. of Crim. Lon. 35. 13. E. lat. 44. 50. N.

* **BAMBA**, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, having a great number of monstrous elephants, whose teeth weigh 200 pounds each. The inhabitants are a sort of Christians, converted by the Portuguese.

BAMBERG, a large, handsome, and celebrated town of Germany, in Franconia, and capital of a bishopric of the same name of considerable extent. It was formerly imperial, but now subject to the bishop. The country about it produces plenty of corn, fruit, onions, and liquorice; and it has an university, founded in 1585. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Main and Rednitz, 30 miles N. of Nuremberg, and 75 N. W. of Ratisbon. Lon. 10. 15. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

* **BAMBERG**, a town of Bohemia, seated on the foot of a mountain, 30 miles S. of Glatz. Lon. 16. 50. E. lat. 49. 53. N.

* **BAMBOU**, or **BAMBUCK**, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, in which are several gold mines; but is little known to the Europeans.

BAMF, a capital town of the shire of Bamf, in the N. E. part of Scotland. It is seated at the mouth of the river Doverne, but has no harbour, and consequently little trade, except for corn and salmon. It is 32 miles N. W. of Aberdeen, and 110 N.

of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 15. 30. N.

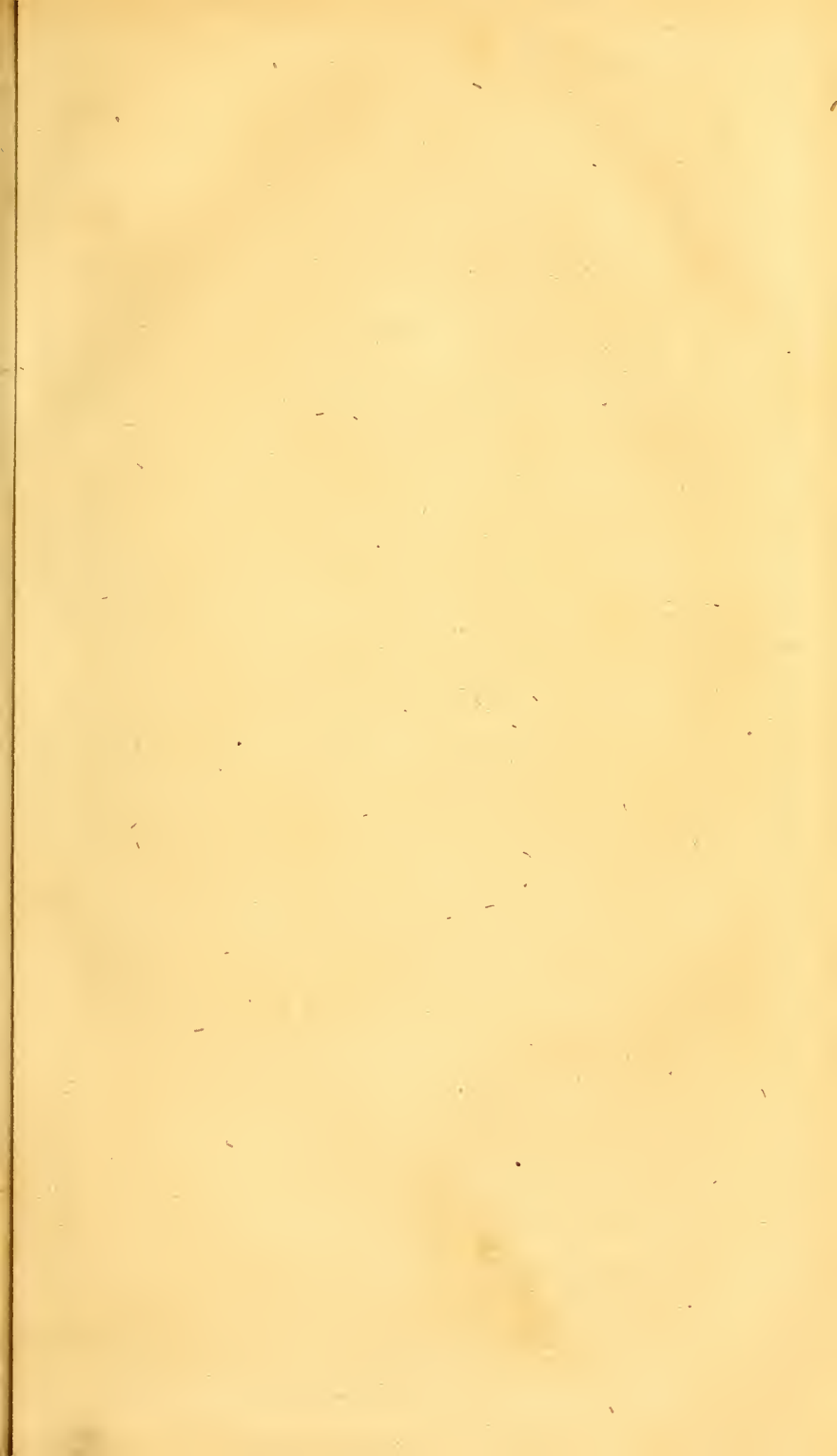
* **BAMF**, a shire of Scotland, bounded on the S. by Aberdeenshire, on the N. by the bay of Cromarty, on the W. by Murray, and on the E. by the German Ocean. It is 32 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It contains part of Buchan, Stathdovern, Boyn, Eazy, Strathawin, and Balveny. It sends one member to parliament.

BAMPTON, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Mondays, and a fair on August 26, for horses and toys. It is large, and seated near the river Isis, but the market is small. It is 12 miles S. W. of Oxford, and 66 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

BAMPTON, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs on Whit-Tuesday, and October 24, for cattle. It is seated in a bottom surrounded with hills, and contains about 100 houses, with a large church. It is 14 miles N. N. E. of Exeter, and 167 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 25. W. lat. 51. 5. N.

* **BANARES**, or **BENARES**, a handsome and famous town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and kingdom of Bengal, with several handsome Pagods, or Pagan temples. It carries on a large trade, and the inhabitants have a great veneration for the water of the river Ganges, when it is consecrated by their chief priest. Great numbers flock from all parts of Asia to purchase it, to the great advantage of the Brachmans. Here the people of the religion of the Brahmins have the most considerable schools in these parts. It is seated on the N. side of the river Ganges, 60 miles W. N. W. of Patna. Lon. 82. 30. E. lat. 26. 20. N.

BANBURY, a town of Oxfordshire, with a market on Thursdays, and seven fairs; on the Thursday after January 17, for horses, cows, and sheep; on the first Thursday in Lent, for the same and fish; on Holy Thursday, June 13, and August 12, for horses, cows, and sheep; on Thursday after October 10, for hiring servants; and on October 29, for cheese, hops, and cattle. It is a large well built mayor-town, containing several good inns, and its markets are well served with provisions. It is the second town for beauty in the county, and seated on the river Charwell. The houses are generally built with stone, and the church is a large handsome structure. It has been long noted for its cakes and cheese, and is 17 miles W. N. W. of Buckingham, and 77 N. W. of London. It sends one member to parliament. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 52. 5. N.



170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10



AN ACCURATE MAP of NORTH AMERICA Drawn from the Sieur Robert, with Improvements.



Longitude 140 130 W. from 120 London. 112 110 108 106 104 102 100 98 96 94 92 90 88 86 84 82 80 78 76 74 72 70 68 66 64 62 60 58 56 54 52 50 48 46 44 42 40 38 36 34

BANCA, an island of Asia, in the East-Indies between Sumatra and Borneo, with a town and streight of the same name. Lon. 105. 10. E. lat. 2. 5. S.

BANCALIS, a sea-port town on the E. coast of the island of Sumatra, in the kingdom of Achem, where the Dutch have a settlement. It is 130 miles W. of Malacca. Lon. 99. 7. E. lat. 1. 5. N.

BANCOCK, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Siam, in the East-Indies, with a fort, which was once in the possession of the French, but they were drove from thence 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, are contented to sit on the floor. It is 17 miles N. of the sea, and 40 S. of Siam. Lon. 101. 5. E. lat. 13. 25. N.

BANDA, the chief of the Banda-islands, in the East-Indian Sea, famous for producing nutmegs. They are all very small, the largest being scarce 20 miles in length. These islands have always been esteemed on account of these spices. The Dutch have several forts here; for from the year 1609 they have had possession of it, and drove the natives, as well as the English, away; still keeping this valuable trade in their own possession. These islands are very subject to earthquakes, and Banda is 75 miles S. E. of Amboina. Lon. 128. 15. E. lat. 4. 30. S.

BANDER ABASSI. See GOMEROON.

BANDER CONGO, a small sea-port town of Asia, in Persia, seated on the Persian gulph, 100 miles W. of Gombroon. Lon. 54. 50. E. lat. 27. 0. N.

BANDORA, the capital town of the island of Salset, on the W. coast of the peninsula on this side the Ganges. It is separated from the island of Bombay, by a narrow channel, and subject to the Portuguese. Lon. 72. 30. E. lat. 19. 0. N.

BANGHIE, a town of Ireland, in King's County, and in the province of Leinster, seated on the river Shannon, 15 miles S. of Athlone. Lon. 8. 5. W. lat. 53. 10. N.

BANGOR, an episcopal city of Carnarvonshire, in North Wales. It has a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on April 5, June 25, and October 28, all for cattle. This place was so considerable in ancient times, that it was called Bangor the Great, and defended by a strong castle. Its situation is low; the principal buildings are the cathedral, and the bishop's palace; it is 36 miles W. of St. Asaph, and 236 N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 10. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

BANGOR, a town of Ireland, in the

county of Down, and province of Ulster; it sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the S. shore of the bay of Carrickfergus, over-against the town of that name. Lon. 6. 0. W. lat. 54. 42. N.

BANIANS, a religious sect of Asia, in India, whose professors never eat any thing that has life. They are dispersed all over the East, being the greatest merchants in the world, and may, in some sense, be compared to the Jews in other parts. There is scarce a merchant in the East-Indies but has one of these Banians to take care of his accounts. They believe the transmigration of souls, and think cleanness of the body a considerable part of sanctity. They marry their children very young, seldom staying till they are 12 years of age.

BANJAR, a river in the island of Borneo, in the East-Indies, in the mouth of which there is a town, where our East-India company have a factory.

BANKISH, a province of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and in the N. part of the peninsula on this side the Ganges.

BANKS OF NEWFOUNDLAND, are well known for the great fishery carried on there. They are so frequented by most of the European nations, that 4 or 500 sail of ships are loaded with cod-fish here every year; and the season continues from the spring to the autumn. That which is called the great bank is the largest shoal of sand yet known in the ocean; but not at all dangerous.

BANTAM, a large town of Asia, in the East-Indies, and the most powerful of the island of Java, being capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a good harbour, and a fortified castle. It is divided into two towns, separated by a river, and one of them inhabited by Chinese. The English and Danes had factories here till 1682, when they were forced away by the intrigues of the Dutch. The only produce is pepper, of which the Dutch export vast quantities every year, they being the only Europeans that have footing here; and are so powerful, that they have deposed the kings of the ancient race, and suffer nothing to be done in this kingdom but what they please. It is seated on the N. W. coast of the island. Lon. 105. 16. E. lat. 6. 20. S.

BANTRY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster. It is seated on a bay of the sea, to which it gives its name, in the S. W. part of the kingdom. Lon. 9. 15. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

* **BANWELL**, a village in Somersetshire, five miles N. W. of Axbridge, with two

fairs, on January 18, and July 18, for cattle, sheep, and cheese.

* **BARAUME**, a strong town of France, of Artois, in the French Netherlands. It has been in possession of the French ever since 1641, and is seated on a dry spot, 12 miles S. E. of Arras. Lon. 3. 1. E. lat. 50. 6. N.

BAR, a very strong town of Poland, in Podolia, seated on the river Kiow, 30 miles W. of Breslau. Lon. 23. 30. E. lat. 50. 6. N.

BAR, a narrow pass of Italy, in the valley of Aoust, which commands the passage out of that valley into Piedmont.

BAR-LE-MONT, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hainhalt, seated on the river Sombre, 15 miles S. of Mons. Lon. 3. 40. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

BAR, or the **BARROIS**, a considerable territory of France, lying on both sides the river Meuse, or Maese, between Lorraine and Champagne. It was given to king Stanislaus, in 1736, on condition that it should return to France after his death.

BAR-LE-DUC, a capital town of the duchy 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 here 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. 30. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

BAR-SUR-AUBE, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, capital of the val- lage, where there is very good wine. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 20 miles S. W. of Joinville. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 48. 14. N.

BAR-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in a bailiwick of the same name. It is 20 miles S. W. of Bar-sur-Aube, and 105 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 48. 5. N.

BARACOA, a sea port town of America, in the N. E. part of the island of Cuba; 50 miles N. E. of St. Jago de Cuba. Lon. 76. 10. W. lat. 21. 0. N.

BARANCO DE MALAMEO, a town of America, in the province of St. Martha, in Terrà Firma, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It is a place of great trade, and seated on the river Magdalen, 75 miles N. of Carthage. Lon. 75. 30. W. lat. 11. 0. N.

BARANWAHR, a small town of Lower Hungary, in a county of the same name. It was taken from the Turks by the emperor in 1684, and is seated on the rivulet *Crossa*, near the Danube; 15 miles N. W. of

Effeck, and 90 N. W. of Belgrade, subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 20. 5. W. lat. 46. 0. N.

BARBADOES, the eastermost of the Windward Islands, in America; it is in general a level country, though not without hills, and 25 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It had formerly a good deal of wood, but is now almost all consumed with carrying on the sugar-works. The commodities which they export are sugar, rum, cotton, indigo, and ginger; and they have most of the fruits common to the climate. A college has been built here by Col. Codrington and other benefactors; but it has not answered the intention of the founders. The number of the white inhabitants are about 20,000, who have 100,000 negro slaves. They have no manufactures, nor do they breed many cattle; receiving most of their corn, cattle, flesh, and salted fish, from our colonies in North America; and their cloaths and furniture from England. They are subject to hurricanes in July and August; but not so much as in the other Caribbees; and it is the most healthy island of any in these parts, because, unless when there is a hurricane, they have always the advantage of a constant easterly wind, commonly called the trade-wind. The sugar that is brought to England from hence is whiter and finer than that of any other plantation; and they have one particular production, called Barbadoes tar, which rises out of the earth, and swims upon the surface of the water. It is of great use in the dry belly-ach, and in diseases of the breast. It is 70 miles E. of the island of St. Vincent, and 90 S. E. of Martinico. The capital town is St. Michael, or Bridge-town, which lies in lon. 59. 2. W. lat. 13. 5. N.

BARBARY, a large country of Africa, included between the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, and Egypt, extending itself along the sea-shore on the side of the Mediterranean. However, some reckon that it extends southward as far as Negroland, but very improperly. It includes the kingdoms of Barca, Tripoly, Tunis, Algiers, Fez, and Morocco; and is near 2000 miles in length, and in some places 750 in breadth. It was known to the ancients by the name of Mauritania, Numidia, Proper Africa, and Lybia. It is the best country in all Africa, except Egypt; and fertile in corn, maize, wine, and fruits; particularly citrons, oranges, figs, almonds, olives, dates, and melons. Their chief trade consists in the sale of their fruits, in the horses called barbs, Morocco-leather,

ostrich-feathers, indigo, wax, tin, and coral. The reigning religion is the Mahometan, and there are some Jews; but no christians, except the slaves.

* **BARBECINS**, a territory of Africa, over against Cape Verd.

BARBE, ST. a town of New Biscay, in Mexico, near which are rich silver mines. It is 500 miles N. W. of Mexico. Lon. 109. 55. W. lat. 26. 0. N.

BARBERINO, a town of Italy, in Tuscany; seated at the foot of the Apennine mountains, on the river Sieva, 12 miles S. of Florence. Lon. 12. 15. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

* **BARBEZIEUX**, a town of France, in Saintonge, with the title of a marquissate; it has a manufacture of linnen-cloth, and lies 37 miles from Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 5. W. lat. 45. 23. N.

* **BARBETS**, the name of the inhabitants of several valleys in Piedmont; particularly those of Lucern, Angrona, Perusa, and St. Martin.

* **BARBONNE**, a town of France, in Champagne, and generality of Chalons.

* **BARBORA**, a maritime town of Africa, in the kingdom of Adel, on the streight of Babel-Mandel. The inhabitants are negroes, and feed abundance of cattle. There is also an island of this name in the Red Sea, to the W. of the bay of Barbora. Lon. 47. 2. E. lat. 10. 45. N.

BARBUDDA, a Caribbee island in America, belonging to the English, about 20 miles long, and 12 broad. The natives apply themselves chiefly to the breeding of cattle, and furnishing the neighbouring islands with provisions. It is the property of the Codrington family, who have great numbers of negroes, as well here as in Barbadoes. It is low land, but fruitful, and pretty populous, the inhabitants being addicted to husbandry, and sowing corn, for which they have always a good market in the sugar-islands, as well as for their cattle. Lon. 61. 3. W. lat. 18. 5. N.

* **BARBUSINSKOY**, a town of Asia, in the empire of Russia, seated on the eastern shore of the Lake Baikal, at the mouth of the small river Barbusigga.

* **BARBY**, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and capital of a county of that name, with a castle. It is seated on the river Elbe, and belongs to the prince of Sax-Weissenfels.

BARCA, a large country of Africa, lying on the S. coast of the Mediterranean Sea, between Tripoli and Egypt. It is a barren desert, and inhabited by none but wandering-Arabs, who are in some sense subject to the Turks. Here the famous temple of

Jupiter Ammon was seated, so difficult of access on account of the burning sands.

BARCELONA, a handsome, large, rich, and strong city of Spain, in Catalonia, of which it is the capital, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It is seated on a fine plain, along the shore of the Mediterranean Sea, of an oblong form, containing about 15000 houses. It is defended by a fort, or citadel, called Mont Joy, with stands on a rocky mountain, near a mile to the W. of the town. It has double walls on the N. and E. and the sea on the S. with a mole running out for the security of ships. It is divided into the new and old town, separated from each other by a wall and a ditch. There are several beautiful streets and squares, which are very clean, and paved with large flag-stones. It is the seat of a viceroy, and has a fine university, besides an inquisition. It is adorned with several handsome structures; and the cathedral church, which is large, has two lofty towers. The palace of the viceroy is much admired, and the arsenal contains arms for several thousand men. There is an exchange where the merchants meet, and a yard with docks to build galleys in. The palace where the nobility meet is built with large hewn stones, and adorned with marble pillars. It is a place of great trade, and they have houses where they make curious works in glass. The knives are likewise in great reputation, as well as the blankets, which are greatly used in France. The inhabitants are laborious and polite, and the women handsome, lively, and free in their conversation. It has been several times taken and retaken by different nations, and, in 1705, Lord Peterborough got possession of it, after a siege of three weeks. In 1706, Philip V. invested it with a numerous army; but Sir John Leake raised the siege. In 1714, it was taken, after a long siege, by the French and Spaniards, when it was deprived of all its privileges, and the citadel built to keep it in awe. It is seated in a very pleasant fruitful country, watered by springs and rivulets, and full of villages, 250 miles E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 5. E. lat. 41. 26. N.

BARCELONETTA, a town of France, in the government of Dauphiny, and the capital of a valley of its own name. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Utrecht, and is ten miles E. of Embrun. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 44. 26. N.

BARCELOR, a town of Asia, in the East-Indies, on the coast of Malabar; it is a Dutch factory, where they carry on a considerable trade in pepper; 130 miles S. of Goa. Lon. 74. 15. E. lat. 13. 45. N.

BARCELOS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Minho and Douro, on the river Sourilla, 25 miles N. of Porto. Lon. 7. o. W. lat. 41. 20. N.

* **BARDA**, an island of Asia, on the coast of Malabar, a little to the N. of the city of Goa. It is very populous, abounds with cocoa-nuts, and belongs to the Portuguese.

BARDEWICK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Lunenburg; formerly a very large place, but being ruined, in 1189, by the duke of Saxony, it has never yet recovered itself. It is seated on the river Ilmenau, 17 miles S. E. of Hamburg. Lon. 10. 6. E. lat. 53. 40. N.

* **BARDFIELD**, a village in Essex, four miles E. of Thaxstead, with one fair on June 22, for cattle and toys.

* **BARDOUE**, an abbey of France, in the diocese of Aufch. It is of the Cistercian order, and is worth 8000 livres a year.

BARDT, a strong and rich town of Germany, in the dutchy of Pomerania, with a castle, and a spacious harbour; subject to the Swedes, and seated near the Baltic Sea, 12 miles E. by N. of Stralsund. Lon. 13. 20. E. lat. 54. 23. N.

* **BAREGE**, a village of France, in the county of Bigorre, eight miles from Bagniers; famous for its mineral waters.

BAREITH, a town of Germany, in Franconia, in the margravate of Culmbach, with a famous college, belonging to the margrave of Brandenburg-Bareith. It is 15 miles S. E. of Culmbach, and 15 E. of Bamberg. Lon. 11. 50. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

* **BARENTON**, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, and in the diocese of Avranches, near the source of the river Ardee.

BARFLEUR, a town of France, in Normandy, in the Cotentin. 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 in 1692. It is 175 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 6. W. lat. 49. 40. N.

BARI, a very handsome and rich town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, the capital of Terra di Bari, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, well fortified, and had formerly a good harbour, which was destroyed by the Venetians. It is 20 miles E. of Trani. Lon. 17. 40. E. lat. 41. 31. N.

* **BARI**, or **TERRA-DI-BARI**, a territory of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the N. by the Capitanata, on the N.

W. by the Ulterior Principato, on the S. by the Basilicata, on the S. E. by the Terra d'Otranto, and on the N. E. by the gulph of Venice. It has no considerable river, except the Ofanto, which separates it from the Capitanata. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile in corn, fruit, and saffron; but there are a great number of serpents, and spiders, called tarantulas. Bari is the capital town.

BARJOLS, a small populous town, in Provence, 12 miles from Riez. Lon. 5. 20. E. lat. 43. 35. N.

* **BARKAN**, a small town of Hungary, near the bridge of Gran, famous for two victories gained by the Christians over the Turks; the one in 1664, and the other in 1683.

BARKHAMSTEAD, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Mondays, chiefly for malt, and three fairs on Shrove-Monday, and Whit-Monday, for cattle; and on St. James's-day, for cheese. It had formerly a strong castle built by the Normans, and has now a good free-school, founded by John Incent, dean of St. Paul's. It is 11 miles W. of St. Alban's, and 23 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 35. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

BARKING, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturday, and one fair on October 22, for horses. It is seated on the river Roding, not far from the Thames, in an unwholesome air. It has been chiefly noted for a large monastery, now in ruins, there being nothing left standing but a small part of the walls, and a gate-house. It is eight miles E. of London. Lon. 0. 13. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

BARKLEY, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair on April 14, for cattle and hogs. It is seated on a branch of the river Severn; and formerly was of some note for a punnery; and has still the title of a barony. It is 18 miles S. W. of Gloucester, and 111 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

BARKWAY, a town in Hertfordshire, which had formerly a market on Fridays, and has still one fair on July 20, for pedlars ware. It is on the great road from London to York, 18 miles S. of Cambridge, and 35 N. of London. Lon. 0. 5. W. lat. 52. 0. N.

BARLEMONT, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hainhalt, seated on the river Sombre, nine miles S. W. of Maubeuge. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

BARLETTA, a handsome and strong town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples,

ed in the Terra-di-Bari, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, a mile to the S. of the river Ofanto, 25 miles S. of Bari. Lon. 16. 32. E. lat. 41. 5. N.

BARNARD-CASTLE, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs on Easter-day, Wednesday in Whitsun-week, and July 25, for cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated in a bottom, on the river Tees, differently large, and has a manufacture of stockings; 30 miles S. W. of Durham, and 253 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 5. W. lat. 54. 55. N.

BARNAVELDT, an island of South America, in the Straights of Magellan, to the S. of Terra del-Fuego, discovered in 1616. Lon. 78. 10. W. lat. 56. 20. S.

BARNET, a town partly in Middlesex and partly in Hertfordshire, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs on July 24 and 25, for toys; on October 18 and 19, for English, Welch, and Scotch cattle; on August 24, 25, 26, for horses, cows, and cheese. It is a great thoroughfare town, well provided with good inns, and a market very remarkable for hogs. It is 5 miles N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 5. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

BARNSTABLE, a sea-port town of Devonshire, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs on September 19, Friday before April 21, and the second Friday in December, for horned cattle. It is a corporation town, and sends two members to parliament; is seated on the river Tau, over which there is a good bridge, and the market is large for cattle, corn, and provisions. It is 38 miles N. N. W. of Exeter, and 194 W. of London. Lon. 4. 5. W. lat. 51. 15. N.

BARNESLEY, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on May 12, and October 10, for horned cattle and horses; seated on the top of a hill, and has a manufacture of woollen cloth. It is commonly called Black-Barnesley, and is 53 miles N. by W. of Nottingham, and 175 N. W. from London. Lon. 20. W. lat. 53. 35. N.

BAROCHE, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, in the province of Cambaya. It is a walled town, seated on a rising ground, on the banks of the river Nerdaba, and was formerly a place of great trade. It is now inhabited by weavers, and such mechanics as manufacture cotton-threads; and the bastas made here are the best in all India, because they have the best cotton in the world. The English and

Dutch formerly had factories here, which are now abandoned. It is 60 miles N. of Surat. Lon. 72. 5. E. lat. 22. 15. N.

BARRADA, a desert of Siberia, in Asia, between the rivers Irtysh and Ob. There are no trees; but in some places good land, which might turn to account if there were any inhabitants.

* **BARRAY**, one of the western isles of Scotland, five miles in length, and three in breadth, rocky on the E. side, and arable land on the W. There is plenty of cod and ling near this island; and several small ships from Orkney come hither in summer, and return laden with these fish. Lon. 6. 30. W. lat. 56. 55. N.

BARRAUX, a fortress of Dauphiny, belonging to France. It stands at the entrance of the valley of Gressivaudan, and was built by a duke of Savoy in 1597. It was taken by the French in 1598, who have kept it ever since. It is seated on the river Iser, eight miles E. of Chamberry. Lon. 4. 35. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST. one of the Caribbee Islands in America, 20 miles N. of St. Christopher's, and subject to the French, who sent a colony here in 1648; it is about 20 miles in circumference, and has a good harbour. Lon. 52. 16. W. lat. 18. 6. N.

* **BARTON**, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on June 13 for sheep. It is seated on the river Humber, where there is a considerable ferry to pass over into Yorkshire, of considerable advantage to the town, which is a large straggling place, 35 miles N. of Lincoln, and 163 N. of London. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 53. 40. N.

* **BARUTH**, an ancient town of Turkey, in Syria, with a Christian church of the Nestorian persuasion. It is inconsiderable now to what it was formerly, though it is seated in a fine fertile soil, 20 miles N. E. of Seyda. Lon. 34. 20. E. lat. 33. 30. N.

BASARTSCHICK, a considerable town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Rumania. It is pretty well built, and the streets clean and broad; has a great trade, and seated on the river Meritz. Lon. 24. 40. E. lat. 41. 49. N.

BASIL, **BASLE**, or **BALE**, the capital of the canton of Basle, in Switzerland. It is a large, rich, populous city, with a bishop's see, and a famous university. It is divided into two parts by the river Rhine; the largest of which is on the side of Switzerland, and the least of that on Germany; but they are joined together by a handsome bridge. The larger has five gates, six suburbs, 220 streets, six large squares, and 46 fountains, and

BARCELOS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Minho and Douro, on the river Sourilla, 25 miles N. of Porto. Lon. 7. o. W. lat. 41. 20. N.

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* **BAREGE**, a village of France, in the county of Bigorre, eight miles from Bagneres; famous for its mineral waters.

BAREITH, a town of Germany, in Franconia, in the margravate of Culembach, with a famous college, belonging to the margrave of Brandenburg-Bareith. It is 15 miles S. E. of Culembach, and 15 E. of Bamberg. Lon. 11. 50. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

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BARİ, a very handsome and rich town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, the capital of Terra di Bari, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, well fortified, and had formerly a good harbour, which was destroyed by the Venetians. It is 20 miles E. of Trani. Lon. 17. 40. E. lat. 41. 31. N.

* **BARİ**, or **TERRA-DI-BARİ**, a territory of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the N. by the Capitanata, on the N.

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BARKHAMSTEAD, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Mondays, chief for malt, and three fairs on Shrove-Monday, and Whir-Monday, for cattle; and on St. James's-day, for cheese. It has formerly a strong castle built by the Normans, and has now a good free-school founded by John Incent, dean of St. Paul. It is 11 miles W. of St. Alban's, and 2 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 35. W. lat. 51. 49. N.

BARKING, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturday, and one fair on October 22, for horses. It is seated on the river Roding, not far from the Thames, an unwholesome air. It has been chiefly noted for a large monastery, now in ruin there being nothing left standing but a small part of the walls, and a gate-house. It is eight miles E. of London. Lon. 0. 13. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

BARKLEY, a town in Gloucestershire with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair on April 14, for cattle and hogs. It is seated on a branch of the river Severn, and formerly was of some note for a nursery; and has still the title of a barony. It is 18 miles S. W. of Gloucester, and 11 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

BARKWAY, a town in Hertfordshire which had formerly a market on Fridays and has still one fair on July 20, for pedlar ware. It is on the great road from London to York, 18 miles S. of Cambridge, and 35 N. of London. Lon. 0. 5. W. lat. 52. 0. N.

BARLEMONT, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hainhalt, seated on the river Sombre, nine miles S. W. of Maubeuge. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

BARLETTA, a handsome and strong town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples,

and in the Terra-di-Bari, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, a little to the S. of the river Ofanto, 25 miles W. of Bari. Lon. 16. 32. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

BARNARD-CASTLE, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs on Easter-Monday, Wednesday in Whitfun-week, and July 25, for cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated in a bottom, on the river Tees, is differently large, and has a manufacture of stockings; 30 miles S. W. of Durham, and 253 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 45. W. lat. 54. 35. N.

BARNAVELDT, an island of South America, in the Streights of Magellan, to the S. of Terra del-Fuego, discovered in 1616. Lon. 78. 10. W. lat. 56. 20. S.

BARNET, a town partly in Middlesex and partly in Hertfordshire, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs on July 24 and 25, for toys; on October 18 and 19, for English, Welch, and Scotch cattle; and on August 24, 25, 26, for horses, cows, and cheefe. It is a great thoroughfare town, well provided with good inns, and the market very remarkable for hogs. It is 12 miles N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 5. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

BARNSTABLE, a sea-port town of Devonshire, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs on September 19, Friday before April 21, and the second Friday in December, for horned cattle. It is a corporation-town, and sends two members to parliament; is seated on the river Tau, over which there is a good bridge, and the market is large for cattle, corn, and provisions. It is 38 miles N. N. W. of Exeter, and 194 W. of London. Lon. 4. 5. W. lat. 51. 15. N.

BARNSELEY, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on May 12, and October 10, for horned cattle and horses; seated on the side of a hill, and has a manufacture of wire. It is commonly called Black-Barnsley, and is 53 miles N. by W. of Nottingham, and 175 N. W. from London. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 53. 35. N.

BAROCHE, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, in the province of Cambaya. It is a walled town, seated on a rising ground, on the banks of the river Nerdaba, and was formerly a place of great trade. It is now inhabited by weavers, and such mechanics as manufacture cotton-cloth; and the bastas made here are the best in all India, because they have the best cotton in the world. The English and

Dutch formerly had factories here, which are now abandoned. It is 60 miles N. of Surat. Lon. 72. 5. E. lat. 22. 15. N.

BARRADA, a desert of Siberia, in Asia, between the rivers Irtysh and Ob. There are no trees; but in some places good land, which might turn to account if there were any inhabitants.

***BARRAY**, one of the western isles of Scotland, five miles in length, and three in breadth, rocky on the E. side, and arable land on the W. There is plenty of cod and ling near this island; and several small ships from Orkney come hither in summer, and return laden with these fish. Lon. 6. 30. W. lat. 56. 55. N.

BARRAUX, a fortress of Dauphiny, belonging to France. It stands at the entrance of the valley of Grefivaudan, and was built by a duke of Savoy in 1597. It was taken by the French in 1598, who have kept it ever since. It is seated on the river Iser, eight miles E. of Chamberry. Lon. 4. 35. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST. one of the Caribbee Islands in America, 20 miles N. of St. Christopher's, and subject to the French, who sent a colony here in 1648; it is about 20 miles in circumference, and has a good harbour. Lon. 52. 16. W. lat. 18. 6. N.

***BARTON**, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on June 13 for sheep. It is seated on the river Humber, where there is a considerable ferry to pass over into Yorkshire, of considerable advantage to the town, which is a large straggling place, 35 miles N. of Lincoln, and 163 N. of London. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 53. 40. N.

***BARUTH**, an ancient town of Turkey, in Syria, with a Christian church of the Nestorian persuasion. It is inconsiderable now to what it was formerly, though it is seated in a fine fertile soil, 20 miles N. E. of Seyda. Lon. 34. 20. E. lat. 33. 30. N.

BASARTSCHICK, a considerable town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Romania. It is pretty well built, and the streets clean and broad; has a great trade, and seated on the river Meritz. Lon. 24. 40. E. lat. 41. 49. N.

BASIL, **BASLE**, or **BALE**, the capital of the canton of Basl, in Switzerland. It is a large, rich, populous city, with a bishop's see, and a famous university. It is divided into two parts by the river Rhine; the largest of which is on the side of Switzerland, and the least of that on Germany; but they are joined together by a handsome bridge. The larger has five gates, six suburbs, 220 streets, six large squares, and 46 fountains, and

and is partly seated on a hill. The lesser stands in a plain, and has but two gates, with several streets and fountains. The town-house, and fine paintings in Fresco, particularly the picture done by Holben, which represents the passion of Christ, are much admired by travellers. The library contains a prodigious number of books, as well in manuscript as printed: and there is a rich collection of medals, among which there are several exceeding scarce. The clocks here always go an hour too fast, because they did so on the day appointed to murder the magistrates, by which the conspiracy was disconcerted. This town is surrounded with thick walls, flanked with towers and bastions, and yet it is not a strong place. The art of making paper is said to have been invented here. It is 175 miles N. by W. of Geneva, and 250 E. by S. of Paris. Lon. 7. 36. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

BASILICATA, a territory of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, abounding in corn, wine, oil, cotton, honey, and saffron; Cirenza is the capital town: It lies between the Capitanata, Citerior Calabria, Terra-di-Bari, and the gulph of Tarento.

* **BASILIGOROD**, a town of the Russian empire, in the Muscovite Tartary, seated on the right side of the river Wolga, at its confluence with the Sura.

* **BASILIPOTAMO**, a river of Turkey, in Europe, in the Morea, which falls into the gulph of Calochina. It was called Eurotas by the ancients.

BASILUZZO, an island of the Tuscan Sea. It is one of those called Lipari, and is not above two miles in circumference; and without inhabitants.

BASINGSTOKE, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs; Wednesday in Whitfun-week, for trifling matters; and on October 10, for cattle and hiring servants. There are also two fairs on Basingstoke-downs, on Easter-Tuesday, and September 21, for cattle and cheese. It is a corporation, and a great thoroughfare town on the western road; seated on a small brook, 35 miles E. by N. of Salisbury, and 48 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 51. 20. N.

* **BASKARIA**, a country of Muscovite Tartary, bounded on the N. by the Tartars of Tumen, and on the E. by those of Baringkoi, and by the territories of Abli; on the S. by the mountains of Sortora, and on the W. by the dutchy of Bulgaria.

BASQUES, a small territory of France, towards the Pyrenean mountains. It comprehends Labour, Lower Navarre, and the district of Soule.

BASS, an inaccessible rock and fort on

the coast of E. Lothian, in Scotland, at the entrance of the Firth of Forth, 45 miles E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 56. 3. N.

BASSAM. See **BACAIM**.

* **BASSANO**, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Vicentino, on the river Brante, in a country fertile in excellent wine.

BASSEE, or **BASS**, a town of the French Netherlands, in the county of Flanders, on the confines of Artois, well known by the many sieges it has sustained; but its fortifications are now demolished. It is seated on a canal which runs to Deule 18 miles S. W. of Lille, and ten N. of Arras. Lon. 3. 0. E. lat. 50. 53. N.

BASSE-TERRE, part of the island of St. Christopher's, formerly occupied by the French, till yielded to Great Britain by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. St. Christopher's is one of the Caribbee Islands.

BASSIGNANA, a village of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, seated at the confluence of the rivers Po and Tanaro, famous for a battle fought near it on November 25, 1745.

BASSIGNI, a small territory of France, partly in Champagne, and partly in Barrois, of which Chomonte is the capital. It is extremely fertile in all things necessary for life, and has plenty of wood.

BASTIA, a sea-port town of Albany, in European Turkey, over-against the island of Corfu, at the mouth of the river Calamu. Lon. 10. 35. E. lat. 39. 40. N.

BASTIA, the capital of the island of Corsica, with a good harbour, a strong castle, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the English and the male-contents, in 1745; but it was retaken by the Genoese some time afterwards. It is seated on the eastern part of the coast, eight miles E. of Florenzo, 100 S. by E. of Genoa. Lon. 9. 42. E. lat. 42. 35. N.

BASTIMENTOS, small islands near Terra Firma, in S. America, at the mouth of the bay of Nombre-de-Dios, with a fort, and a good harbour. In one of these there is an excellent spring, and the country is good, and inhabited by the American natives, tributary to Porto-Bello.

BASTION OF FRANCE, a fortress on the coast of Barbary, in the kingdom of Tunis, where there is a considerable fishery for coral; the country produces corn, leather, wax, and horses; it belongs to France.

BASTIÖNE, a small town of the Netherlands, in the dutchy of Luxemburg, 20 miles N. W. of Luxemburg, subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 6. 0. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

* **BASVILLE**, a sea port town of the island of Martinico, built by the French.

* **BATACALA**, a small kingdom of the East-Indies, on the coast of Malabar. It had a very large town of the same name, standing on a little river about four miles from the sea; but there is now nothing left worth notice, except 10 or 11 small pagods, covered with copper and stone. The country produces a good deal of pepper; and the English had a factory here, till murdered by the natives, because an English bull-dog had killed a consecrated cow.

BATACALA, a fortified town and castle, on the east coast of Ceylon, in the East-Indies. The Dutch drove away the Portuguese, and possessed part of this country. Lon. 81. 3. E. lat. 7. 55. N.

* **BATASECK**, a town of Lower Hungary, seated upon the Danube, 70 miles S. of Buda. Lon. 19. 50. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

BATAVIA, a handsome, large, and very strong town of Asia, in the island of Java, and kingdom of Bantam; the capital of all the Dutch settlements and colonies in the East-Indies. The fort, or citadel, is built at a little distance from the town, of stone, brought from Europe. Besides this, they have five other forts about the city, to defend it from all insults. In general the place is very beautiful, and built with white stone; and they have canals in the principal streets, planted on each side with ever-green trees. Batavia contains a prodigious number of inhabitants, of every nation and country in these parts; particularly a great number of Chinese, till many thousands of them were massacred in cold blood in 1741, and their wealth confiscated by the Dutch. It is the residence of the general governor of all the Dutch colonies in the East-Indies, who continues but three years, and is replaced by another, sent by the United Provinces. 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 the places of their destination. There is always a fleet here, sufficient to maintain their power in these parts, and hinder other nations from molesting their trade, particularly in spices, which they have all to themselves. The harbour is excellent, and seated on the N. E. part of the island, S. E. of Sumatra, and N. W. of Borneo. Lon. 105. 5. E. lat. 6. 10. S.

BATH, a town or city of Somersetshire, with the title of an earldom, and two markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and two fairs on February 3, and June 29, for cattle. It is famous for its hot baths, which

draw every year a great number of polite company, partly for the sake of recovering their healths, and partly for diversion. It is seated on the river Avon, over which there is a handsome stone bridge, in a bottom, surrounded by steep hills. Of late years it has been adorned with very handsome public and private buildings, particularly a magnificent hospital for the benefit of the poor, who come thither for the sake of the waters. The springs, or wells, are distinguished by the names of the Cross-bath, the Hot-bath, and the King's-bath. It is 12 miles E. S. E. of Bristol, and 108 W. of London. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 51. 27. N.

* **BATHA**, **BATH**, or **BACHIA**, a town of Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Danube; 18 miles E. of Eszék, and 62 S. of Buda. Lon. 20. 40. E. lat. 46. 40. N.

BATMONSTER, a town of Hungary, in the county of Bath, seated on the E. bank of the river Danube.

BATTEL, a town in the county of Sussex, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs on Whitfun Monday, and November 22, for cattle, and pedlars ware. It is seated in a dirty part of the county, and famous for the decisive victory gained by William duke of Normandy, over Harold king of England, in 1066. It is 22 miles E. of Lewes, and 57 S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 35. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

BATTENBURG, a town of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the N. banks of the Meuse, almost opposite to Ravenstein, ten miles S. W. of Nimeguen. Lon. 5. 35. E. lat. 51. 45. N.

* **BATTLEFIELD**, a village in Shropshire, 5 miles N. of Shrewsbury, where a victory was gained by Henry IV. over the rebels under Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur. It has one fair on August 2, for horned cattle and sheep; is governed by a constable, and consists of about 400 houses and 1400 inhabitants. It has a large church, and one long broad street paved; but no manufactory.

* **BATUSABER**, a town of Asia, in the East-Indies, seated on the S. part of the peninsula of Malacca.

BAVARIA, a considerable country of Germany, with the title of a duchy; bounded on the N. by Bohemia, and the Upper Palatinate; on the E. by Austria, the archbishopric of Saltzburg, and the bishopric of Passau; on the S. by the bishopric of Bruken, and the Tyrol, and on the W. by the river Lech. It is about 125 miles in length from E. to W. and 87

in breadth from N. to S. The principal rivers are the Danube, the Inn, the Iser, and the Lech. The air is wholesome, and the soil fertile in wine, wheat, and good pastures; but the country having little trade is poor. It is divided into the upper and lower; and the duke is one of the electors since the year 1623. We must not confound the duchy of Bavaria with the circle of that name, which is much more extensive, comprehending, besides the former, the Upper Palatinate, the archbishopric of Saltzburg, the bishopric of Freisingen, Braßaw, and Ratibon, and the duchy of Neuburg: bounded on the E. and S. by the circle of Austria, and on the W. and N. by the circle of Franconia, Swabia, and Bohemia. The palatinate of Bavaria is part of Nertgaw, and whose capital is Amberg.

BAVAY, a little town of the province of Hainault, in the French Netherlands, to which the French retired after the terrible battle of Malplaquet, in 1709, wherein more men were killed than in any during that war. It is 3 miles S. W. of Malplaquet, and 12 S. W. of Mons. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 50. 25. N.

BAUGE, a small town of France, in Anjou; famous for a battle fought here in 1421, and seated on the river Coesnon, 13 miles E. of Angiers. Lon. 2. 10. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

* **BAUGE**, a town of France, in Bresse, pleasantly seated on a fruitful hill, with the title of a marquise; three miles from Macon. Lon. 4. 54. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

* **BAUGENCI**, a town of France, in Proper Orleanois, with an Augustine abbey.

* **BAUME**, St. a mountain of France, in Provence, between Marseilles, and Toulon. Mary Magdalen is said to have died here, on which account it is much frequented.

* **BAUME-LES-NONES**, a town of France, in the Franche Comte, with a rich nunnery, seated on the river Doux, 15 miles N. E. of Besançon. Five miles from this town is a famous cavern, whose entrance is 20 paces wide, and after descending 300 paces, a gate of a grotto is seen, twice as large as that of a city. It is 35 paces deep, 60 wide, and is covered with a kind of a vaulted roof, from which water continually drops. There is also a small brook, frozen in summer, but not in winter, and at the bottom are stones that perfectly resemble candied citron-peel. When the peasants perceive a mist proceeding from the mouth of the cave, they are certain it will rain the next day. Lon. 6. 20. E. lat. 47. 12. N.

* **BAUMEN**, or **BAUMAN**, a cave of Germany, in Lower Saxony, about a mile from Wermigerode, and 18 from Goslar. The entrance through a rock is so narrow, that not above one person can pass at a time. There are several paths in it, which the peasants have disturbed in searching for the bones of animals, which they sell for unicorns horns. Some think it reaches as far as Goslar; but, be that as it will, it is certain the skeletons of men have been found there of the common size, who are supposed to have been lost in the turnings and windings. Not far from the entrance is a brook that falls from a rock, whose water is reckoned good for the stone.

BAUSK, or **BAUTKO**, a small but important town in the duchy of Courland, on the frontiers of Poland, with a strong castle built on a rock. It was taken by the Swedes in 1625, and by the Russians in 1705, after a bloody battle between them and the Swedes. It is seated on the river Musza, 15 miles E. of Mittaw. Lon. 24. 44. E. lat. 56. 30. N.

* **BAUTRY**, or **BAWTRY**, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs on Holy-Thurday, and November 22, for cattle and horses. It is three furlongs in length on the road from London to York, and has been long noted for mill-stones and grind-stones, brought hither by the river Idle, on which it is seated. It is seven miles S. by E. of Doncaster, and 147 N. of London. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 53. 27. N.

BAUTZEN, or **BUDIŠSEN**, a considerable town of Germany, and capital of Upper Lusatia, subject to the elector of Saxony, with a strong citadel. The protestants as well as the papists have the free exercise of their religion. It stands on the river Sprehe, 30 miles E. of Dresden, and 65 N. of Prague. Lon. 14. 42. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

* **BAUX**, a town of France, in Provence, with the title of a marquise; seated on a rock, at the top of which is a strong castle; eight miles E. by N. of Arles. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 43. 42. N.

* **BAYA**, or **BAJA**, a small town of lower Hungary, in the county of Bath, seated near the Danube, 32 miles N. of Essek. Lon. 19. 30. E. lat. 46. 25. N.

BAYEUX, a considerable town of France, in Normandy, and capital of Bessin, with a rich bishop's see. The cathedral church is accounted the finest in that province; its front and three high steeples are said to be the best in France, that in the middle contains the town clock. There are 17 parish churches

churches in the town and suburbs, besides seven convents, three for men, and four for women. The inhabitants are laborious, and addicted to trade. It is seated on the river Aar, four miles from the English Channel, and 140 W. by N. of Paris. Lon. o. 33. W. lat. 49. 16. N.

* **BAYON**, a town of France, in Lorraine, seated on the river Moselle, 12 miles S. of Nancy. Lon. 14. 42. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

* **BAYON**, or **BAYONA**, a town of France, in Galicia, seated on a small gulph of the Atlantic ocean, about 12 miles from Tuy. It has a very commodious harbour; and the country about it is fertile. Lon. 9. 50. W. lat. 43. 3. N.

BAYONNE, an episcopal city of Gascony, in France; seated three miles from the sea, at the confluence of the rivers Nive and Adour; the first washes its walls, and the second divides it into two unequal parts: an excellent harbour renders this town a place of great trade. In the suburbs of St. Esprit is a bridge leading to the smaller part of the town, called Little Bayonne, separated from the other by the Nive; by which vessels come up to the middle of the town. There are chains that shut up the avenues. The cathedral church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary; but has nothing remarkable in it, except the shrine of St. Leon, patron of the town. The new castle that defends the harbour is seated at the mouth of the Nive, and flanked with six large round towers; near it is the college, and in the high-street of Little Bayonne the Capuchins and Dominicans have their convents. There is also a castle in Great Bayonne, which consists of four low round towers, but very thick, with ditches full of water, and the walls mounted with a great number of cannon. The Dutch take a great quantity of wine every year in exchange for spices. Bayonne is the capital of Labour, 25 miles S. W. of Dax, and 425 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 43. 30. N.

BAZADOIS, a province of France, in Guienne, which makes part of Lower Gascony; lying between proper Guienne, Agenois, and Condomois. It is a barren, heathy country; the capital is Bazas.

BAZAS, a town of France, and the capital of the Bazadois, with a very ancient bishop's see. It is seated on a rock, whose foot is washed with a small river, five miles from the river Garonne, and 35 S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. o. 30. W. lat. 44. 20. N.

* **BAZIEGES**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the territory of Toulouse, between the city of Toulouse and Carcassone.

* **BAZOCHE**, a town of France, in Lower Perch, seated on the river Coitron.

* **BAZZANO**, a mountain of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, situated in the territory of Acquila, and in the Ulterior Abruzzo. It was formerly called Aufidus.

BEACHY-HEAD, a promontory on the coast of Suffex, between Hastings and Shoreham, where the French fleet defeated the English and Dutch in June 1690.

BEACONSFIELD, a town in Bucks, with a small market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on February 13, and Holy-Thurday, for horses, cows, and sheep. It stands on an eminence on the road from London to Oxford, and has several good inns; contains about 100 well-built houses, and is eight miles N. W. of Uxbridge, and 27 W. N. W. of London. Lon. o. 25. W. lat. 51. 36. N.

* **BEALT**, **BEALTH**, or **BUILTH**, a town of Brecknockshire, in South Wales, with a large market on Mondays for live cattle, and two lesser on Thursdays and Saturdays for provisions. There are also three fairs, on June 27, October 2, and December 6, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is pleasantly seated on the river Wye, and consists of about 100 houses, whose inhabitants have a trade in stockings. It is 16 miles N. of Brecknock, and 92 S. of Chester. Lon. 3. 10. W. lat. 52. 4. N.

* **BEAMINSTER**, or **Beminster**, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair on September 19, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and cheese. It is a pretty place, seated on the river Bert, 15 miles W. N. W. of Dorchester, and 133 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 50. W. lat. 52. 45. N.

BEARALSTON, a small town in Devonshire, that had a market on Thursdays, now disused; nor has it any fairs; but sends two members to parliament. It is 10 miles N. of Plymouth, and 201 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 30. W. lat. 50. 25. N.

BEARN, a province of France, with the title of a principality; bounded on the E. by Bigorre, on the S. by Arragon, on the W. by Soule and a part of Lower Navarre, and on the N. by Proper Gascony and Armagnac. It is 40 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and contains 484 towns and villages; is so populous, that, in 1695, the inhabitants amounted to 193,000; Pau is the capital town. The plains are pretty fertile, especially in pastures, and the hills are loaded with vines. The people are laborious, sober, active, and so desirous of gain, that vast numbers go to work in Spain every year, either to till the ground,

get in the harvest, or follow their occupations; for the Spaniards themselves are very indolent and lazy.

BEAT, a town of France, in the county of Comminges, seated at the confluence of the rivers Garonne and Pique, 5 miles S. of St. Bertrand. All the houses are built with marble, which is here more common than free-stone. Lon. 1. 6. W. lat. 42. 50. N.

* **BEAUBEC**, an abbey of France, in Normandy, eight miles N. W. of Gournay.

BEAUCAIRE, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, famous for a fair kept yearly, on July 22. It is seated on the banks of the river Rhone, 10 miles E. of Nîmes, and 12 S. W. of Avignon. Lon. 5. 49. E. lat. 43. 39. N.

BEAUCE, a province of France, lying between the isle of France, Blaisois, and Orleanois. It is so very fertile in wheat, that it is called the granary of Paris; Chartres is the capital town.

BEAUFORT, a town of France, in Anjou, with a castle, near the river Authion. It carries on a great trade in corn, and is seated 15 miles E. of Angers. Lon. 0. 3. W. lat. 47. 26. N.

* **BEAUFORT**, a village in France, in Champagne, with the title of a duchy, and a castle; seated on the river Boir, three miles from Reims.

BEAUFORT, a town of Italy, in Savoy, seated on the river Oron, 12 miles N. of Montiers. Lon. 6. 48. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

* **BEAUJEU**, a small handsome town of France, formerly the capital of Beaujolois, with a castle famous for its antiquity. It is seated on the river Ardierre, at the foot of a mountain, eight miles W. of Saone. Lon. 4. 40. E. lat. 46. 9. N.

BEAUJOLAIS, a district of France, bounded on the S. by proper Lionnois, on the W. by Forez, on the N. by Burgundy, and on the W. by the principality of Dombes. It is 25 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; Ville Franche is the capital town.

* **BEAULIEU**, a village in Hampshire, four miles S. W. of Southampton, with two fairs on April 16, and September 4, for horses and cattle.

* **BEAULIEU**, an abbey of France, in Champagne, five miles S. of Clermont, in Argonne.

* **BEAULIEU**, the name of two small towns in France. One of which is in Touraine, seated on the river Indre, with the title of a barony, and a Benedictine abbey. The other is in Turenne, on the river Dordogne, with a Benedictine abbey.

BEAUMARIS, a town of Anglesea, in North-Wales, with two markets, on Wed-

nesdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, on February 13, Holy Thursday, September 19, and December 19, all for cattle. It stands on the streight of Menay, and was fortified with a castle by Edward I. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, and 21 common council men, and sends one member to parliament. Here the general quarter-sessions are held, and the county jail is kept. It lies on the road from Chester to Holyhead, and was formerly a place of good trade, by means of its excellent harbour. Here is plenty of corn, butter, and cheese. It is 59 miles W. by N. of Chester, and 241 N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 15. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

BEAUMONT, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, on the confines of the territory of Liege. It was ceded to the French in 1684, and taken by the English in 1691, who blew up the castle. It is seated between the rivers Maese and Sambre, 10 miles E. of Maubeuge. Lon. 4. 1. E. lat. 50. 12. N.

* **BEAUMONT-SUR-OISE**, a town in the Isle of France, seated on the declivity of a hill, with a bridge over the river Oise, five miles N. E. of Pontoise, and 20 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 29. E. lat. 49. 9. N.

* **BEAUMONT-LE-ROGER**, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, 22 miles S. W. of Rouen. Lon. 0. 56. E. lat. 49. 2. N.

BEAUMONT-LE-VICOMTE, a town of France, in Maine, 10 miles N. of Mans, and 15 S. of Alençon. Lon. 0. 10. E. lat. 48. 12. N. There are several other towns of the same name in France.

* **BEAUMONT**, a village of Swisserland, in the territory of Vaud; seated between the river Orb and mount Jura, and the chief of a small government, depending on the canton of Bern.

* **BEAUNE**, a handsome town of France, in Burgundy, remarkable for its excellent wine, and for an hospital founded here in 1443. It had a strong castle built by Lewis XI. which was demolished by Henry IV. It is seated in a fruitful country, 25 miles S. of Dijon. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 47. 2. N.

* **BEAUFORT**, or **PORTO-HERMOSO**, a sort and harbour of St. Domingo, one of the Caribbee Islands; it stands on the S. side, and to the W. of the town of St. Domingo.

BEAUVAIS, an episcopal city, in the Isle of France, and capital of Beauvoisis. The cathedral church is dedicated to St. Peter, and much admired for its fine architecture. It contains a great number of relics, and a library of curious books. There are several other

other churches, among which is St. Stephen, remarkable for its curious windows. It was besieged by the English in 1443 to no purpose, and in 1472 by the Duke of Burgundy with an army of 80,000 men. In the latter, the women signalized themselves under the conduct of Jeanne Hachette, who set up a standard yet preserved in the church of the Jacobins. The duke was obliged to raise the siege; and, in memory of the women's exploits, they 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 Therin, 53 miles S. of Amiens, and 42 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 15. E. lat. 49. 26. N.

* **BEAUVAIS**, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, seated on the river Tescou, eight miles E. of Montauban. Lon. 1. 43. E. lat. 44. 2. N.

BEAUVOIR-SUR-MER, a maritime town of France, in Poitou, with the title of a marquise; 25 miles S. W. of Nantes. Lon. 1. 5. W. lat. 46. 45. N.

* **BEAUVOISIS**, a territory of France, formerly part of Picardy, now of the Isle of France; Beauvais is the capital.

* **BEBELINGUEN**, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Wirtemberg, seated on a lake from which the river Worm proceeds; 10 miles N. W. of Stutgard. Lon. 9. 8. E. lat. 48. 45. N.

BEC, a town of France, in Normandy, seated on a tongue of land, at the confluence of two rivers, with a rich, large, and handsome Benedictine abbey; 18 miles S. W. of Rouen. Lon. 0. 52. E. lat. 49. 12. N.

BECANOR, a town of India, in Asia, seated on the river Ganges, and capital of the territory of Bacar; 140 miles E. of Delli, and 420 N. N. W. of Calcutta. Lon. 83. 5. E. lat. 27. 40. N.

* **BECCLES**, a town in Suffolk, with a good market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on Holy-Thursdai, June 29, and October 2, for petty chapmen; as also, on July 15, for toys. It is a large town, with a handsome church, and a tall bulky steeple, seated on an eminence some distance from the church; 15 miles S. W. of Yarmouth, and 107 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 52. 38. N.

* **BECHIN**, a town of Bohemia, in a circle of the same name. It was taken by general Bequol, and burnt, in 1619: and is seated on the river Lausnics, 12 miles S. of Tabor, and 65 N. of Prague. Lon. 15. 5. E. lat. 49. 14. N.

* **BECKLY**, a village in Suffex, 6 miles

N. W. of Winchelsea, with two fairs, on Easter Thursdai, and December 26.

* **BECKUM**, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Munster, seated at the source of the river Verse, 20 miles S. E. of Munster, and 14 W. by N. of Lippe. Lon. 8. 18. E. lat. 51. 46. N.

* **BECSANGIL**, 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 principal town is Bursa.

* **BEDARIEUX**, or **BEC-D'ARIEUX**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Besiers, seated on the river Obe, 20 miles N. of Besiers. Lon. 3. 24. E. lat. 43. 29. N.

* **BEDAS**, a people of Asia, in the island of Ceylon, who inhabit a large forest near the sea, and in the N. E. part of the island. They are savages, but very skilful in shooting with a bow. They have neither towns nor villages, and live by hunting, and the honey they find in the forest.

* **BEDDGELERT**, a village of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, with two fairs, on August 18, and December 23, for cattle.

BEDEL, a town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, with a good market on Tuesdays, and five fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, Whit-Tuesday, July 5, 6, for horned cattle, horses, millenary goods, and sheep; on October 10, 11, for horned cattle, sheep, hogs, and leather; on Tuesday sevennight before Christmas, for horned cattle and sheep. It is a small place seated on a little brook, 10 miles E. S. E. of Richmond, and 192 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 54. 30. N.

* **BEDER**, a town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul, 92 miles N. of Golconda, and 150 S. of Aurengabad. Lon. 77. 40. E. lat. 16. 50. N.

BEDFORD, the county town of Bedfordshire, with two markets on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and six fairs, on the first Tuesday in Lent, April 21, July 5, August 21, October 12, and December 19, for all sorts of cattle. Bedford is seated on the river Ouse, which divides it into two parts, united by a bridge with two gates, one at each end, to stop the passage occasionally. It has five churches, and formerly had a strong castle, whose site is now a very fine bowling-green. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, two bailiffs, a town-clerk, and two sergeants at mace. The Tuesday-market is on the South-side for cattle;

cattle; and that on Saturday, on the North-side, for corn. It is 27 miles E. by N. of Buckingham, and 47 N. by W. of London. It has the title of a dutchy, and sends two members to parliament. Lon. o. 20. W. lat. 52. 6. N.

BEDFORDSHIRE, a county in the diocese of Lincoln, 24 miles long and 16 broad. It contains 12,170 houses, 67,350 inhabitants, 116 parishes, 10 market-towns, and sends six members to parliament. It is a pleasant inland county, and diversified with fruitful plains and rising hills, abounding in cattle, corn, and rich pastures; it is noted for barley, bone-lace, and a manufacture of straw goods.

BEDWIN-MAGNA, a village, five miles S. W. of Hungerford, which has neither market nor fair; but is a borough by prescription, and sends two members to parliament. Some tell us it was a considerable place in the time of the Saxons, and that the traces of fortifications are still remaining. It is 74 miles W. of London.

BEDWINS, a sort of wandering Arabs that inhabit the deserts of Arabia. There are also some of the same stock in the deserts of Africa; they live in tents in both places, and frequently shift their abodes in search of grass and water. They frequently rob caravans, when they happen to be the stronger party. The principal men are called Emirs and Skeiks.

BEFORT, a small, but strong town, the capital of Suntgaw, in Alsace, ceded to France, by the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 10 miles N. E. of Montbelliard, and 28 W. of Basil. Lon. 6. 2. E. lat. 47. 38. N. There is not above 100 houses in this town, and 700 inhabitants; but it is important, on account of the great road by this place to Alsace from Franche Comté. The fortifications were greatly augmented by Lewis XIV.

* **BEGIA**, or **BEGGIA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, with a strong castle, seated in a territory abounding in corn. It is built on the declivity of a mountain, 25 miles W. of Tunis. Lon. 19. 30. E. lat. 37. 0. N.

BEJA, a pretty large and strong town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, seated near a lake of the same name; 32 miles S. of Evora, and 62 S. by E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 20. W. lat. 37. 58. N.

BEICHLINGEN, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, a part of Upper Saxony; 17 miles N. of Weimar. Lon. 11. 50. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

* **BEINHEIM**, a fort of France, in Al-

face, seated on the river Sur, near its confluence with the Rhine; five miles N. of Port Lewis, and six S. W. of Raftadt. Lon. 8. 12. E. lat. 48. 52. N.

BEILA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 32 miles N. of Turin. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 45. 2. N.

BEIRA, a province of Portugal, bounded on the N. by those of Tra-los-Montes, and Entre douro, and Minho; on the S. by Portuguese Estremadura; on the E. by Spanish Estremadura; and on the W. by the Atlantic ocean.

* **BELBROUGHTON**, a village in Worcesterhire, 3 miles N. W. of Bromsgrove, with two fairs, on the first Monday in April, and on Monday before October 18, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.

BELCASTRO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the farther Calabria; seated on a mountain, eight miles from the sea, and 10. S. W. of San Severino. Lon. 17. 15. E. lat. 39. 6. N.

* **BELCHAM**, **ST. PAUL'S**, a village in Essex, a mile S. E. of Clare, with one fair, on November, for cattle and toys.

BELCHITE, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, seated on the river Almonazir, 20 miles S. of Saragossa. Lon. o. 30. W. lat. 41. 19. N.

* **BELCHOE**, a town of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, and county of Fermanagh, seated on Lough Nilly, 18 miles S. E. of Ballyshannon. Lon. 6. 6. W. lat. 54. 2. N.

BELEM, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on the north-side of the Tajo, about a mile from Lisbon, designed to defend the entrance to that city; and there all the ships that sail up the river, must bring to. Here they inter the Kings and Queens of Portugal.

* **BELESME**, a town of France, in Perche, 10 miles S. of Mortagne, and 90 W. by S. of Paris. Lon. o. 16. W. lat. 48. 23. N.

* **BELESTAT**, a town of France, in Languedoc, in the county of Foix, remarkable for a spring, which, as pretended, ebbs and flows 12 times in 24 hours, as exactly as a clock.

BELEZERO, a town in Russia, and capital of a province of the same name, on the S. E. shore of the White Sea. It is 100 miles N. E. of Novogorod. Lon. 36. 10. E. lat. 61. 50. N.

BELFAST, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, and county of Antrim; seated on Carrickfergus bay; it has a good trade, and sends two members to parliament. Lon. 3. 15. W. lat. 54. 38. N.

* **BELFORD**, a post town in Northumberland, in the road from York to Berwick, with two fairs, on Tuesday before Whitsuntide, and August 23, for black cattle, sheep, and horses. It is a good throughfare, and 16 miles S. of Berwick.

BELGARDEN, a town of Germany, in East-Pomerania, in the province of Cassubia, 15 miles from Colbert, and 55 miles N. of Stetin; subject to Prussia. Lon. 16. 5. E. lat. 54. 10. N.

BELGOROD, a town of Russia, and capital of a province of the same name; seated on the river Donets. Lon. 18. 5. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

BELGOROD, a strong town of Bessarabia in European Turkey, seated at the mouth of the river Niefter on the Black Sea, 80 miles S. E. of Bender.

BELGRADE, a strong and famous town of Turkey in Europe, the capital of Servia, and a Greek bishop's see. It is seated on a low hill, which reaches as far as the Danube, a little above its confluence with the Save. It was a very large and most important place, and has been several times taken and retaken by the Christians and Turks. It was taken last by Prince Eugene, in August 1717, and it was kept till 1739, when it was ceded to the Turks, after demolishing the walls, so that now they are in possession of all Servia. It is 265 miles S. by N. of Vienna, and 400 N. by W. of Constantinople. Lon. 21. 2. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

* **BELGRADE**, a small, but handsome town of Romania, in European Turkey, seated on the strait of Constantinople, 20 miles N. of that city. Lon. 23. 0. E. lat. 41. 22. N.

* **BELGRADO**, a town of Italy, in Friuli, subject to Venice; seated near the Tojamenta, 10 miles from Udino, and 10 from Concordia. Lon. 13. 5. E. lat. 46. 0. N.

BELLAC, a town of France, in la Marche, seated on the Unicorn, 20 miles N. of Limoges. Lon. 1. 14. E. lat. 46. 4. N.

BELLCLARE, a town of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, and county of Sligo, 25 miles S. of Sligo. Lon. 9. 5. W. lat. 53. 56. N.

BELLE, a town in the French Netherlands, nine miles S. W. of Ypres. Lon. 2. 40. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

BELLEGARD, a strong place of France, in Roussillon, above the defile of Peruis, on the frontiers of Catalonia. It is fortified, and an important place, on account of its being a passage to the Pyrenees, Lon. 3. 0. E. lat. 42. 20. N.

* **BELLEGARDE**, a town of France, in Burgundy, seated on the river Saone, with the title of a dutchy. It is about 12 miles below the town of St. Jean de Laune, and 15 N. E. of Chalons. Lon. 4. 0. E. lat. 46. 57. N.

BELLE-ISLE, an island of France, 15 miles from the coast of Brittany, almost over-against Port-Louis. It is about 15 miles long, and five broad; divided into four parishes, one of which is that of Palais, a small fortified town, with a citadel. It was taken by the English in 1761, and restored by the late treaty; is diversified with craggy mountains, salt-works, and pleasant fertile plains. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 47. 20. N.

BELLE ISLE, an island of North-America, lying at the mouth of the strait between the country of the Eskimaux, or New-Britain, and the N. end of Newfoundland; the passage between them is called the Strait of Belle-Isle. Lon. 58. 5. W. lat. 51. 50. N.

* **BELLE-VILLE**, a town of France, in Beaujolois, seated near the river Saone, five miles N. of Ville-Franche, and eight S. E. of Beaujeu. Lon. 4. 46. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

* **BELLEY**, or **BELLAY**, a town of France, capital of Bujey, with a bishop's see. It was ceded to France, by the Duke of Savoy, in 1601; is seated near the river Rhone, 17 miles N. W. of Chambery, and 250 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 45. 43. N.

* **BILLINGHAM**, or **BELLINGHAM**, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on Saturday after September 15, for black horned cattle, sheep, linen and woollen cloths. It is 14 miles N. N. W. of Hexham, and 290 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 10. W. lat. 55. 10. N.

* **BELLINZONA**, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, and one of the bailiwicks which the Swifs possess in that country. It is seated on the river Jesino, five miles above the place where it falls into the Lago Maggiore, and it is fortified with two strong castles, formerly joined together by a wall flanked with towers; but the Swifs have demolished part thereof. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 46. 8. N.

BELLUNO, a handsome, but small town of Italy, the capital of the Bellunese, in the territories of Venice, and a bishop's see. It is seated among the Alpine mountains on the river Piave, 17 miles N. E. of Feltri, and 10 N. of Ceneda. Lon. 12. 15. E. lat. 46. 9. N.

* **BELLUNESE**, a territory of Italy, belonging

longing to the Venetians, lying between Friuli, Cadorino, Feltrino, the bishopric of Trent, and Tirol. It has good iron-mines. Belluno is the only considerable place.

* **BELMONTE**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and hither Calabria; seated on the coast of the Tuscan sea, 10 miles W. of Cozenza. Lon. 16. 50. E. lat. 39. 20. N.

BELT, the Great, a famous freight of Denmark, between the Island of Zeland and that of Funen, at the entrance of the Baltic Sea. This freight is not so commodious, nor so much frequented, as the Sound. In 1653, this freight was frozen over so hard, that Charles-Gustavus, King of Sweden, marched over it, with a design to take Copenhagen.

BELT, the Lesser, lies to the W. of the Great Belt, between the Island of Funen and the coast of Jutland. It is one of the passages from the German ocean to the Baltic, though not three miles in breadth, and very crooked.

* **BELTON**, a village in Leicestershire, seven miles W. of Loughborough, with one fair, on Monday after Trinity-week, for horses, cows, and sheep, but principally for horses.

* **BELTON**, a village in Lincolnshire, two miles N. of Grantham, with one fair for flax and hemp.

BELTZ, or **BELZO**, a town of Poland, in Red-Russia, and capital of a palatinate of the same name; seated on the confines of Upper Volhynia, among marshes, 30 miles N. of Leopold. Lon. 25. 15. E. lat. 50. 5. N.

* **BELTZ**, or **BELZO**, a province of Poland, in Red-Russia, bounded by that of Leopold on the S. by Chelm on the N. by Little Poland on the E. and by Volhynia, on the W. Beltz is the capital town.

BELVEDERE, a considerable town of Greece, and capital of a province of the same name in the Morea. This province lies on the western coast of the sea, and is the most fertile and rich in all the Morea. The place is charmingly seated, 17 miles N. E. of Chirenza, and 17 S. of Patras. Lon. 22. 0. E. lat. 38. 5. N. It is subject to the Turks; and our raisins called Belvederes, come from thence.

BEMBER, a chain of mountains, dividing India from Tartary.

BEMSTER, or **BEMISTER**, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair on September 19, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and cheese. It is seated on the river Bert, 14 miles N. of Dorchester,

and 133 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 15. W. lat. 50. 45. N.

BENAVARRI, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon; seated on the frontiers of Catalonia, 17 miles N. E. of Balfastro, and 27 N. of Lerida. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 41. 55. N.

BENAVENTO, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, and Terra di-Campos; with the title of a duchy. It is seated on the river Ela, 37 miles S. of Leon, and 25 E. of Astorga. Lon. 5. 0. W. lat. 42. 4. N.

BENCOOLEN, a fort and town of Asia, on the S. W. coast of the island of Sumatra, belonging to the English. About a quarter of a mile from the sea stands an Indian village, whose houses are small and low, and built on posts. The natives have a swarthy complexion, and their stature is slender and frail. They are very desirous of trade; but when affronted, treacherous and revengeful. There are a few smiths among them; but most of them are carpenters and fishermen. The country about Bencoolen is mountainous and woody; and there are several volcanos in the island. The air is unwholesome, and the mountains are continually covered with thick heavy clouds, that produce lightning, thunder, and rain. There is no beef to be had, except that of buffaloes, which is not very palatable; indeed all provisions, except fruit, are pretty scarce. The chief trade is in pepper, of which there is a large quantity. There are frequent bickerings betwixt the natives and the factory, to the no small injury of the East India company. The factory was once intirely deserted; and, if the natives had not found their trade decrease, they would scarce ever have been invited there again. Lon. 101. 5. E. lat. 4. 5. S.

BENDERMASSEN, a town of Asia, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the Island of Borneo, with a good harbour. Lon. 113. 50. E. lat. 2. 40. S.

BENDER, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bassarabia, seated on the river Niester, 100 miles N. W. of Belgorod, and 100 S. E. of Bracklaw. It is remarkable for the residence of Charles XII. King of Sweden, who retired hither after he had been defeated by the Russians at Pultowa. He was maintained by the Turks here several years, till he was at last forced from thence to a place near Adrianople, where he remained another year; after which he returned to his own dominions. Lon. 29. 5. E. lat. 46. 40. N.

BENEDETTO, ST. a considerable town

of Italy, in the Mantuan, 35 miles S. E. of Mantua. Lon. 11. 25. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

* **BENESOEUF**, a town of Africa, in Egypt, remarkable for its hemp and flax. It is seated on the western shore of the Nile, the residence of a Bey, and the mosques give it a grand look. It is 50 miles S. of Cairo. Lon. 31. 0. E. lat. 29. 10. N.

BENEVENTO, a handsome, large, and rich city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Uterior Principate, with an archbishop's see. It has suffered greatly by earthquakes, and particularly in 1688, when the archbishop, afterwards 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 in a delightful and fertile valley, near the confluence of the rivers Saboro and Caloro, 15 miles from Capua, and 30 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 57. E. lat. 41. 6. N.

BENFELD, a town of France, in Alsace, whose fortifications were demolished in consequence of the treaty of Westphalia. It is seated on the river Ill, 12 miles S. W. of Strasburg, and seven N. of Schelestat. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 48. 14. N.

BENGAL, a country of Asia, in India, lying near the mouth of the river Ganges, bounded on the N. by the provinces of Patna and Jesuat; on the E. by the kingdoms of Arracan and Tipra; on the S. by the bay of Bengal and the province of Orixa; and on the W. by the provinces of Narvar and Malva; being about 400 miles in length from E. to W. and 300 in breadth from N. to S. In this province, the English, Dutch, and French, have factories, and the principal of that of the English is called Calcutta, or Fort William. This country has the same advantage as Egypt, being annually overflowed by the Ganges. The inhabitants are chiefly Gentows, whose women had a custom of burning themselves with their dead husbands; but this practice is now greatly restrained, by the authority of the Great Mogul. It is governed by a Nabob, one of whom lately took Fort St. George, and committed great cruelties among the people of the factory; but he has since been deposed, and killed, and there is now a friend to the English in his room. In general, Bengal is a fruitful, pleasant country, by some esteemed a sort of earthly paradise, and lies very convenient for carrying on a trade with the parts round about it, and for purchasing their various commodities and manufactures.

BENUELAG, a territory of Angola, in

Africa, whose principal town is of the same name, and under the dominion of the Portuguese. The town is 300 miles N. of Cape Negro, and 120 S. of the island of Loando. Lon. 11. 5. E. lat. 11. 0. S.

* **BENIARAX**, an ancient and considerable town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, seated in a soil abounding in corn, honey, and pastures; 37 miles S. W. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 35. 0. N.

BENIN, a large town, capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Africa. Some give it the title of a city, which it does not deserve, though the streets are vastly long and broad, in which markets are kept for cows, cotton, elephants teeth, and European ware. It was formerly very close built, and very populous, as appears from the ruins of the houses; but at present they stand widely distant from each other; are all built with clay walls, and covered with reeds, straw, or leaves, having no stone in the country. The women here are kept greatly in subjection; for, besides their household affairs, they are obliged to attend the markets, and till the ground. The king's court, which makes a principal part of the town, is seated in a very large plain, with no other houses near it; but has nothing remarkable, except the extent of ground on which it stands. The river of Benin is extremely large and wide at the mouth; but how far it extends up the country, is not certainly known. The land about it is low and marshy, and its banks adorned with great numbers of trees; upon this account it is troubled with musquitoes, which are extremely troublesome to strangers, and sting them so severely, that their faces can hardly be known by their acquaintance. It is a very fatal country to the Europeans; for no ships ever arrive here, without losing a great part of their company. The natives dress all alike with a long cloth wrapped about their middle, which only differs in goodness, according to their quality: but the children all go naked; the boys till they are twelve years of age, and the girls till they are fit for marriage. The men have as many wives as their circumstances will allow; and take care to keep them from their own countrymen; but are so far from jealousy of the Europeans, that they will often bring them into their company, and leave them behind. If a negro lies with another man's wife, and is found out, he forfeits all his goods to the husband, and the wife is punished severely with a cudgel. The custom of circumcision is here universally practised, though there is no other reason to be given

for it, than that their ancestors have done it before them. The government of this country is vested in the king, and three great men under him; and each province has its particular governor. They have a sort of religion; but it is so absurd and perplexed, that it is almost impossible to describe it: however, it is certain that every thing extraordinary is esteemed as a god, and they make offerings to it accordingly. These are sometimes a few boiled yams mixed with oil, which they lay before the image: sometimes they offer a cock; but the idol must be contented with the blood, for they eat the flesh themselves. They have a sort of a Sabbath every fifth day, which the great men observe by killing cows, sheep, and goats; and others are contented with dogs, cats, and chickens; but whatever is then killed, is distributed to the poor. The animals are the same here as in other parts of Guinea, as well as the rest of the productions of this country. They have some sorts of manufactures, and are particularly skilful in weaving and dying, their cloths being made of cotton, which grows here in great plenty; and they export many thousand pieces every year to other places. The town is seated near the river, 37 miles N. W. of Coffo. Lon. 5. 4. E. lat. 7. 40. N.

* **BENNINGTON**, a village in Hertfordshire, four miles S. E. of Stevenage, with one fair, on June 29, for pedlar's ware.

BENSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and diocese of Mentz, seated on a rivulet, 10 miles N. E. of Worms, and eight S. of Darmstadt. Lon. 8. 45. E. lat. 49. 43. N.

BENTHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name; subject to its own prince, seated on the river Vetchl, 32 miles N. W. of Munster, and 37 W. of Osnabrug. Lon. 7. 13. E. lat. 52. 23. N.

* **BENTHEIM**, a village in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, and in the wapontake of Stantleff, with a fair on July 24, for cattle.

* **BENTIVOGLIO**, a small town and castle of Italy, in the territory of Bologna; 10 miles N. E. of Bologna, 18 S. W. of Ferrara. Lon. 11. 34. E. lat. 44. 47. N.

BER, or **BERRE**, a considerable river of Germany, in Alsatia, which falls into the Rhine.

BERAP, a province of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, near the kingdom of Bengal. It abounds in corn, rice, pulse, and peppies; from which last they extract opium. Sugar-canes grow here al-

most without cultivation. Shapour is the capital town.

* **BERAUM**, a royal town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the same name, 12 miles W. of Prague. Lon. 14. 25. E. lat. 50. 2. N.

* **BERBICE**, a river of America, in Terra Firma, which falls into the N. sea, in 6. 30 degrees of south latitude. This is the only river in the country; it waters a great number of cotton plantations, and those of a plant called Orellana, used in dying.

* **BERCHTOLSGADEN**, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Saltzburg, which serves all the neighbourhood with salt; seated on the river Aha, 10 miles S. W. of Saltzburg. Lon. 13. 10. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

* **BERDOA**, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in the province of Grandga; seated in a very fertile plain, 10 miles W. of the river Cour, and 62 S. of Grandga. Lon. 48. 0. E. lat. 41. 0. N.

* **BEREBERES**, a people of Africa, who live in tents in the manner of the wild Arabs, in different parts of Barbary, particularly to the S. of the kingdoms of Tunis and Tripoly. Their principal riches consist in cattle.

BERENICE, a sea-port town of Egypt, at the bottom of the Red-Sea, now called Suez, which see.

BERE-REGIS, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesdays, but no fair. It is a small place, 12 miles N. E. of Dorchester, and 123 S. W. of London. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 50. 40. N.

BERG, a territory of Germany, lying on the eastern banks of the Rhine, in the circle of Westphalia. It is full of woods and mountains, and the inhabitants are greatly addicted to trade. It belongs to the Elector Palatine, and Duffeldorp is the capital town.

* **BERGAMASCO**, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded by the Bressan, the Valteline, and the Milanese. It is extremely populous and fertile. The inhabitants are very industrious, and they have manufactures in hard-ware and tapestry. They have cattle, marble, and stones of which they make mill-stones. Their language is the most corrupt of any in Italy, and Bergamo is the capital town.

BERGAMO, a large, populous, strong, and ancient town of Italy, in the territories of Venice, and capital of Bergamasco, with a strong citadel, and a bishop's see. The greatest part of the inhabitants have a swelling in their throats, called Brochocele, owing to the badness of the water. It is 25 miles N. E. of Milan, and 37 W. of Cremona.

Cremona. Lon. 9. 38. E. lat. 45. 42. N.

BERGAS, a town of Romania in European Turkey, a Greek archbishop's see, and seated on the river Larissa, 32 miles S. E. of Adrianople. Lon. 27. 30. E. lat. 41. 17. N.

BERGEN, a handsome, and ancient seaport town of Norway, capital of the province of Bergenhuys and of all Norway, with a strong castle, a deep harbour, and a bishop's see. They carry on a great trade in skins, fir-wood, and dried fish; but all their wheat is brought from other places. It is subject to Denmark, and lies 300 miles N. by W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 5. 45. E. lat. 60. 11. N.

BERGEN, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, capital of the Isle of Rugen, subject to the Swedes; 12 miles N. E. of Stralsund. Lon. 13. 0. E. lat. 54. 30. N.

* **BERGENHUS**, the most western province of Norway, between the government of Aggerhus and the sea. Bergen is the capital town.

BERGERAC, a very rich, populous, and trading town of France. The fortifications were demolished by Lewis XIII. It is seated on the river Dordogne, 50 miles E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 37. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Dutch Brabant, and in the marquise of the same name. It is a handsome place, and one of the strongest in the Netherlands, as well on account of the fortifications, as of the morass with which it is surrounded. It has several times been besieged, to no purpose; but was taken by the French by assault in 1747, as they say; tho' most think, by treachery. It is seated partly on a hill, and partly on the river Zoom, which communicates with the Scheld by a canal, eight miles N. of Antwerp, and 22 S. W. of Breda. Lon. 4. 15. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

* **BERG-ST. VINOX**, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Flanders, fortified by marshal Vauban. It was ceded to France by the Pyrenean treaty, and is seated on the river Cosme, at the foot of a mountain, five miles S. of Dunkirk. Lon. 2. 35. E. lat. 50. 57. N.

BERG-ZABERN, a town of France, in Alsace, nine miles S. W. of Landau. Lon. 7. 55. E. lat. 49. 4. N.

BERKSHIRE, an English county, 37 miles in length, and 25 in breadth: bounded on the N. by Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire; on the W. by Wiltshire; on the S. by Hampshire and Surry; and on the E. by Middlesex and part of Buckinghamshire. It contains 140 parishes, 12 market-towns,

and 16906 houses. The principal town is Reading. In general it is a fruitful country, and particularly in the vale of White-Horse; and has the title of an earldom.

BERLIN, a large, strong, and handsome city of Germany, and capital of the electorate of Brandenburg, where the king of Prussia resides. The palace is magnificent, and there is a fine library, a rich cabinet of curiosities and medals, an academy of sciences, and an observatory, besides a superb arsenal. Its trade and buildings have lately been much improved, and there is a canal cut from the river Spree to the Oder on the E. and another from thence to the Elbe on the W. It has a communication by water, both with the Baltic Sea, and the German Ocean; seated on the river Spree, 42 miles N. W. of Francfort on the Oder, and 300 N. by W. of Vienna. Lon. 13. 37. E. lat. 52. 53. N.

BERMUDA ISLANDS, a cluster of very small islands, nearly in the form of a shepherd's crook, and surrounded with rocks, which render them almost inaccessible to strangers. They lie in the Atlantic Ocean, about 500 miles E. of Carolina. They are inhabited by the English, enjoy a pure and temperate air, and have plenty of flesh, fish, and garden-stuff. The common employment of the inhabitants is in building sloops, and the making women's hats, well known in England by the name of Bermudas hats. They were discovered by John Bermudez, a Spaniard; but not inhabited by till 1609, when Sir George Summers was cast away upon them, and they belong to Britain ever since. Dean Berkeley intended to have founded an university here; but by mistake was carried to New-England, which prevented his design. Lon. 65. 10. W. lat. 32. 30. N. Some travellers talk of spiders webs here, so strong that they will catch small birds.

BERN, the capital town of the canton of Bern, in Swisserland. Here is a celebrated school, and 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, and seated in a peninsula, formed by the river Aar, almost in the middle of the canton. It is 17 miles N. E. of Friburg, 50 S. of Basle, and 37 N. E. of Geneva. Lon. 7. 40. E. lat. 40. 0. N.

* **BERN**, a canton of the largest of the 13 cantons of Swisserland, being about 150 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. The government consists in two councils, called the Great and the Little; and the two chiefs of the Great are called Avoyers. It

is divided into two principal parts, called the German and Roman. This last is most commonly called the country of Vaud. The German territory is divided into 35 governments, and the country of Vaud into 13. The religion is Calvinism, and Bern the capital town.

BERN, a town of Bohemia, subject to the house of Austria, 15 miles W. of Prague. Lon. 13. 5. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

BERNARD, THE GREAT ST. a mountain of Switzerland and Savoy, between Valais and the Val-d'Aost, at the source of the rivers Drance and Doria. 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.

* **BERNARD**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg, 5 miles from Berlin, noted for excellent beer.

BERNAY, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is a trading place, and seated on the river Carantone, 15 miles S. W. of Lisieux, and 30 S. W. of Rouen. Lon. 0. 50. E. lat. 49. 6. N.

* **BERNEBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt, where a branch of the house of Anhalt resides. It is seated on the river Sara, 15 miles W. of Dessau, and 22 N. W. of Magdeburg. Lon. 12. 30. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

* **BERN-CASTEL**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, or Triers, with a castle built in 1277. It is remarkable for its good wine, and is seated on the river Moselle, between Trarbach and Weldens.

* **BERRE**, a town of France, in Provence, with the title of a barony, seated on a lake of the same name, in the diocese of Arles. Lon. 4. 32. E. lat. 43. 32. N.

BERRI, a province of France, with the title of a duchy; bounded on the N. by the Orleanois, Blaisois, and Gatinois; on the E. by the Nivernois, and the Bourbonnois; on the S. by the Bourbonnois, and La 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 divided into the Upper and Lower. Bourges is the capital town.

BERSELLO, a fortified town of Italy, in the Modenese; taken by Prince Eugene in 1702, and by the French in 1703, who were obliged to leave it in 1707. It is seated near the confluence of the rivers Linza and Po, 10 miles N. E. of Parma, and 25 S. E. of Cremona. Lon. 10. 30. E. lat. 44. 55. N.

* **BERSUIRE**, a town of France, in Lower Poitou, 12 miles S. E. 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, and 50 N. W. of Urbino. Lon. 11. 47. E. lat. 44. 8. N.

BERTRAND ST. an episcopal town of France, in Gascony, and capital of the county of Comminges; seated on the river, 47 miles S. of Auch, and 25 E. of Tarbe. Lon. 0. 38. E. lat. 43. 2. N.

BERVY, a sea-port and parliament town of Scotland, in the county of Merns, 22 miles S. W. of Aberdeen. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 56. 40. N.

BERWICK, a town on the borders of England and Scotland, properly belonging to neither, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on Friday in Trinity-week, for black-cattle and horses. It is a town and county of itself, and is a place of great strength, as well by nature as art, being defended with walls, a castle, and other fortifications. It is large, populous, and well-built, and has a good trade in corn and salmon. It is seated on the river Tweed, over which there is a very handsome bridge of 16 arches; sends two members to parliament, and has the title of a duchy. It is 147 miles N. of York, 52 S. E. of Edinburgh, and 339 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 35. W. lat. 55. 48. N.

* **BERWICK NORTH**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lothian, seated on the Frith of Forth. Near this place general Cope was defeated by the rebels in 1745; and made his escape to Berwick upon Tweed. It is 36 miles N. W. of Berwick upon Tweed, and 20 W. N. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 29. W. lat. 56. 5. N.

BERWICK, a shire in Scotland, bounded by the river Tweed on the S. by Lothian on the N. by the German Ocean on the E. and by Tiviotdale on the W. It abounds with corn and grass, and has in it several seats of persons of quality. The principal rivers are the Tweed, the Whiteater, Blackadder, Eye, and Edneb. The principal place is the town and castle of Dunfermline, the best place for trade in the county. It sends two members to parliament, one for the burgh of Lauder, &c.

BESIERS, OR BEZIERS, an ancient, and handsome town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with a bishop's see, and the title of a viscounty. It has a delightful situation, and the country it stands in is fertile in corn, oil, and excellent wine. It is seated on a hill near the river Orbe, and the royal canal, 8 miles N. of the Mediterranean, and 12 N. E. of Narbonne. Lon. 3. 23. E. lat. 43. 21. N.

* **BESIGHEIM**, a town of Suabia, and dutchy of Wurtemberg, in Germany; seated at the confluence of the rivers Entz and Neckar, between Hailbron and Stutgard.

* **BESSARABIA**, a territory of Turkey, in Europe, lying between Moldavia, the Danube, the Black-Sea, and Little Tartary. It is inhabited by independent Tartars, who maintain themselves by their cattle, husbandry, and robbing. Their religion, manners, and customs, are like those of the Crim-Tartars. When there is any force sent against them, they retire among the mountains near the Black-Sea, where it is impossible to come at them, on account of the morasses and defiles. The most remarkable towns are Bender, Akerman, Keli, and Simield.

BESTRICIA, a town of Transilvania, remarkable for the gold-mines near it, 85 miles N. W. of Hermanstadt, and 90 E. of Tocka. Lon. 22. 5. E. lat. 48. 0. N.

BETANZOS, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Mandeo, and on a bay of the sea, 32 miles N. E. of Compostella, and 20 S. of Ferrol. Lon. 7. 50. W. lat. 43. 21. N.

* **BETELFAGUI**, a town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, famous for the vast quantity of coffee bought and sold there, being the mart where the country people bring their coffee to sell; and where the Europeans come, or at least send their factors, or brokers, to purchase it. It is 25 miles E. of the Red-Sea, and 92 N. of Mocha. Lon. 57. 30. E. lat. 15. 40. N.

BETHLEHEM, a town of Palestine, in Asia, famous for the birth of CHRIST. It is seated on the ridge of a hill, running from E. to W. and has a most delightful prospect. It is now an inconsiderable place, but much visited by pilgrims. There is a church here, erected by the famous Helena, yet entire, in the form of a cross. On the sides are four rows of pillars, 10 in a row, each of one entire block of white-marble, in many places beautifully speckled. The walls are covered with large squares of white marble almost to the top, and the rest adorned with Mosaic painting now almost defaced. Over the midst of the choir is a stately cupola, covered with lead, and adorned with Mosaic figures. The inside of this church is quite naked. Here is also a chapel, called the Chapel of the Nativity, wherein they pretend to shew the manger Christ was laid in; as also another, called the Chapel of Joseph; and a third, of the Holy Innocents: a few poor Greeks still reside here; and, not far from thence, is a monastery of the Franciscans, surrounded with

walls. It is 6 miles S. of Jerusalem. Lon. 35. 55. E. lat. 31. 30. N.

BETHLEHEM, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, two miles N. of Louvain, subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 4. 40. E. lat. 51. 2. N.

BETHUNE, a town of France, in the county of Artois, with a castle, and several fortifications by marshal Vauban. It was taken by the allies in 1710, and restored to France by the treaty of Utrecht. It is seated on a rock by the river Biette, 20 miles E. of St. Omers, and 120 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 48. E. lat. 50. 32. N.

BETLEY, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Thursdays, but no fair. It is seated on the confines of the county next to Cheshire, in a barren sandy soil, 16 miles N. N. W. of Stafford, and 142 on the same point from London. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 35. 0. N.

BETLIS, a strong town of Asia, in Kurdistan; seated on a steep rock on the frontiers of Turkey and Persia, but subject to its own bey, or prince, and a sanctuary for the subjects of the neighbouring powers. It is 150 miles E. of Diarbekir. Lon. 42. 40. E. lat. 37. 20. N.

* **BETUS**, a village of Merionethshire, in North-Wales, 6 miles N. N. E. of Bala, with five fairs, on March 16, June 22, August 12, September 16, and December 12, all for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

* **BETTYWEYS**, a village of Carnarvonshire, in North-Wales, 10 miles S. by E. of Aberconway, with two fairs, on May 15, and December 3, for cattle.

BETUVE, or **BETAW**, a territory of the Netherlands, in the dutchy of Guelderland, between the river Rhine and Leck. The ground is very moist, and the rains often render the roads impassable. It is divided into the Upper and Lower.

BEVEGUM, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, 17 miles S. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

BEVELAND N. and **S.** two islands in the province of Zealand, between the eastern and western branches of the river Scheld, and part of the United Provinces.

BEVERGERN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and diocese of Munster, 22 miles from that city.

BEVERLEY, a town in the East-Riding of Yorkshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays, and Saturdays; and four fairs, on Thursday before St. Valentine's day, Holy Thursday, July 5, and November 16, for cattle, horses, and sheep. It is a large well-built town, having two parish churches, besides

besides the minster, and sends two members to parliament; seated on the river Hull, and well inhabited by the better sort of people and tradesmen, 9 miles N. of Hull, and 179 N. of London. Lon. 0. 9. W. lat. 53. 50. N.

BEVERUNGEN, a town of Germany, and diocese of Paderborn, seated at the confluence of the rivers Beve and Wefer, 22 miles E. of Paderborn. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

BEWDLEY, a town of Worcestershire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 4, for horned cattle, horses, cheese, linen, and woollen-cloth; on December 10, for hogs only; and on December 11, for horned cattle, horses, cheese, linen, and woollen-cloth. It is pleasantly seated on the river Severn, is neat and well built, enjoys a good trade for malt, leather, and caps, and lies 14 miles N. of Worcester, and 122 N. W. of London. It sends one member to parliament. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 52. 25. N.

BEZANZON, an ancient, handsome, large, and very strong town of France, in the French Comté, an archbishop's see, and an university. Here are several remains of Roman antiquities, particularly the ruins of an amphitheatre. It was taken by the French in 1674, and this and the whole province have remained in their hands ever since. It is 42 miles E. of Dijon, and 208 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 14. E. lat. 47. 18. N.

BEZIERS. See **BESIERS**.

BIAFAR, the capital town of a kingdom of the same name, of Africa, in Negroland, seated on the river Los-Camarones. Lon. 17. 40. E. lat. 6. 10. N.

* **BIALGOROD**, of **AKERMAN**, a strong town of Besarabia, seated on the Lake Vidono, near the sea-side, 10 S. E. of the mouth of the Neister, and 42 S. W. of Oczakow. Lon. 22. 50. E. lat. 46. 24. N.

* **BIANA**, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, remarkable for its excellent indigo, 50 miles W. of Agra. Lon. 77. 0. E. lat. 26. 20. N.

BIBERACH, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia. It has a large manufactory in fustians, and is seated in a pleasant fertile valley on the river Rufs, 17 miles S. W. of Ulm, and 30 N. of Lindaw. Lon. 10. 2. E. lat. 48. 4. N.

BIBERSBERG, a town of Upper Hungary, 15 miles N. of Piesburg. Lon. 17. 25. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

* **BICESTER**, or **DURCESTER**, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Fridays,

for cattle and sheep; and one fair, on August 5, for tanned leather and horses. It is a straggling place, and seated on the road between Oxford and Buckingham, 13 miles from the former, and 12 from the latter. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 51. 53. N.

* **BICERTE**, a castle of the Isle of France, 2 miles from Paris, where they imprison madmen, beggars, vagabonds, pilferers, and young men who follow bad courses.

* **BIDACHE**, a town of France, in Lower Navarre; seated on the river Bidoufe, 12 miles E. of Bayonne. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 41. 31. N.

BIDASSOA, a river of Spain, on the frontiers of France, which has its source in the Pyrenean mountains, and falls into the sea between Andaye and Fontarabia.

BIDDIFORD, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on February 14, July 18, and November 13, for cattle. It is commodiously seated on the river Torige, over which there is a large stone-bridge, with 24 arches. It is a large well-inhabited place, carries on a considerable trade, and is 16 miles S. by W. of Ilfracomb, and 197 W. of London. Lon. 4. 10. W. lat. 51. 10. N.

* **BIEEZ**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracovia, remarkable for its mines of vitriol, seated on the river Wefeloke, 40 miles S. E. of Crasow, and 50 S. W. of Sandomir. Lon. 2. 21. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

BIEL. See **BIENNA**.

* **BIELA**, a town of the empire of Russia, and capital of a province of the same name, seated on the river Opfcha, 125 miles W. of Moscow. Lon. 34. 55. E. lat. 55. 0. N.

* **BIELA**, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of the Bellese, near the river Cerva, 20 miles N. W. of Verceil, and 12 N. E. of Ivree. Lon. 8. 3. E. lat. 45. 22. N.

* **BIELA**, **OSERO**, or **BOLOZERO**, a town of the Russian empire, capital of a dutchy, and seated on a lake of the same name, at the mouth of the river Confa, 340 miles S. of Archangel. Lon. 39. 10. E. lat. 58. 55. N.

BIELGOROD, a town of Russia, and capital of a government of the same name, which is part of Little Russia, and inhabited by Cossacks. It is an archbishop's see, and is seated on the river Donis.

BIELSK, or **BIELSKOT**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Polachia, near one of the sources of the river Nawew, 100 miles N. E. of Warsaw, and 62 S. of Gordno.

Grodno. Lon. 22. 55. E. lat. 53. 50. N.

BIELSKOI, a town of Russia, in the province of Smolenko, 80 miles N. E. of Smolenko, and 170 N. W. of Moscow. Lon. 35. 5. E. lat. 56. 40. N.

* **BIENNA**, a town of Switzerland, feated on a lake of the same name. The inhabitants are Protestants, and in alliance with the cantons of Bern, Soleure, and Friburg, 17 miles N. W. of Bern, 12 S. W. of Soleure, and 17 N. of Friburg. Lon. 7. 14. E. lat. 47. 11. N.

* **BIEROLIET**, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Flanders, where William Bruckfield, or Beukelings, who invented the methods of pickling herrings, died, in 1397. It is two miles N. of Sluice, and 10 N. W. of Axel. Lon. 3. 42. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

* **BIETIGKHEIM**, a strong town of Germany, in Suabia, and dutchy of Wirtemberg. The country where it is feated, produces excellent wine and fruits. It is near Befikheim, Strutgard, and the strong castle of Asperg.

BIGLESWADE, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and five fairs, on February 13, the Saturday in Easter-week, Whit-Monday, July 22, and October 28, for all sorts of cattle. It is feated on the river Ivel, over which it has a handsome stone-bridge. It is much more considerable than it was formerly, on account of the great northern road, which runs through it, and has several commodious inns for travellers. It is one of the greatest barley markets in England, and lies 10 miles N. W. of Bedford, and 46 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 52. 5. N.

BIGORRE, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Armagnac and Esterac; on the E. by the territory of Cominge; on the W. by Bearn; and on the S. by the Pyrenean mountains. Tarbe is the capital town.

* **BIHAEZ**, a strong town of the kingdom of Hungary, in Croatia; feated in an isle formed by the river Anna, 65 miles S. E. of Corlostrat. Lon. 16. 2. E. lat. 44. 35. N.

BILBOA, a large, handsome, and rich town of Spain, capital of Biscay, with a good frequented harbour: its exports are wools, sword-blades, and other manufactures in iron and steel; is remarkable for the wholesomeness of its air, and the fertility of the soil about it. It is feated at the mouth of the river Ibaicabal, which a little below falls into the sea, 50 miles W.

of St. Sébastian, and 188 N. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 43. 23. N.

BILDESTON, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on Ash-Wednesday, and Holy-Thursday. It has one large church, about a quarter of a mile from the town, and an Anabaptist meeting: is feated on the river Breton, and consists of about 400 low houses. It was formerly noted for Suffolk blues, and blankets, but at present, almost the only business of the town is spinning of yarn. It is 12 miles S. E. of Bury, and 63 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 45. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

BILEDULGERID, a large county in Africa, extending from Egypt to the Atlantic Ocean; bounded by Barbary on the N. and Saara and the Defart on the S. The air is very hot, but wholesome; and though the soil is dry, it yields a great deal of barley, but little or no wheat. There are vast quantities of dates, in which the inhabitants drive a great trade. They have no considerable rivers; and the principal animals are camels, horses, and ostriches. The inhabitants are of two sorts, the original natives, and the Arabs. The latter live in tents, which they remove from one place to another for the conveniency of pasture. Many of them rove in the Defart, and lye in wait to rob caravans, tho' they profess the Mahometan religion.

BILEVELT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Ravensburg; seven miles S. E. of Ravensburg, and subject to the King of Prussia. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

BILLERICAY, a town in Essex, with a large market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on July 22, for horses, and on October 7, for cattle in general. It is feated on a hill; nine miles S. by W. of Chelmsford, and 23 E. of London. Lon. 0. 25. E. lat. 51. 35. N.

BILLINGHAM, a town of Northumberland, whose market is discontinued, but it has a fair on Saturday after September 15, for black cattle, sheep, linen, and woollen cloth. It is 28 miles W. of Newcastle, and 286 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 35. W. lat. 55. 20. N.

* **BILLINGHURST**, a village of Suffex, four miles S. S. W. of Horsham, with one fair, on Whit-Monday, for horned cattle and sheep.

BILLON, a town of France, in Auvergne, 20 miles S. E. of Clermont. Lon. 3. 30. E. lat. 45. 36. N.

BILSDEN, a small town in Leicestershire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on August 23, and July 25, for pewter,

pewter, brass, and toys. It is nine miles S. E. of Leicester, and 91 N. by W. of London. Lon. o. 15. W. lat. 52. 40. N.

BILSON, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Leeds, seated on the river Demur, eight miles W. of Maestricht, and 15 N. of Leeds. Lon. 5. 42. E. lat. 50. 48. N. Here the confederate army had their rendezvous, when the Duke of Marlborough went to attack the French, and gained the battle of Ramillies in May 1706. It is subject to the house of Austria.

* **BIMINI**, one of the Luccaya Islands, in North-America, near the Channel of Bahama. It is about eight miles in length, and as much in breadth; covered with trees, and inhabited by the native Americans. It is very difficult of access, on account of the shoals, but is a very pleasant place. Lon. 79. 30. W. lat. 25. o. N.

BIMLIPATAN, a sea-port town of Golconda, in the East-Indies, seated on the west-side of the Bay of Bengal. It lies about 12 miles to the N. N. of Vizagatanpa, and the Dutch have a very small factory here, designed to buy up all the cloth manufactured by the inhabitants. Lon. 83. 5. E. lat. 18. o. N.

* **BINAGAR**, a village in Somersetshire, four miles N. E. of Wells, with two fairs, on Whit-Monday, for all sorts of cattle, and Whit-Tuesday, for cloth and horses.

* **BINAROS**, a small town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, remarkable for good wine. It is seated near the sea, 15 miles S. of Tortosa. Lon. o. 15. E. lat. 40. 24. N.

BINBROKE, a town in Lincolnshire, with a mean market on Wednesdays, but no fairs, seated in a bottom, and has two parish churches. It is 30 miles N. E. of Lincoln, and 146 N. of London. Lon. o. 10. E. lat. 53. 32. N.

BINCH, a little fortified town of the Low Countries, in the county of Hainhalt, subject to the house of Austria; nine miles E. of Mons, and 10 W. of Charleroy. Lon. 3. 21. E. lat. 50. 23. N.

* **BINGAZI**, a sea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, 140 miles W. of Derna. Lon. 19. 10. E. lat. 32. 20. N.

BINÖEN, an ancient and handsome town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Mentz; seated at the place where the river Nave falls into the Rhine, 15 miles W. of Mentz, and 20 S. of Coblentz. Lon. 7. 48. E. lat. 50. 3. N.

BINGHAM, a town of Nottingham, seated in the vale of Belvoir, now a mean place, and its market, which is on Thursday, is small; but it has three fairs, on February

20 and 21, for horses, on the first Tuesday in May, for horned cattle, sheep, and hogs, and on November 8, chiefly for foals and hogs. It is eight miles E. of Nottingham. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 56. o. N.

BINGLEY, a town in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, with two fairs, on January 25, for horned cattle, and on August 25, 6, 7, for horned cattle and linen cloth. It is seated on the river Aire, near Skipton in Craven, 30 miles W. by S. of York, and 212 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 35. W. lat. 53. 50.

* **BINTAN**, an island of Asia, in the East-Indies, to the S. of the peninsula of Malacca. Lon. 103. 50. E. lat. 1. o. N.

BIORKO, an island of Sweden, three miles from Stockholm, in which there was anciently a considerable market-town, and the royal seat of Birka.

BIORNEBURG, a town of Sweden, in N. Finland, seated on the river Kune, near its mouth, in the Gulph of Bothnia, 95 miles S. of Christianstadt, and 75 N. of Abo. Lon. 22. 35. E. lat. 62. 6. N.

BIR, or **BEER**, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Diarbeck, with a castle, where the governor resides, seated on the eastern bank of the river Euphrates, near a high mountain, in a very pleasant and fruitful country. They have a particular kind of vultures so tame that they sit on the tops of the houses, and even in the streets, without fear of disturbance. It is 50 miles N. E. of Aleppo, and 35 W. of Orsa. Lon. 38. 6. W. lat. 36. 10. N.

BIRKENFIELD, a town of Germany, and capital of the county of the same name, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It is seated near the river Nave, 20 miles S. E. of Treves, or Triers, and 97 S. W. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 9. E. lat. 49. 35. N.

BIRMINGHAM, a very large town in Warwickshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on the Thursday in Whitsun-week, and on October 10, for hardware, cattle, sheep, and horses. It is no corporation, it being only governed by two constables, and two bailiffs; and therefore free for any person to come and settle there; which has contributed greatly to the increase, not only of the buildings, but the trade, which is the most flourishing of any in England for all sorts of iron-work, besides many other curious manufactures. The town stands on the side of a hill, forming nearly a half-moon. The lower part is filled with the work-shops and ware-houses of the manufacturers, and consists chiefly of old buildings. The upper part of the town contains a number of new and regu-

lar 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 very tall spire: the other is a very grand modern structure, having a square stone-tower, with a cupola, and turret above it: in this tower is a fine peal of ten bells, and a set of musical chimes, which play seven different tunes, éne for each day in the week. It has also two chapels, and meeting-houses for every denomination of dissenters. The houses in this town amount to about 6 or 7000, and their number is continually increasing. It is 17 miles N. W. of Coventry, 48 S. E. of Shrewsbury, and 109 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 35. W. lat. 52. 30 N.

* **BIRVIESCA**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, and capital of the small territory of Bureva, 15 miles N. of Burgos. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 42. 34. N.

BIRZA, a town of Poland, in the province of Samogitia, 42 miles S. E. of Mittau. Lon. 25. 5. E. lat. 56. 35. N.

* **BISACCIA**, a small handsome town of Italy, in the Uterior Principato, and in the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see. It is 15 miles N. E. of Conga, and 13 S. E. of Ariano. Lon. 15. 35. E. lat. 41. 3. N.

BISCARA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and province of Labez. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 35. 10. N.

BISCAY, a maritime province of Spain, bounded on the N. by the ocean, on the W. by Austria-de-Santillan, on the S. by Old Castile and the province of Alava, and on the E. by Guipuscoa. It is about 27 miles in length, and as much in breadth, and produces a good deal of corn in some places, and every where a large quantity of apples, oranges, and citrons. They have excellent fish, and all sorts of shell-fish from the sea, as also wood for building ships, and mines of iron and lead. The Biscayers are active, brave, and the best seamen of all Spain. They have a particular language, which has no affinity with any other in Europe. Bilboa is the capital town.

BISCAY, New, a province of North America, in Mexico, noted for its silver-mines. The river De-las-Nassas runs through a great part of it. Lat. from 25. to 28. N.

* **BISCHOFISHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the archbishopric of Mentz, seated on the river Tauber, near the frontiers of Franconia, two miles W. of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9. 37. E. lat. 49. 40. N.

* **BISCHOF'S ZELL**, a handsome town of Swisserland, in Turgau, with a castle, where the bishop's bailiff of Constance resides. The inhabitants are independent, governed by a supreme council, and are all Papists since 1529. It is seated on the river Thur, 12 miles S. of Constance, and eight W. of St. Gall. Lon. 9. 23. E. lat. 47. 33. N.

* **BISCHOF'S WERDA**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, three miles from Dresden.

BISCHWILLEN, a fortress of Alsace, five miles W. of the river Rhine and Fort Lewis, in possession of the French. Lon. 7. 5. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

* **BISEGLIA**, a populous town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terrá de Bari, with a bishop's see, seated near the Gulph of Venice, eight miles from Trani. Lon. 16. 49. E. lat. 41. 18. N.

BISERTA, a sea-port town of the kingdom of Tunis, in Africa, seated on the Mediterranean, near the place where Utica formerly stood; 37 miles N. W. of Tunis, and 240 W. of Algiers. Lon. 10. 40. E. lat. 37. 20. N.

BISHOPS-AUKLAND. See **AUKLAND-BISHOPS**.

BISHOPS-CASTLE, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Fridays, and five fairs, on Friday before Good-Friday, the Friday after May-day, July 5, September 9, and November 13, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses; seated near the river Clun, is a corporation, sends two members to parliament, and its market is much frequented by the Welch. It is 41 miles W. of Worcester, eight E. of Montgomery, and 150 N. W. by W. of London. Lon. 2. 55. W. lat. 52. 30. N.

BISHOP AND HIS CLERKS, some little islands and rocks on the coast of Pembroke-shire, near St. David's, dangerous to mariners.

* **BISHOPS-LYDIARD**, a village in Somersetshire, five miles N. W. of Taunton, with two fairs, on March 25, for bullocks, horses, and sheep, and September 8, for all sorts of toys.

BISHOPS-STORTFORD, a town of Hertfordshire, with a good market on Thursday, and three fairs, on Holy Thursday, Corpus-Christi day, and October 10, for horses and cattle; seated on the side of a hill, and has several good inns; but the streets are not paved. It has a large church, one Presbyterian, and one Quaker meeting. Here was formerly a castle, called Weymore-castle, wherein a garrison was kept; but there are now no remains of it left.

It is 12 miles N. E. of Hertford, and 29 N. by E. of London. Lon. o. 25. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

BISIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the Kingdom of Naples, in the Hither Calabria, with a strong fort, a bishop's see, and the title of a principality. It is seated on a mountain near the river Boccona, 17 miles N. of Cozena, and 133 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 40. E. lat. 39. 37. N.

* **BISLEY**, a village in Gloucestershire, five miles W. N. W. of Cirencester, with two fairs, on April 23, and November 12, for black cattle, sheep and horses.

BISNAGAR, a large and populous town of Asia, in the East Indies, and in a province of the same name, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges. It is a famous inland town, and lies 112 miles S. of Golconda, and 240 S. E. of Goa. Lon. 78. o. E. lat. 13. 20. N.

BISSAGOS, a cluster of Islands on the coast of Nigroland, in Africa, a little to the N. of Rio-Grande, and 200 miles to the S. of the river Gambia. The largest is about 100 miles in circumference, and inhabited by Pagan negroes, who are glad to trade with strangers, and use them very well.

* **BISTRICZ**, a handsome strong town of Transilvania, seated on a river of the same name, 142 miles N. E. of Colofwar. Lon. 25. 3. E. lat. 47. 33. N.

* **BITBURG**, a town of the Netherlands, in the dutchy of Luxemburg, 27 miles N. E. of Luxemburg. Lon. 6. 43. E. lat. 50. o. N.

* **BITCHEF**, a fortified town of France, in Lorrain, capital of a county of the same name, and seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Schwolbe, 17 miles W. of Wisemburg, and 30 N. by W. of Strasburg. Lon. 7. 44. E. lat. 49. 5. N.

* **BETETO**, a town of Italy, in the Kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see. Lon. 16. 56. E. lat. 41. 8. N.

BITHYNIA, anciently a part of Lesser Asia, near the Straights of Constantinople. It has no modern name.

* **BITO**, a small kingdom of Africa, in Negro-land, to the S. of the river Niger.

BITONTO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Bari; seated in a pleasant plain, eight miles S. of the Gulph of Venice, 10 S. W. of Bari, and 117 E. by N. of Naples. Lon. 16. 52. E. lat. 41. 13. N.

* **BITTERFELD** a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Misnia, between Hall and Wirtemberg.

* **BIVONA**, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Mazaro, seated upon a mountain, with the title of a dutchy.

* **BIZU**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, capital of the province of Escoura; seated on a mountain, in a country abounding in corn, wine, oil, figs, and nuts.

BLACKBANK, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, in the province of Ulster, seven miles S. of Armagh. Lon. 6. 55. W. lat. 54. 12. N.

BLACKBURN, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs, on May 21, for horned cattle, horses, and toys, on September 30, for horses and small wares, and on October 21, for horses, horned cattle, and toys. It has its name from the brook Blackwater, which runs through it; and is seated near the river Derwent, 12 miles E. of Preston, and 191 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 53. 40. N.

BLACK-FOREST, a forest of Germany, in Suabia, extending from N. to S. between Orttau, Brisgaw, part of the dutchy of Wirtemberg, the principality of Fustemburg, and towards the source of the Danube, as far as the Rhine above Basle. It is part of the Hyrcinian forest.

* **BLACKHEATH**, a village, near Greenwich, in Kent, with two fairs, on May 13, and October 11, for bullocks, horses, and toys.

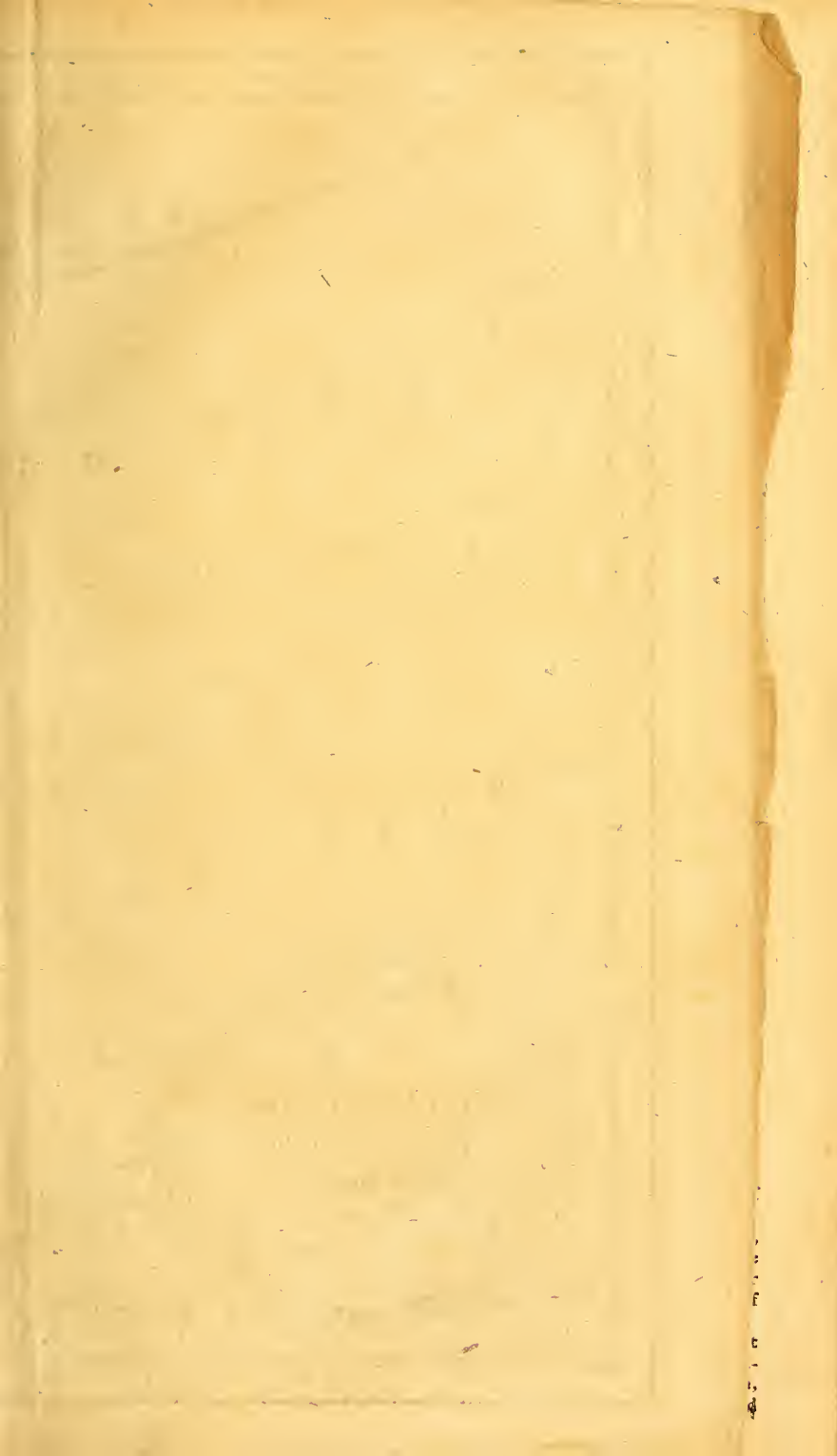
* **BLACKMOOR**, a village in Essex, seven miles S. W. of Chelmsford, and has one fair on August 20, for cattle in general.

BLACK SEA, formerly called the Euxine Sea, lies between Europe and Asia, bounded on the N. by Tartary; 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 Lon. 33. and 44. E. and from lat. 42. to 46. N. entirely surrounded by the Turkish dominions, who have the sole navigation of it. The Russians once made an attempt to trade upon this sea; but by late treaties they were obliged to give up all their pretences upon it, and to abandon the navigation.

BLACKWATER, a river of Ireland, running through the counties of Cork and Waterford, and discharging itself into Youghall bay.

BLACKWATER, a river of Ireland, that runs through the counties of Armagh, and falls into Loch-Neagh.

BLAIR OF ATHOL, a castle belonging to the Duke of Athol, remarkable for a battle





AN ACCURATE MAP
of
SOUTH AMERICA
Drawn from the
Sicur Robert.
Geog. to the French King
with Improvements.

Longit. W. from London.

Mercator's of London.

PACIFIC OCEAN
THE ATLANTIC OCEAN
EQUINOCTIAL LINE
TERRA FIRMA
AMAZONS
BRASIL
PERU
PARAGUAY
CHILE
GREAT SOUTH SEA
SOUTHERN OCEAN

Land discovered by Bruce 1639.

Elizabethides

Malouin I.
Bauchene

Mercator's of London.

He fought near it in 1689, wherein the Lord Dundee was killed. It is seated on a small river which falls into the Tay, 12 miles N. W. of Dunkeld, 28 N. W. of Perth, and 70 N. by W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 56. 46. N.

BLAISIS, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Beauce, on the E. by Orleanois, on the S. by Berri, and on the W. by Touraine. Blois is the capital town.

* **BLAKENEY**, a village in Gloucestershire, with two fairs, on April 12, for horned cattle, and November 12, for the same, and fat hogs.

BLAMONT, a town of Lorraine, seated on the little river Vesouze, 12 miles N. of Luniville, and 23 S. E. of Nanci. Lon. 6. 50. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

* **BLANC**, a town of France, in Berri, with a castle; seated on the river Cruge, 35 miles E. of Poitiers. Lon. 1. 13. E. lat. 46. 38. N.

BLANCA, an uninhabited island in America, to the N. of Maguerita, near Terra Firma. Lon. 64. 30. W. lat. 11. 50. N.

BLANCO, a cape or promontory of Peru, in South-America, on the coast of the South-Sea, 120 miles S. W. of Guaiquil. Lat. 3. 45. S.

BLANCO, a cape or promontory of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean, 180 miles N. of the river Senegal. Lon. 18. 30. W. lat. 20. 0. N.

BLANES, a sea-port town of Catalonia, in Spain, 20 miles S. of Gironne, seated near the river Tordera. Lon. 2. 40. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

BLANDFORD, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on March 7, July 10, and November 8, for horses, sheep, and cheese. It is pleasantly seated on the river Store, near the Downs, and is a well inhabited place; but has been subject to several dreadful fires, particularly in 1731, when almost all the town was burnt down, with the goods therein; but it was soon rebuilt more beautiful than before. It has the title of a marquise, and is 12 miles S. of Salisbury, 18 N. E. of Dorchester, and 107 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 50. 50. N.

BLANKENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the dutchy of Berg, 12 miles E. of Bonne. Lon. 7. 18. E. lat. 50. 44. N.

BLANKENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a county of the same name, subject to the Duke of Brunwic-Wolfembutte. The castle, or palace is lately built, and the re-

sidence of the Princess-dowager. It is 45 miles S. E. of Wolfembutte. Lon. 11. 20. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

* **BLANKENHEIM**, a small territory of Germany, part of the county of Eyffel, near the archbishopric of Cologne, and dutchy of Juliers. The town of that name is defended by a castle, built upon a mountain.

* **BLANZAC**, a town of France, in Angoumois, seated on the river Nay, on the frontiers of Saintonge, with a chapter, whose principle has the title of an Abbé.

BLAREGNES, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Hainhalt. Near this place the English, and their allies, obtained a victory over the French in 1709, notwithstanding they were encamped in a wood, where they had cut down the trees, and thrown up a triple entrenchment for their defence. Their armies on each side consisted of 120,000 men, whereof at least 20,000 were killed. This is sometimes called the battle of Malplaquet.

* **BLASEY**, ST. a village of Cornwall, five miles N. W. of Foy, with one fair on February 2, for horses, oxen, sheep, and a few hops.

BLAUBEUREN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and dutchy of Wirtemberg, 11 miles W. of Ulm, and 32 E. of Tubingen. Lon. 9. 57. E. lat. 48. 22. N.

BLAVET, a sea-port town of Brittany, in France, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, one of the stations of the royal navy of France. It is sometimes called Port Lewis, and is 65 miles S. E. of Brest, and 75 N. E. of Nantes. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 47. 40. N.

BLAYE, an ancient and strong town of France, in Guienne, with a strong citadel. It has a harbour much frequented by foreigners, and the ships which go to Bourdeaux are obliged to leave their guns here. It is seated on the river Gironde, 17 miles N. of Bourdeaux, and 50 S. W. of Angouleme. Lon. 1. 23. W. lat. 45. 6. N.

BLECHINGLY, a town of Surry, with two fairs, on June 22, and November 2, for horses, bullocks, and toys. It is 20 miles E. of Guilford, and 24 S. by W. of London. Lon. 15. W. lat. 51. 20. N.

* **BLEGON**, a village in Somersetsire, seven miles S. S. E. of Huntspill, with one fair, on the last Friday in August, for bullocks, horses, sheep, and all sorts of toys.

BLEKING, a territory in the South part of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Smaland, on the E. and S. by the Baltic sea, and

and on the W. by Schonen; 15 miles in length, and four in breadth, is a pleasant, though mountainous country, and contains about 5000 inhabitants.

BLenheim, a village of Germany, in Suabia rendered memorable for the victory over the French and Bavarians, obtained in August 1704, by the Allies, under the command of the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene. In memory of this battle, the fine palace of Blenheim was built, near Woodstock, at the charge of the government. It is seated on the W. side of the Danube, three miles N. E. of Hochstedt, 27 N. E. of Ulm, and 25 N. W. of Augsburg. Lon. 2. 30. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

Blessington, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster, seated on the river Liffy.

BLITH, a town of Nottinghamshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Holy-Thursdays, for cattle and horses, and on October 6, for sheep and hops. It is seated on a rivulet, and had formerly both a castle, and a priory, of which there are some obscure remains. It is 23 miles N. W. of Newark, and 140 N. by W. from London. Lon. 0. 55. W. lat. 53. 25. N.

* **BLOCKLEY**, a village in Worcestershire, though inclosed by Gloucestershire, seven miles S. E. of Evesham, and has two fairs, on Tuesday after Easter-week, for cattle, and on October 10, for hiring servants.

* **BLOCKZIL**, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Over-Yffel, with a fort; seated at the mouth of the river Aa, in the Zuider Zee, where there is a good harbour, eight miles W. of Stenwick. Lon. 6. 0. E. lat. 52. 44. N.

BLOIS, an antient and handsome town of France, in Orleans, and in the district of Blaisois, with a magnificent castle, and a bishop's see. Here are very fine fountains, and a handsome bridge. The inhabitants are said to be very polite, and carry on a considerable trade. It was formerly the residence of some of their kings, and is an elegant place; seated on the river Loire, in one of the most agreeable countries of France, 32 miles S. W. of Orleans, 47 W. of Tours, and 100 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

BLONIEZ, a town of Poland, in the province of Waravia, 20 miles W. of Warsaw. Lon. 20. 35. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

* **BLYTHBOROUGH**, a town in Suffolk, seated on the river Blyth, over which it has a bridge. It is now gone to decay, but is a post town on the road to Yar-

mouth, and has a stately handsome church. It has but one fair, and that for toys, on April 5.

* **BOBENHAUSEN**, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, with a castle; three miles from Francfort on the Maine, and seated on the small river Gerfbrentz.

BOBIO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Milanese, and territory of Pavia; seated on the river Trebia, 30 miles N. E. of Genoa, and 25 S. E. of Pavia. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 44. 48. N.

* **BOBIO**, the largest river of Chili, in S. America. It has its source in the great mountains, called the Andes, and falls into the sea in 47 degrees of S. latitude.

BOCCA-CHICA, the streight, or entrance into the harbour of Carthagen, in South America, defended by several forts and platforms of guns, which were all taken by the British forces in 1741.

BOCCA-DEL-DRAGO, a streight so called, between the Island of Trinidad, and Andalusia, in the province of Terra Firma, in S. America.

BOCHAR. See **BOKHAM**.

BOCHETTA, a place of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, which was famous in the war of 1646 and 1647. It is a chain of mountains, over which the great road lies from Lombardy to Genoa; and on the very peak of the highest mountain, is a narrow pass which will hardly admit three men to go a-breast. This pass is properly called the Bochetta; for the defence of which there are three forts. It is the key of the city of Genoa, and was taken in 1746 by the Imperialists, by which means they opened a way to that city.

BOCKHOLT, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and the diocese of Munster, capital of a small district; 20 miles E. of Cleves, and subject to the bishop of Munster. Lon. 6. 20. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

* **BOCKING**, a very large village in Essex, adjoining to Braintree, from which it is only separated by a small stream. Its church is a deanry, and very large, and there are here two or three meeting-houses: but the market is kept at Braintree. In both parishes there are about 1500 houses, which are in general but indifferent, and the streets narrow and badly paved. There is a large manufactory of bays, chiefly for exportation. It is 42 miles N. E. of London.

* **BODGAM**, a village in Suffex, nine miles N. W. of Winchelsea, with one fair, on June 6, for cattle and pedlars ware.

BODMIN, a town of Cornwall, with a markets on Saturdays, and four fairs, on January

January 25, Saturday after Mid-Lent Sunday, Wednesday before Whit-Sunday, and December 6, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops; seated in a bottom between two high hills, which renders the air very unwholesome. It chiefly consists of one street, and the many decayed houses shew it has been a place of greater note; is a mayor-town, and sends two members to parliament, and formerly had the privilege of the coinage of tin. It is 52 miles N. E. of Falmouth, and 263 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 5. E. lat. 50. 32. N.

BODON, a fortified town of Turkey in Europe, and in Bulgaria, with an archbishop's see; seated on the Danube, 26 miles W. of Widen. Lon. 45. 24. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

BODROCH, a town of Hungary, seated on the N. E. shore of the river Danube, 100 miles S. E. of Buda. Lon. 20. 20. E. lat. 46. 15. N.

* **BOEDODOE**, a trading village on the coast of South-Guinea, in Africa. It consists of about fifty houses, or huts, and governed by a magistrate, called by the Portuguese **VEADOR**; but if any capital crime be committed, they are not allowed to decide it.

* **BOEN**, a town of France, in Forez, seated at the foot of mountains, on the side of which runs the river Lignon, 12 miles from Rouane.

BOESCHOT, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, seated on the river Nethe, 12 miles N. E. of Malines. Lon. 4. 45. E. lat. 51. 5. N.

BOG, a river of Poland, which runs S. W. through the provinces of Podolia and Budziac Tartary, falling into the Black-Sea, between Ockzakow, and the river Nieper.

BOG, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Banf, near the mouth of the river Spey, four miles S. of Murry Frith, and 100 N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 18. E. lat. 37. 40. N.

* **BOGDOIS**, a considerable nation of Eastern Tartary, on the N. of China. The trade consists in the skins of fables and black foxes.

BOGLIO, a district in the territories of the Duke of Savoy, lying on the river Tinea, on the frontiers of Provence; the chief place is of the same name.

BOGLIO, a town of Piedmont, and county of Nice, being the capital place of a territory of the same name, seated on the frontiers of France, 25 miles N. W. of Nice. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 44. 12. N.

BOGOTO, the capital town of New Gra-

nada, in Terra Firma, in S. America, near which are gold mines. It is subject to Spain. Lon. 73. 55. W. lat. 4. 0. N.

BOHEMIA, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N. by Misnia and Luface, on the E. by Silesia and Moravia, on the S. by Austria, and the W. by Bavaria. It is about 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, and is very fertile in corn, saffron, hops, and pastures. In the mountains there are mines of gold and silver, and in some places they find diamonds, granates, copper, and lead. The Roman Catholic religion is the principal, though there are many Protestants. The chief rivers are only the Muldau, the Elbe, and the Oder. Their language is the Slavonian, with a mixture of the German. The capital town, or city, is Prague. It is subject to the house of Austria.

BOHOL, one of the Philippine Islands, in Asia, lying to the N. of the island of Mindanao, and S. W. of Leyte. Lon. 122. 5. E. lat. 10. 0. N.

BOIANO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the county of Molese; seated at the foot of the Appennine Mountains, near the river Tilerno, 10 miles S. of Molese, and 45 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 38. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

* **BOINITZ**, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Zoll, remarkable for its baths, and for the quantity of saffron that grows about it. Lon. 19. 10. E. lat. 48. 42. N.

BOIS-LE-DUC, a large, strong, and handsome town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, seated between the rivers Dommel and Aa, among morasses, 22 miles E. of Breda, 45 N. E. of Antwerp, and 45 S. of Amsterdam. Lon. 6. 16. E. lat. 31. 45. N.

BOKHARA, a town of Tartary, in the country of the Usbecks, and capital of a kingdom of the same name. It is a large, populous place, and seated on a rising ground, with a slender wall of earth, and a dry ditch. The houses are low, and mostly built of mud; but the caravanseras, and mosques, which are numerous, are all of brick. The Bazars, or market-places, have been stately buildings; but the greatest part of them are now in ruins: these were generally built of brick and stone. Here is also a stately building, for the education of the priests; who, though Mahometans, hate the Persians more than the Christians. The air and soil are wholesome; but the water is bad, and breeds worms, between the skin and the flesh, of great length. Great number of Jews and Arabians frequent

quent this place; but the Khan seizes on their possessions at his pleasure. The produce of the country is cotton, furs, down, rice, and cattle; and they manufacture soap, cotton, and calicoe. They import rhubarb, musk, and castor, besides many other valuable drugs, from the Black Calmucks, and Tschicund. It is 70 miles E. of the river Amo, and 13 W. by S. of Samarcand. Lon. 65. 50. E. lat. 39. 15. N.

* **BOKE-MEALE**, a capital town of a province of the same name, lying under the Line in Africa. This country is inhabited by Jagas, who purchase elephants teeth from their neighbours, and bring them to Guinea for sale.

BOLESLAFF, or **BUNTZLAU**, a town of Silesia, seated on the river Bobar, 17 miles N. E. of Lignitz, and 25 E. of Gortitz. Lon. 16. 0. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

* **BOLINGROOK**, or **BULLINGROKE**, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesdays, but no fairs. It is seated at the spring-head of a river, which falls into the Witham on a low ground, and is a very ancient town, with the title of an earldom, tho' now but a mean place. It is 29 miles E. of Lincoln, and 122 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 53. 15. N.

BOHISLAW, a town of Bohemia, 30 miles N. E. of Prague, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 14. 35. E. lat. 50. 25. N.

* **BOLKOWITZ**, a town of Silesia, in the dutchy of Glogaw, 12 miles S. of the town of that name. Lon. 15. 20. E. lat. 51. 27. N.

* **BOLNEY**, a village in Suffex, nine miles N. of New-Shoreham, with two fairs, on May 17, and December 20, for cattle and pedlars wares.

BOLOGNA, an ancient, large, rich, and very handsome town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and capital of the Bolognese; an archbishop's see, and an university. The public buildings are magnificent, as well with regard to the architecture, as the ornaments, especially the paintings, which are done by the greatest masters. There are a great number of superb palaces, particularly that where the Pope's Nuncio resides; the private houses are also well built. It contains about 80,000 inhabitants, and 169 churches. All the gates and windows are open in the summer; insomuch that you may see into their apartments and gardens, where are vast numbers of orange-trees, which perfume the air. It is a place of great trade, which is in some measure owing to a canal that runs from this city to the river Po. The Reno, which runs

near Bologna, turns 400 mills, which are employed in the silk-works; besides, they deal in wax, soap, hams, sausages, and even lap-dogs, which are greatly esteemed. It is seated at the foot of the Appennine Mountains, 22 miles S. E. of Modena, 25 S. W. of Ferrara, 48 N. of Florence, and 175 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 11. 30. E. lat. 44. 27. N.

BOLOGNESE, a small province of Italy, in the territory of the Church, bounded on the N. by the Ferrarese, on the W. by the dutchy of Modena, on the S. by Tuscany, and on the E. by Romania. It is watered by a great number of small rivers, which render the soil the most fertile of any in Italy. Bologna is the capital, and from the great produce of the land is called **BOLOGNA THE FAT**. It produces abundance of all sorts of grain and fruits, particularly Muscadine grapes, which are in high esteem. There are also mines of alum and iron; and they fabricate large quantities of linnen, silk-stockings, and cloth.

BOLSENNNA, a town of Italy, seated on a lake of the same name, in the patrimony of St. Peter; eight miles S. W. of Orvieto, and 45 N. of Rome. Lon. 11. 3. E. lat. 42. 37. N.

BOLSWAERT, a town of the United Provinces, in West-Friezland, and in the county of Westergoe, eight miles N. of Slooten, and 13 S. W. of Lewarden. Lon. 5. 35. E. lat. 53. 6. N.

BOLTON, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on July 19, and October 2, for horses, horned cattle, and cheese. It is 11 miles N. W. of Manchester, and 237 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 53. 55. N.

* **BOLTON**, a village in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, three miles N. E. of Skipton, with one fair, on June 28; for cattle and pedlars wares.

* **BOLZANO**, a large and handsome town of Germany, in the county of Tirol, seated on the river Eisach, 18 miles S. W. of Brixen, and 27 N. of Trent. Lon. 11. 16. E. lat. 46. 42. N.

BOMAL, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Luxemburg, seated on the river Ourt, 20 miles S. of Liege. Lon. 5. 35. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

BOMBAY, an island on the W. coast of the peninsula on this side the Ganges, in the East-Indies, seven miles in length, and 20 in circumference. It came to the English by the marriage of Charles II. with Catherine of Portugal. The ground is barren, and good water scarce. It was formerly counted very unhealthy; but, by draining

draining the bogs, and other methods, the air is greatly altered for the better. This island is eminent for little else besides its fort and harbour. They have abundance of cocoa-nuts, but scarce any corn, or cattle, but what are brought from the adjacent country. The inhabitants are of several nations, and very numerous. It is very well situated for trade on the continent of India, and is one of the principal settlements the English have in this part of the world. The factory, and those depending upon them, are now a corporation, and governed by a mayor and aldermen, as in England. It is 130 miles S. of Surat, and 200 N. of Goa. Lon. 73. 0. E. lat. 19. 0. N.

* **BOMBON**, a barren province of S. America, in Peru, and in the Audience of Lima.

BOMENE, a sea-port town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, seated on the N. shore of the Island of Schonen, opposite to the Island of Goree. Lon. 4. 5. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

BOMMEL, a handsome town of the United Provinces, in Dutch Guelderland. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the N. shore of the river Wabal, and is four miles N. E. of Nimeguen. Lon. 5. 15. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

BONAIRE, an island of S. America, near the N. coast of Terra Firma, to the S. E. of Curassou, and to the N. W. of Margarita. It belongs to the Dutch, and it abounds in kabrittoes and salt. Lon. 66. 18. W. lat. 20 16. N.

BONAIs, very high mountains of Italy, in the dutchy of Savoy, not far from Laffneburg; in some seasons they cannot be ascended without great danger.

BONAVENTURA, a bay, harbour, and fort of S. America, in Popayan, 90 miles E. of Cali. Lon. 75. 18. W. lat. 3. 20. N.

BONAVISTA, the most eastern of those of Cape Verde Islands. It is 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and was formerly the best of them all; has still a great many goats, much cotton, and some indigo. The inhabitants are blacks and very lazy. It is 200 miles W. of the coast of Africa, and subject to Portugal. Lon. 23. 6. W. lat. 16. 5. N.

BONIFACIO, a sea-port town of the island of Corsica, near the mountains. It is well fortified, and populous, and lies 37 miles S. of Agaccia. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 41. 25. N.

BONN, a small, but strong and ancient town of Germany, in the electorate of

Cologne, and where the Elector commonly resides. It was taken by the Duke of Marlborough, in 1703. The palace of the Elector is handsome, and the gardens magnificent. It is seated on the western bank of the Rhine, 10 miles S. of Cologne, and 60 N. by W. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 5. E. lat. 50. 44. N.

BONNA, or **BONA**, a sea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and province of Constatine. It was taken by the Emperor Charles V. in 1735; but the Turks afterwards enlarged the fortifications. It is 75 miles N. by E. of Constatine, and 200 E. of Algiers. Lon. 8. 5. E. lat. 36. 2. N.

BONNE ESPERANCE. See **CAPE OF GOOD HOPE**.

BONNESTABLE, a town of France, in Le Maine; it carries on a great trade in corn; and is 15 miles N. E. of Mans. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 48. 11. N.

BONNEVAL, a town of France, in Beauce, with a fine Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Loire, eight miles N. of Chateaudun. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

BONNEVILLE, a town of Savoy, seated on the N. side of the river Arve, and subject to the King of Sardinia; 20 miles S. of Geneva. Lon. 6. 10. W. lat. 46. 18. N.

* **BONNY**, a town of France, in Gatinois, seated on a river of the same name, near its confluence with the Loire, five miles S. of Briare.

* **BOOTEL**, a village in Cumberland, five miles S. of Ravenglass, with two fairs, on April 5, and September 24, for cloth and corn.

* **BOFFINGEN**, a small, free, and imperial town of Germany, in Swabia, seated on the river Eger, four miles E. of Awlen. Lon. 9. 55. W. lat. 48. 51. N.

BOFPART, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the archbishopric of Treves; seated at the foot of a mountain, near the Rhine, eight miles S. of Coblenz. Lon. 7. 35. W. lat. 50. 19. N.

BORBEREK, a town of Transylvania, in the county of Weiffenburg, seated on the river Maros, with a castle on a high rock fortified with towers.

BORCH, a town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Madgeburg; seated on the river Elbe, 14 miles N. E. of Magdeburg. Lon. 12. 15. W. lat. 52. 25. N.

BORCHLOEN, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, subject to that bishop. It is 15 miles N. W. of Liege. Lon. 5. 28. W. lat. 50. 50. N.

BORDOE, an island belonging to Norway, and

and one of those called the Faro Islands. It has a secure harbour on the N. W. side, called Klack.

BORGO, an ancient town of Sweden, situated on the gulph of Finland, and in the province of Nyland, 20 miles N. E. of Helsingfors. Lon. 26. 25. E. lat. 60. 34. N.

BORGO-FORTE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, seated on the river Po, 10 miles S. of Mantua. Lon. 11. 3. E. lat. 55. 3. N.

BORGO SAN DOMINO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 12 miles W. of Parma, and 20 S. E. of Placentia. Lon. 10. 31. E. lat. 41. 53. N.

BORGO-DI-SAN-SEPULCRO, an episcopal town of Italy, in Tuscany, 40 miles E. of Florence, and five N. E. of Arezzo. Lon. 12. 59. E. lat. 43. 35. N.

BORGO-VAL-DI-TARO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 20 miles S. W. of Parma, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 10. 36. E. lat. 44. 35. N.

BORJA, a small town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, 12 miles S. E. of Tarazona, and 35 N. W. of Saragossa. Lon. 2. 2. W. lat. 41. 50. N.

* **BORIQUEN**, an island of N. America, near that of Porto-Rico. The English settled there, but were drove away by the Spaniards. It is at present without inhabitants, though agreeable and fertile, the air being wholesome, and the water good. There are a great number of land crabs, from whence some call it Crab-Island. Lon. 64. 35. W. lat. 18. 0. N.

BORISTHENES. See **NIEPER**.

* **BORKELO**, a strong town of the United Provinces, in the county of Zuthphen, seated on the river Borkel, 10 miles E. of Zuthphen. Lon. 6. 30. E. lat. 52. 15. N.

BORMIO, a handsome populous town of the country of the Grisons, and capital of a county of the same name; seated on the river Adda, 47 miles S. E. of Coire, and 17. N. E. of Tirano. Lon. 10. 10. E. lat. 26. 45. N.

BORNEO, an island of Asia, in the East-Indies, and the largest in the known world. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521; is about 1800 miles in circumference, and almost of a round form. The inland country is very mountainous; but, towards the sea, low and marshy, occasioned by the great rains that fall eight months in the year. It produces rice and many sorts of fruits, besides several animals unknown to the Europeans. Pepper is peculiar to the countries about Bangaar; and to the westward they have small diamonds of a yellow

water. Sambals, another part of this island, produces gold, pearls, and bees-wax, which last is used instead of money. The people in general are very swarthy, but not quite black, and they go almost naked. There are Mahometans on the sea-coast; but all the rest are Gentows, or Pagans. The E. India company have had factories here; but differences arising between them and the natives, they have been all driven away, or murdered: however, the English have still a liberty of trading to the island. The sea-coast is usually overflowed half the year, and when the waters go off, the earth is covered with ouse and mud; for which reason, some of the houses are built on floats, and others on high pillars, or posts. The capital town is of the same name, and large and populous, with a good harbour, and seated on the N. side of the island, 42 miles S. W. of Bacafa. Lon. 111. 27. E. lat. 4. 55. N.

BORNO, or **BOURNOU**, a kingdom of Africa, on the eastern part of Negro-land. It produces plenty of corn, has no towns, but several villages; the inhabitants go almost naked, living in a brutish manner, and having their women in common. However, they have a king, to whom they are very obedient. They have neither laws nor religion, at least none that could be discerned by those who have been among them. Many of those people rove about in tents, like the Arabs.

BORNHOLM, an island of the Baltic Sea, 10 miles S. E. of Schonen in Sweden, and 43 N. E. of the Isle of Rugen. Lon. 14. 56. E. lat. 55. 15. N.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, a town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on April 27, for horned cattle and sheep, on June 22, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and hardwares, and on October 23, for horned cattle and sheep. It is seated on the S. side of the river Your, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge. The town is not large, but commodious; and sends two members to parliament. It is 17 miles N. of York, and 200 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 54. 10. N.

BOSÁ, a sea-port town in the western part of the island of Sardinia, with a bishop's see, a castle, and a pretty good harbour. It is an ancient place, and seated on a river of the same name, 17 miles S. E. of Algeir, and 27 N. of Oristagni. Lon. 8. 30. E. lat. 40. 19. N.

* **BOSCO**, or **BOSCHI**, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the river Orbe, five miles E. of Alessandria, and 12 N. E.

of Aquil. Lon. 9. 44. E. lat. 44. 53. N.

BOSNA-SERAGO, a large and strong town of Turkey in Europe, and capital of the province of Bosnia. It is 120 miles S. W. of Belgrade, and 66 S. E. of Jajosa. Lon. 18. 57. E. lat. 44. 40. N.

BOSNIA, a province of Turkey, in Europe, bounded on the N. by Slavonia, on the E. by Servia, on the S. by Albania, and on the W. by Croatia and Dalmatia. It is the department of a Beglerbeg, who resides at Bagni-Aluch, the capital town. Mahomet II. took Stephen the last king, and dead him alive.

BOSPHORUS OF THRACE, or the Channel of Constantinople, a freight by which the sea of Marmora communicates with the Black-Sea. It is about 20 miles in length, and a mile and a quarter in breadth where it is narrowest. The Turks have built two castles over against each other, to defend the passage. It separates Asia from Europe; and the country about it is very pleasant. On the one side of it stands Constantinople, and on the other Scutari, where the Grand Seignior has a palace, and is looked upon as a suburb to Constantinople.

BOSSINEY, or **BOSS-CASTLE**, a town in Cornwall, whose market is discontinued, but it has two fairs, on August 5, and November 22, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated on the sea-coast, 17 miles N. W. of Launceston, and 242 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5. 0. W. lat. 50. 40. N. It sends two members to parliament.

BOSSORA. See **BUSSARAH**.

BOSSUPT, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, eight miles S. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

BOST, a very strong town of Asia, in Persia, and capital of the province of Sablestan. Lon. 64. 15. E. lat. 31. 50. N.

BOSTON, a town of Lincolnshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 4, for sheep, another on August 11, called Tonn-Fair, and on December 11, for houses. It is commodiously seated on both sides the river Witham, over which it has a handsome, high, wooden-bridge; and, being not far from its influx into the sea, enjoys a good trade. It is a large handsome town, with a spacious market-place; as also a high steeple, which some pretend is the best built structure in the world; and serves as a land-mark for sailors. It is 37 miles S. E. of Lincoln, and 114 N. from London. Lon. 0. 15. E. lat. 53. 3. N.

BOSTON, the capital of New-England,

in North-America, seated on a peninsula at the bottom of a fine bay, covered by small islands and rocks, and defended by a castle and platforms of guns, which render the approach of an enemy very difficult. It lies in the form of a crescent about the harbour; and the country beyond rising gradually, affords a delightful prospect. There is only one safe channel to approach the harbour, and that so narrow, that three ships can scarce sail a-breast; but within the harbour, there is room for 500 sail to lye at anchor. At the bottom of the bay, is a pier, near 2000 feet in length, which ships of the greatest burden may come up close to; and, on the N. side, there are warehouses for the merchants. The streets are handsome, particularly that extending from the pier to the town-house. There are 10 churches of all denominations, of which six belong to the independents. At each end of the town is a battery of eight guns; and, about a league from it, a beautiful strong castle, with a large garrison in time of war. The number of inhabitants are about 14,000; and is one of the most flourishing towns in North America. Lon. 71. 5. W. lat. 42. 24. N.

BOSWORTH, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on May 8, for horses, cows, and sheep, and on July 10, for horses and cows. It is seated on a pretty high hill, in a country fertile in corn and grass; and famous for a bloody battle fought here between Richard III. and Henry earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. wherein Richard lost his life and crown. It is 13 miles S. W. of Leicester, and 104. N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 24. W. lat. 52. 45. N.

BOTHNIA, a considerable province of Sweden, lying on a gulph of the same name, which divides it into two parts, called E. and W. Bothnia. The coasts of this gulph are full of inhabitants.

BOTTESDALE. See **BUDTESDALE**.

BOTWAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 15 miles S. E. of Hailbron; subject to the Duke of Wirtemberg. Lon. 9. 15. W. lat. 49. 0. N.

* **BOTZENBURG**, a handsome town of Germany, in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the river Elbe. Lon. 5. 48. E. lat. 53. 34. N.

BOVA, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Kingdom of Naples; seated near the Appennine Mountains, 20 miles S. E. of Reggio. Lon. 16. 15. E. lat. 37. 55. N.

BOUCHAIN, a fortified town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Hain.

Hainhalt; divided into two parts by the river Scheld. It was taken by the French in 1676, and by the Allies in 1711; but retaken the year following. It is nine miles W. of Valenciennes, and 10 S. E. of Douay. Lon. 3. 15. E. lat. 50. 17. N.

* **BOUCHART**, a town of Touraine, in France, situated in a small island, formed by the river Vienne, 15 miles from Tours.

* **BOUDRY**, a small town of Switzerland, in the principality of Neuf Chatel, and capital of a Chatelainry of the same name. Lon. 7. 5. E. lat. 47. 11. N.

* **BOUFFLERS**, a town of France, in Beauvoisis, defended by a castle, before which is an equestrian statue of Lewis XIV. It is seated on the river Terraine, eight miles from Beauvais.

BOUILLON, a town of France, in the dutchy of the same name, and in the territory of Luxemburg; it has a castle, seated on an almost inaccessible rock, near the river Semois, 12 miles N. E. of Sedan. Lon. 5. 20. E. lat. 49. 45. N.

* **BOUIN**, an isle of France, on the coast of Lower Poitou, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is five miles in length, and has one town.

BOVINES, a small town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur, seated on the river Maese, or Meuse, 10 miles S. of Namur, and two N. of Dinant. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

BOVINO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Capitinata, seated at the foot of the Appenninè Mountains, seven miles S. of Troja, and 15 N. E. of Benevento. Lon. 16. 15. E. lat. 41. 17. N.

BOULOGNE, a large and handsome seaport town of France, in Picardy, capital of the Boulognois, and the see of a bishop. It is divided into two towns, the higher and the lower. The former is strong, both by nature and art; the latter is only surrounded with 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 up. The lower town is inhabited by merchants, and consists of three large streets; one of which leads to the high town, and the other two run in a line on the side of the river. It is seated at the mouth of the river Laine, 22 miles W. of St. Omer's, and 17. S. of Calais. Lon. 1. 42. E. lat. 50. 42. N. This place is commonly called by the English **BULLEN**.

* **BOULOGNOIS**, a territory of France, in the N. part of Picardy, about 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; the principal trade consists in pit coal and butter. Its capital town is Boulogne.

BOURBON-LANCI, a town of France, in the dutchy of Burgundy, and in the Autunnois. It is remarkable for its castle and baths; and there is a large marble pavement, called the Great Bath, which is a work of the Romans. It is seated near the river Loire, 15 miles S. W. of Autun. Lon. 3. 46. E. lat. 46. 37. N.

BOURBON L'ARCHAMBAUD, a small town of France, remarkable for its baths, which are exceeding hot. It is seated in a bottom, 15 miles W. of Moulins, and 362 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 28. E. lat. 46. 35. N.

BOURBONNE-LE-BAINS, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the Bassigni, famous for its hot baths. It is 17 miles E. of Langres, and 25 S. E. of Chaumont. Lon. 5. 45. E. lat. 47. 54. N.

BOURBONNOIS, a province of France, with the title of a dutchy, bounded on the N. by Nivernois and Berri, on the W. by Berri and a small part of the Upper Marche, on the S. by Auvergne, and on the E. by Burgundy and Forez. It abounds in corn, fruits, pastures, wood, game, and wine. Its principal town is Moulins, and the rivers are the Loire, the Allier, and the Chur.

BOURBOURG, a town in French Flanders, whose fortifications are demolished. It is seated on a canal that goes to Dunkirk, 13 miles N. W. of St. Omer's, and 10 S. W. of Dunkirk. Lon. 2. 15. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

BOURDEAUX, an ancient, large, handsome, and rich town of France, capital of Guizenne, an archbishop's see, has an 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 river is bordered by a large key, 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. Most of the great streets lead to the quay; but are all very narrow, except one. The town has 12 gates; and near another castle, are fine walks under several rows of trees. The most remarkable antiquities are an ancient temple, dedicated to the titular gods, now entirely demolished, to make room for the fortifications; the palace of Galienas, built like an amphitheatre, and several aqueducts in different places. It is a town of a very considerable trade; and they ship every year 100,000 tons of wine and brandy. This is the place where Edward the Black Prince resided several years; and his son, afterwards Richard II. was born here. There is a handsome square near the river, with an equestrian statue of Lewis

Lewis XV. It is 87 miles S. of Rochelle, and 325 S. W. of Paris. Lon. o. 39. W. lat. 44. 50. N.

BOURDINES, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur, 10 miles N. E. of Namur, and five N. W. of Huy. Lon. 5. o. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

BOURG, the capital town of the Island of Cayenne in S. America, and a French settlement on the coast of Guiana. Lon. 52. 50. W. lat. 5. 2. N.

BOURGE-EN-BRESSE, a town in France, and capital of Bresse, in the province of Burgundy. It is seated on the river Re-fouffe, almost in the center of Bresse, 20 miles S. E. of Macon, and 233 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 19. E. lat. 46. 13. N.

* **BOURGENEUR**, a town of France, in La Marche, seated on the river Taurion, 15 miles from Limoges, and 200 from Paris.

BORGES, an ancient and large town of France, the capital of Berri, is an archbishop's see, and a famous university. It is but thin of people, and their trade is very small. It is seated on the rivers Auron and Yever, almost in the center of France, 25 miles N. W. of Nevers, and 125 S. of Paris. Lon. 5. 58. E. lat. 47. 5. N.

BORGET, a town of Savoy, seated at the S. end of a lake of the same name, six miles N. of Chamberry, and subject to the King of Sardinia. Lon. 5. 55. E. lat. 45. 45. N.

BOURGOGNE, or **BURGUNDY**, a considerable province of France, with the title of a duchy. It is about 112 miles in length, and 75 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by Franche Comtè, 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 especially in excellent wine. Dijon is the capital town.

BOURG-SUR-MER, a sea-port town of France, in Guienne, and in Bourdellois, with a tolerable good harbour; seated at the confluence of the rivers Dordogne and Garonne, 15 miles N. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 3. 35. W. lat. 45. o. N.

BOURMONT, a town of France in Barrois, and the principal of a bailiwick; 10 miles from Neuf-Chateau, and 22 from Chaumont. Lon. 5. 33. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

BOURN, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on March 7, May 6, and October 29, for horses, and horned cattle. It is seated near a spring called Burnwell-head, from which proceeds a river that runs through the town.

It is a pretty large place, and has a good market for corn and provisions. It is noted for the coronation of King Edmond. It is 17 miles N. of Peterborough, 35 S. of Lincoln, and 93 N. of London. Lon. o. 20. W. lat. 52. 40. N.

BOURO, an island in the E. Indian Ocean, between the Moluccas and Celebes. It is well cultivated, and subject to the Dutch, who have built a fortress here. Some mountains in it are exceeding high, and the sea on one side is uncommonly deep. It produces nut-megs and cloves, as well as cocoa and banana trees, and many other vegetables introduced by the Dutch. It is about 50 miles in circumference. Lon. 112. 25. E. lat. 4. 30. S.

* **BOUSSAC**, a town of France, in Berry, towards the frontiers of Bourbonnois, with a castle almost inaccessible.

BOUSSEVILLIER, a small town of France, in Alsace, capital of a canton of the same name, on the confines of Lorraine. It is seated in a very fertile country, between three small hills.

BOUTON, an island in the E. Indian Sea, about 12 miles distant from the S. E. part of the Island of Celebes, or Macassar. The inhabitants are small, but well-shaped, and of a dark olive complexion. The principal town is Callasjung, which is about a mile from the sea, on the top of a small hill, and round it a stone-wall. The houses are not built on the ground, but upon posts. Their religion is Mahometanism. Lon. 122. 30. E. lat. 4. 30. S.

* **BOUGHTON**, a village in Northamptonshire, two miles N. E. of Kettering, with one fair, for ready-made cloaths.

BOUTONNE, a river of Saintonge in France, that rises at Chef-Boutonne. It becomes navigable at St. Jean d'Angely, and at length joins the Charente between St. Savinian and Tonnay-Charante.

* **BOVEY-TRACEY**, a village in Devonshire, five miles N. E. of Ashburton, with two fairs, on Holy-Thursd'ay, for sheep, and on July 7, for wool.

* **Bow**, a village in Middlesex, two miles E. of London, with a fair on Thursd'ay, Friday, and Saturday in Whitfun-week, for toys.

Bow, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Holy-Thursd'ay, and November 22, for cattle. It is seated at the spring-head of a river that falls into the Taw, and is a small pretty town, but the market inconsiderable. It is 14 miles N. W. of Exeter, and 187 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. c. W. lat. 50. 45. N.

* **BOXTED**, a village in Suffolk, five miles N. E. of Clare, with one fair, on Whit-Tuesday, for cattle.

BOXTEL, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, seated on the river Bommel, eight miles S. of Bois-le-duc. Lon. 5. 15. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

BOXTHUDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Bremen. It is seated on a brook which falls into the river Elbe. 12 miles S. W. of Hamburg, and 42 N. by E. of Bremen. Lon. 9. 35. E. lat. 53. 40. N.

BOYNE, a river of Ireland, rising in Queen's-county, in the province of Leinster, and running N. E. by Trim and Cavan, falls into the Irish Channel, a little below Drogheda. Here a battle was fought between King James II. and King William III. in 1690, wherein the latter was victorious.

BOYOLO, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mantua, capital of a territory of the same name; subject to the house of Austria, and lies 15 miles S. W. of Mantua. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 45. 9. N.

BRABANT, a large province of the Netherlands, with the title of a dutchy. It is bounded on the N. by the province of Holland and the dutchy of Guelderland, on the E. by the same dutchy and the bishopric of Liege, on the S. by the province of Namur and Hainhalt, and on the W. by Brabant and Zealand. It is divided into Dutch Brabant and Austria Brabant; watered by several rivers, of which the Scheld, the Ruppel, and the Demmel are the chief. The soil is very fertile; contains 26 fortified towns, of which Brussels is the capital.

* **BRACCIANO**, a dutchy of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, lying round a lake of the same name; there are celebrated baths a little to the W. of the city.

BRACCIANO, a small handsome town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated on a lake of the same name, 12 miles N. W. of Rome. Lon. 3. 14. E. lat. 42. 5. N.

* **BRACKLAW**, a palatinate of Poland, forming the eastern part of Podolia; called Lower Podolia; it is almost desolate, on account of the neighbourhood of the Tartars.

BRACKLAW, a strong town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, in Podolia. It was taken by the Turks in

672, and retaken by the Poles three years after. It is seated on the river Bog, 100 miles E. of Kamienieck, and 112 N. of Tekin. Lon. 29. 40. E. lat. 48. 49. N.

BRACKLEY, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and five fairs, on Wednesday after February 25,

for horses, cows, and sheep; on the 3d Saturday in April, for horses, cows, and hogs; on Wednesday after June 22, for horses and cows; on Wednesday before October 10, for horses, cows, and hiring of servants; on December 11, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is seated on a branch of the river Ouse, and is a corporation, containing two churches. It had formerly a college, now turned into a free-school, and sends two members to parliament. It is 18 miles S. W. of Northampton, and 57 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 52. 0. N.

BRAD, a town of Slavonia, seated on the N. side of the river Save, 18 miles S. of Pofega. Lon. 18. 40. E. lat. 45. 20. N.

BRADFIELD, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on June 24, for toys. It is 16 miles N. of Chelmsford, and 48 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 51. 54. N.

* **BRADFIELD**, a village in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, and in the wapontake of Strassforth, with two fairs, on June 17, and December 9, chiefly for hogs.

BRADFORD, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Mondays, and one fair, on Trinity-Monday, for cattle, and millenary goods. It is seated on the river Avon, on the descent of a hill, 11 miles W. of the Devizes, and 95 W. of London. Lon. 2. 40. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

BRADFORTH, a town in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs, on March 14, and 15, and June 28, 9, 30, for horned cattle and household furniture, and on December 20. 1, 2, very large for hogs. It is seated on a branch of the river Aire, 36 miles S. W. of York, and 183 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 35. W. lat. 53. 40. N.

* **BRADNINCH**, a town of Devonshire, which formerly had a market on Saturdays, but no fairs, and was a considerable place before a fire happened, which burnt it to the ground. It is 12 miles N. of Exeter, and 177 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 35. W. lat. 50. 45. N.

BRÆ-MAR, a mountainous territory of Scotland, in the shire of Aberdeen, where the last Earl of Mar began to raise a rebellion in 1715. It is 27 miles N. W. of Aberdeen.

BRÆ-MURRAY, a mountainous and woody tract of land, lying in the shires of Elgin and Nairn in Scotland.

BRAGA, a town of Portugal, and capital of the Province of Entre-Minho and Duero. The country about it is fertile in corn, pulse, wine, and fruits; and there are also abundance

of sheep and game. It is seated on the river Cavado, 32 miles N. of Porto, and 170 N. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 20. W. lat. 41. 20. N.

BRAGANZA, a considerable town of Portugal, capital of the dutchy of Braganza, in the province of Tra-los-montes. It is divided into two towns, the Old, and the New. The Old is seated on an eminence, surrounded with double walls; and the New stands in a plain, at the foot of a mountain, and is defended by a fort with four bastions. It is seated on the river Sabor, near the frontiers of Galicia, 32 miles N. W. of Miranda, and 55 N. E. of Villa Real. Lon. 6. 15. W. lat. 41. 47. N.

* **BRAHMINS**, formerly called **BRACHMANS**, a sort of Indian philosophers, who believe the immortality and transmigration of souls; for which reason, they never kill any animal, for fear it should be one of their ancestors. They affirm, that Brahma was the first man; that he had a power of creating eight such worlds as that which we live in; and that he governs by deputies. They have hospitals for beasts, but think the souls of men continue in them no longer than when they become fit to animate mankind again. They take care of the schools; and, by their fasting and mortifications, are held in high veneration among the people.

BRAILA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Walachia, seated on the Danube. It has a fortified castle, with seven towers, and was taken by the Russians in 1711; but afterwards given back.

BRAILOW, a town of Poland, in the province of Podolia, seated on the river Bog, 40 miles N. of Bracklaw. Lon. 29. 0. E. lat. 43. 50. N.

* **BRAILES**, a village in Warwickshire, 3 miles W. of Shipston, with one fair, on Easter-Tuesday, for horses, cows and sheep.

BRAINE, a town of France, in the Soissonois, with a monastery. It is seated in a pleasant plain, on the river Vesle.

BRAIN-LE-COMTE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Hainhalt, 15 miles S. W. of Brussels, and 12 N. E. of Mons. Lon. 4. 11. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

BRAINTREE, a town in Essex, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on May 8, and October 2, for cattle, butter, cheese, and hops, for three days. It is a large town, seated on a hill, and has a good market for corn and provisions. It has one church, an Anabaptist and a Quakers meeting-house; and is 11 miles N. of

Chelmsford, 32 S. of St. Edmund's-Burry, and 42 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 35. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

BRAKEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishopric of Paderborn, seated on the rivulet Brought, 12 miles E. of Paderborn. Lon. 9. 8. E. lat. 51. 46. N.

BRAMANT, a town of Savoy, in the valley of Maurien, seated on the river Arck, 35 miles N. W. of Turin. Lon. 4. 15. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

BRAMBER, a town of Suffex, formerly of some account, but has neither market nor fair; however, it sends two members to parliament. It is 19 miles S. of West-Grinstead, and 47 S. S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 50. 50. N.

BRAMPORE, a large town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of the kingdom of Candich, with a castle, wherein the king resides. It is an inland place, and has a considerable manufacture in cottons; it is 220 miles E. of Surat. Lon. 77. 25. E. lat. 21. 10. N.

BRAMPTON, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on the second Wednesday after Whit-funday, and the last Wednesday in August, for horses and horned cattle. It is seated on the river Itshin, not far from the Picts wall. It is at present but a small place; and near it, on the top of a high hill, is a fortified trench, called the Mote. It is eight miles N. E. of Carlisle, and 287 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 54. 50. N.

* **BRAMPTON**, a village in Herefordshire, one mile S. of Ross, with a fair on June 22, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and wool.

* **BRANCA**, a small island of the Atlantic Ocean, and one of the Cape-de-Verde, to the W. of St. Nicholas. It is little better than a high craggy rock, without water and inhabitants.

BRANCHON, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur, seated on the river Mehaigne, eight miles N. of Namur, and 2 S. E. of Ramillies. Lon. 4. 40. E. lat. 50. 32. N.

BRANDEIS, a town of Bohemia, seated on the river Elbe, 10 miles N. E. of Prague. Lon. 14. 25. E. lat. 50. 15. N.

BRANDENBURG, THE MARCHE OF, a large country of Germany, bounded on the N. by Pomerania and Mecklenburg, on the E. by Poland, on the S. by Silesia, Luface, Upper Saxony, and Magdeburg, and on the W. by the territory of Lunenburg. It is divided into five principal parts, namely, the

the Old Marche, Pregnitz, the Middle Marche, Ukermarak, and the New Marche. Berlin is the capital town; and the principal rivers are the Elbe, the Havel, the Sprey, the Ucker, the Oder, and the Warte; the court is Calvinist, but the greatest part of the inhabitants are Lutherans; however, the Papists are here tolerated. We must not confound the electorate of Brandenburg with the countries subject to the Elector of Brandenburg, which comprehends, besides the Marche, the Farther Pomerania, the dutchies of Magdeburg and Cleves, the principalities of Halberstadt and Minden, the counties of March, Ravensburg, Lingen, Mœers, and Tecklingburg, and lately Silesia, and West-Friesland.

BRANDENBURG, a town of Germany, divided into three parts. The first is Burg-Brandenburg, which is the place where the cathedral now stands. The second is Alt-Brandenburg, seated near the river Havel, on the side of Westphalia; this is pretty large and populous, and is supposed to be the ancient Brenus. The third is New Brandenburg, which is a large well-built town, opposite to the former, and is seated on the other side of the river. Great numbers of French refugees having been lately settled here, they have introduced their manufactures, and thus rendered it a prosperous trading place. It is 20 miles E. of Warin, and 26 W. of Berlin. Lon. 14. 5. E. lat. 43. 39. N.

BRANDON, a town of Suffolk, which had a market on Thursdays, now discontinued; but it has three fairs, on February 7, for cattle and toys, on June 11, and November 11, for toys. It is seated upon the little river Ouse, over which it has 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, and 78 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 55. E. lat. 52. 30. N.

BRANSKA, a town of Transilvania, seated on the river Merish, 35 miles S. of Wisfenburg, and 47 S. W. of Hermanstadt. It is subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 2. 15. E. lat. 46. 0. N.

BRAZIL, a large country of S. America, with the title of a principality, which is given to the presumptive heir of 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 about 1560 miles in length, and 1000 in breadth; but, measuring along the coast,

it is near 2000 miles long, and is bordered with mountains that open from time to time, and form good harbours, where vessels may lye in safety. It was discovered by chance in 1500; for Alvarez Cabral, a Portuguese, was forced upon it by a tempest; and the Kings of Portugal have continued masters of it ever since. Some time after the revolt of the United Provinces, from the King of Spain, the Dutch drove away the Spaniards, to whom it then belonged; but the Portuguese, in their turn, obliged the Dutch to leave it in 1655. The air of this country, though within the torrid zone, is pretty temperate and wholesome; inasmuch that people live there a long while. The waters in general are very good, and the soil fertile and excellent: there comes more sugar from thence, than all other parts of the world: besides this, it produces tobacco, Indian corn, several sorts of fruits, and medicinal drugs. The wood brought from Brazil, and hence so called, is of very great use in dying red; and, within the country, there is gold, and several sorts of precious stones: likewise the cattle, carried over from Europe, increase prodigiously, inasmuch that there is no want of provisions. They have several sorts of animals not known in Europe; and among the rest, a bird called Colibri, whose body is not much larger than that of a May-bug, and it sings as harmoniously as a nightingale; it is a perfect beauty, and the neck is of such a lively red, that it might be mistaken for a ruby; the belly, and the upper part of the wings, are of the colour of gold, and the thighs are as green as an emerald; the legs and bill are as black as polished ebony, and the eyes resemble two oval diamonds, being of the colour of burnished steel; the head is green, with a mixture of gold, and of a surprizing lustre; that of the cock is adorned with a small tuft: it is almost impossible to conceive how so small a bird can have so loud a note. The Portuguese chiefly inhabit the sea-coast, for they have not penetrated far into the country. The inland parts are full of people of different languages; but they all agree in wearing no sort of cloaths. They are of a copper-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, as they are subject to few diseases, they live a long time. They love to adorn themselves with feathers, and they are very fond of feasts; at which they dance and skip about immoderately. They have no temples, nor

any other sign of religion; and they make no manner of scruple to marry their nearest relations. Some pretend that they are cannibals, and eat those that they have taken in war: but this is a fable. They have huts made of the branches of trees, and covered with palm-tree leaves. Their furniture consists chiefly in their hammocks, and dishes, or cups, made of calabashes, painted without of a red colour, and black within; their knives are made of a sort of stone and split canes; and they have likewise baskets of different sizes, chiefly made of palm-tree leaves. Their arms are only bows, arrows, and wooden clubs. When they travel, they fasten their hammocks between two trees, and sleep all night therein. The Portuguese divide Brazil into fifteen governments or capitanaries; eight of which belong to the King of Portugal, and the rest to great men, who have peopled them at their own expence. They are all under a Vice-roy, who resides at St. Salvadore, the capital of the whole country.

BRASLAW, a considerable town of Poland, in Lithuania, and palatinate of Wilna, with a castle. It is seated on a small lake, 75 miles N. of Wilna. Lon. 17. 5. E. lat. 55. 45. N.

BRASSAW, or **CRONSTAT**, a strong town of Transylvania, in Burczland, seated on the river Burczel, 50 miles E. of Hermanstat, 5 N. of Tergowisk, and 5 S. E. of Chesburg. Lon. 22. 35. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

* **BRASTEAD**, a village of Kent, five miles W. of Sevenoaks, with a fair on May 23, for horses, bullocks, and all sorts of commodities.

* **BRATSKI**, people of Asia, in Great Tartary, and in Siberia, towards Tungusia, who are subject to the Russians. Father Avril is of opinion they are Hord of Calmuc Tartars.

* **BRAUBACH**, a town of Germany, in Watteravia, with a castle, seated on the Rhine, eight miles S. of Coblentz.

* **BRAULIO**, one of the Alpine mountains, in the country of the Grisons, and on the frontiers of Tirol, near the town of Bormia. It is a large mountain, and the principal of the Rhetic Alps.

BRAUNAW, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, seated on the river Kun, 25 miles S. W. of Passaw. Lon. 13. 3. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

BRAUNSBURG, a town of Poland, in Regal Prussia, with a very commodious harbour, and belongs to the King of Prussia. It is seated near the Baltic Sea, 22 miles N. E. of Elbing, and 50 E. of Danzick. Lon. 20. 0. E. lat. 54. 15. N.

* **BRAUNSFELD**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Solmes, with a handsome palace, or castle. It is 12 miles W. S. W. of Giefsen, and 21 N. by W. of Francfort. Lon. S. 32. E. lat. 50. 22. N.

BRAVO, one of the Cape-de-Verd Islands, on the coast of Africa, remarkable for its excellent wine, and inhabited by Portuguese. The land is very high, and consists of mountains, which look like pyramids. It abounds in Indian corn, gourds, water-melons, potatoes, horges, asses, hogs, and salt-petre; and there is plenty of fish on the coast. Lon. 25. 35. W. lat. 14. 0. N. It is opposite to Cape-Verd in Africa.

* **BRAVO**, a town of Africa, on the coast of Ajan, with a pretty good harbour. It is an independent place, and is about 80 miles from Magadoxo. Lon. 41. 35. E. lat. 1. 0. N.

BRAY, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster, seated on St. George's Channel, 10 miles S. of Dublin. Lon. 6. 16. W. lat. 53. 12. N.

BRAY-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in Champagne, and in Senonois, on the confines of Brie. It is 16 miles N. of Sens. Lon. 2. 25. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

* **BRAY-SUR-SOMME**, a town of France, in Picardy, between Perone, Amiens, and Corbie.

BRAZZA, a town and island on the coast of Dalmatia, in the Gulph of Venice, opposite to Spalatto, and subject to Venice. Lon. 28. 0. E. lat. 43. 0. N.

BREBINCE, a river of France, proceeding from the lake Longpendu, in Burgundy.

BRECHIN, a parliament town of Scotland, in the county of Angus, 15 miles N. E. of Dundee, and 45 on the same point from Edinburch. Lon. 2. 18. E. lat. 56. 40. N.

BRECON, or **BRECKNOCK**, a town of S. Wales, and capital of Brecknockshire. It is called by the Welch Aber-Honddey, and is seated at the confluence of the rivers Honddey and Usk. It is an ancient place, as appears by the Roman coins that have been often dug up here. It is a large town, containing three churches, one of which is collegiate, and stands at the W. end. The houses are well built, and it formerly had a wall, with three gates, and a stately castle. The affizes are kept here, and it has a good trade in cloathing. The market is on Saturdays, which is well supplied with corn, cattle, and provisions; and it has four fairs, on May 4, July 5, September 10, and November 17, for leather, hops, cattle,

cattle, and all sorts of commodities. It sends one member to parliament, and is 34 miles N. W. by W. of Monmouth, 34 S. E. by E. of Llanbeder, and 161 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 15. W. lat. 52. 0. N.

* BRECKNOCKSHIRE, a county of S. Wales, 39 miles in length, and 27 in breadth. It is full of mountains, some of which are exceeding high, particularly Monuchdenny-hill, not far from Brecknock. However, there are large fertile plains and valleys, which yield plenty of corn, and feed great numbers of cattle. It has 55,934 houses, 61 parishes, and four market-towns, and there were formerly nine castles. It is bounded on the E. by the counties of Hereford and Monmouth, on the S. by Glamorganshire, on the W. by Carmarthen and Cardigan shires, and on the N. by Radnorshire.

BREDA, a handsome and strong town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant. The fortifications are strengthened by the waters and morasses near it. The Papists are more numerous than the Protestants, and have the free exercise of their religion. It has a Dutch garrison; but the property and government of right belongs to the Prince of Orange. It is seated on the river Merck, in a fertile pleasant plain, 22 miles W. of Bois-le-duc, 20 N. E. of Bergen-op-zoom, 25 N. of Antwerp, 22 S. E. of Rotterdam, and 60 S. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 45. E. lat. 51. 35. N.

* BREDE, a village in Suffex, five miles N. W. of Winchelsea, with one fair, on Easter-Tuesday, for cattle and pedlars ware.

* BREDEFORT, or BREFORT, a town in the United Provinces, and in Guelderland. It is seated on a small river in the county of Zutphen, eight miles S. of Groll. Lon. 6. 20. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

* BREGANZON, a strong castle of France, in Provence, seated on a rock, and in a small island, on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, betwixt Toulon and St. Tropez.

BREGENTZ, a town of Germany, and capital of a county of the same name, in the Tirol, and is subject to the house of Austria. It is seated on the lake Constance, on the frontiers of Suabia, 70 miles N. E. of Appenzel, and 17 S. of Waldburg. Lon. 9. 25. E. lat. 47. 27. N.

* BREHAR, one of the Scilly Islands, lying almost directly W. of the Land's-End in Cornwall, about the distance of 30 miles. It lies between the isles of Micarlo, Guel, Trescaw, and Samson. It is the roughest and most mountainous of them all, and not many years since there were only

two families in it, but now there are thir- teen. There are a few poor houses, called the town of Brehar; and there are several barrows edged with stone, in which they buried considerable persons in ancient times; besides many monuments of the Druids, who were Pagan priests. Some are of opinion, that this with the rest made but one island, which is the reason why so many antiquities are now found in most of them.

BREMEGARTEN, a handsome and pretty considerable town of Swisserland, in the territory of Eyen-Aempter, between the cantons of Zurich and Bern. The inhabitants deal chiefly in paper; and their religion is the Roman Catholic. It is divided into the Upper and Lower towns, and is very advantageously seated on the river Rufs, 10 miles W. of Zurich, and 12 N. of Zug. Lon. 8. 25. E. lat. 47. 20. N.

BREMEN, a large, populous, and very strong town of Germany, capital of a dutchy of the same name, with an archbishop's see, secularized in favour of the Swedes, but now belongs to the Elector of Hanover. The river Weser runs through the middle, and divides it into the Old and New Town. In September 1739, while the inhabitants were asleep, the magazine of powder was set on fire by lightning, and all the houses were shook, as if there had been a violent earthquake, which threw them into a terrible consternation. This town is divided into four quarters, each of which has a burgo master; and in the middle there is a large market-place, with the statue of Rolando. It is seated on the river Weser, 22 miles E. of Oldenburg, 90 N. W. of Brunfwick, 70 W. by S. of Lunenburg, and 325 N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 8. 45. E. lat. 53. 40. N.

BREMEN, the dutchy of a province of Germany, in the province of Lower Saxony, lying between the rivers Weser and the Elbe; of which the former separates it from the dutchy of Oldenburg, and the other from that of Holstein. The air is cold; but the country is fertile, and well peopled. It formerly belonged to the Swedes, but was afterwards sold to the King of Great Britain, as Elector of Hanover, in 1716. In the winter it is subject to inundations, and particularly in 1617, on Christmas-day, several 1000 cattle were drowned, besides several 100 of men; and the country was so covered with water, that it has cost immense sums to repair the dykes. Bremen is the capital town.

BREMENVOERD, a town of Germany,

in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Bremen. It was formerly a fortified town, with a strong castle; but, since the year 1683, the fortifications have been demolished, and it is now an open place. It is 27 miles N. of Bremen. Lon. 8. 35. E. lat. 53. 48. N.

* **BRENNE**, a territory of France, in Touraine. It lies on the confines of Berry, between Blanc sur la Creuse and Chattillon sur l'Indre. Its exact bounds are now hardly known; but the town of St. Michael-le-Brenne is the principal place.

BRENT, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 13, and October 10, for horned cattle. It is a post town, 26 miles S. W. of Exeter, 17 N. E. of Plymouth, and 216 W. by S. of London.

BRENTE, a river, which has its source in the bishopric of Trent, and running through the Venetian territory, falls into the Gulph of Venice, opposite to the city of Venice.

BRENTFORD, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 17, 18, 19, and September 12, 13, 14, 15, for horses, cattle, and hogs. That part in which the church and market-place stands is called New Brentford. It is a great thoroughfare on the western road, and is well furnished with inns. It is seven miles W. of London. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 51. 26. N.

BRENTWOOD, or **BURNTWOOD**, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair, on July 7, for horses, and horned cattle. It stands on a rising ground, in the road from London to Colchester, and has several good inns. It is 11 miles W. S. W. of Chelmsford, and 18 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 25. E. lat. 51. 38. N.

BRESCIA, a strong and handsome town of Italy, with a good citadel, and a bishop's see. It is the capital of Bresciano, in the territory of Venice, and is seated in an agreeable plain on the river Garza, 27 miles S. E. of Bergamo, 27 N. W. of Cremona, 37 N. W. of Mantua, and 95 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 Grisons, and the bishopric of Trent; on the E. by the lake Gardá, the Veronese, and the dutchy of Mantua; on the S. by the dutchy of Mantua, and the Cremonese, and on the W. by the Cremasco, the Burgomasco, and the Valtelina. It is watered by several small rivers, which render it very fertile, and is full of towns and villages, of which Brescia is the capital,

BRESELLO, a small town of Italy, in the dutchy of Modena, seated on the river Po, 27 miles W. of Modena, 20 S. of Mantua, and 10 E. of Parma. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 44. 55. N.

* **BRESINI**, a town of Poland, in the Palatinate of Lencici, 15 miles S. E. of Rava. Lon. 20. 22. E. lat. 52. 2. N.

* **BRESLAW**, the dutchy of, a small province in Silesia, between those of Wolow, Olffe, Brieg, Schweidnitz, and Lignitz. It contains no considerable town, except Breslaw.

BRESLAW, a large, rich, and populous town of Germany, and capital of Silesia, with a bishop's see, an university, and the title of a principality. It is seated at the conflux of the rivers Oder and Ola, which last runs through several of the streets, and is of great use to those whose business wants water. All the houses are built with stone, and it is surrounded with good walls, strengthened with ramparts and other works. There are two islands near it, formed by the river Oder; in one of which is a church, whose tower was burnt by lightning in 1730: in the other, called Thum, is the cathedral church. The bishop's palace, and the canons houses, built not long since, are near the cathedral. The royal palace was obtained by the Jesuits, where they founded an university in 1702. The two principal churches belong to the Protestants; near one of which there is a college, and a handsome library. It was taken by the King of Prussia in 1741, and retaken by the Austrians in 1757; but they did not keep it long, for the King of Prussia became master of it again the same year. It is 40 miles N. of Glatz, 112 N. E. of Prague, 135 N. W. of Cracow, and 165 N. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 5. E. lat. 51. 4. N.

* **BRESLE**, a town of France, in Lionnois, seated on the small river Tardine, in a bottom among mountains, part of it was laid under water in 1715.

* **BRESLE**, a river of France, that has its source in Normandy, above Aumale; and then it separates Normandy from Picardy, waters Eu, and then falls into the sea.

BRESSE, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Burgundy and the Franche Comté, on the E. by Savoy, on the S. by the Viennois, on the W. by the principality of Dombes and the Senne. Bourg is the capital town.

BRESSEVIRE, a town of Poitou in France, 35 miles N. W. of Poitiers. Lon. 0. 35. W. lat. 46. 40. N.

BREST, a town of France, in Lower Brittany, with the best and most secure harbour in the kingdom, and a castle seated on a craggy rock by the sea-side. The streets are narrow, crooked, and few in number, and are all upon a declivity. The key is above a mile in length, and is furnished with magazines full of all sorts of foreign commodities. There are two small bays, which are very commodious for building large ships; and the shops of the workmen, who make the tackling, are all round about them. The English attempted to take this place in 1694, but to no purpose. It is 30 miles S. E. of Morlaix, 30 N. W. of Quimper, and 325 N. of Paris. Lon. 4. 26. W. lat. 48. 23. N.

* **BRESTE**, the Palatinate of, is one of the provinces of Cujava, in Poland. It lies between the palatinates of Plocko, Rava, and Lencici-Wiadislaw. It is divided into four chatalanies, and Breste is the capital of the whole.

BRESTE, or **BRESSICI**, the capital of the palatinate of Bressici, and of Polesia, in Poland, seated on the river Bog, 80 miles E. of Warsaw, and subject to Poland. It is a fortified town, and has a castle built upon a rock. Here is a famous synagogue, resorted to by the Jews from all the countries in Europe. Lon. 24. 0. E. lat. 41. 35. N.

BRETAGNE, a considerable province of France, which is 150 miles in length, and 112 in breadth. It is a peninsula, surrounded on all sides by the ocean, except on the E. where it joins to Anjou, Maine, Normandy, and Poitou. It is divided into the Upper and Lower. The air is temperate, and therein are large forests. It carries on a great trade, by reason of the many harbours on its coasts. It was united to the crown of France in 1532. Rennes is the capital town.

BRETEUIL, a town of France, in Normandy, with the title of a count. It is seated on the river Iton, 15 miles S. W. of Evreux, and 65 W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 1. E. lat. 48. 59. N.

BRETON CAPE, an island so called, near the eastern continent of N. America, between 45 and 58 degrees of latitude. It is separated from Nova Scotia by a narrow strait, called Canso, and is about 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is a barren country, producing but little corn or grass, and subject to fogs throughout the year. It is covered with snow in winter, and is excessive cold. It is of very small importance to England, but of great consequence to the French, because it commands the navigation of the river St. Law-

rence, through which they pass to Canada; and therefore it would greatly distress them if in our hands in the time of war. There is likewise an excellent fishery on this coast, from which they reap great advantage. It was taken by the English in 1745, and restored to the French in 1748, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It was again retaken by the English, on July 26, 1758, when all the garrison, consisting of upwards of 5600 men, were made prisoners of war, while the loss of the English was very inconsiderable. There were 11 men of war in the harbour, which were all either taken, sunk, or destroyed; and it was ceded to England by the treaty of peace in 1763.

* **BRETTIGAW**, a territory, or valley, of the Grisons, lying between the Rhine and the county of Tirol, and along the river Lanquet. The fortress of Castels is the principal town.

BREVORDT, a town of the United Provinces, in the Guelderland, seated 24 miles S. E. of Zuthphen. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

BRUSCH, a river of France, in Alsace, that rises in the county of Salm, and divides it into two arms in the territory of Dachstein; one of which receives the Mosley, and by means of a canal, made by Lewis XIV. runs into the Ill above Straßburg; the other passes through the last mentioned city, and falls into the Ill below it.

BREWERS-HAVEN, a good harbour at the N. end of the island of Chiloe, on the coast of Chili in S. America, and in the S. Sea. The Dutch landed forces here in 1623, designing to get possession of some part of Chili; but they were driven from thence by the Spaniards and the natives. Lat. 0. 42. S.

BREWOOD, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, and one fair, on September 19, for horses, and cattle. It is a small place, and the market is almost come to nothing. It is 10 miles S. by W. of Stafford, and 127 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 52. 43. N. The old nunnery is now a free-school.

BREY, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Leige, and on the frontiers of Brabant, seated on a rivulet, 10 miles W. of Maseick, and 12 N. of Maestrecht. Lon. 5. 35. E. lat. 51. 6. N.

BRIANZON, a town of France, in Upper Dauphiny, capital of Briançonnois, 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 fort of pine-

ne-tree; but they make incisions into the bark, to get larger quantities. It has a handsome church, and three monasteries; and is 17 miles N. W. of Embrun, and 27 W. of Pignerol. Lon. 6. 45. E. lat. 44. 46. N.

* **BRIANZONNOIS**, a territory of France, in Dauphiny, bounded by Grenoblois, Gapennois, Ambrunois, Piedmont, and Savoy. It comprehends several valleys, which lye among the mountains of the Alps; and though it is extremely cold, yet it is fertile in corn and pastures. The inhabitants have a great deal of wood, yet they chuse to be in the stables with their cattle six months in the year, to keep themselves warm. Brianzon is the capital town.

BRIARE, a town of France, in Gatinois, seated on the river Loire, and remarkable for a famous canal of communication between the Loire and Seine. It is 35 miles S. E. of Orleans, and 88 S. of Paris. Lon. 6. 43. E. lat. 44. 6. N.

* **BRICKHILL**, a village in Buckinghamshire, three miles S. E. of Fenny-Stratford, has two fairs, on May 1, and October 18, for cattle.

* **BRIDFORD**, or **BIRDFORD**, or **BIRTFORT**, a village in Wiltshire, one mile S. E. of Salisbury, with a fair on August 12, for sheep and horses.

BRIGEND, a town of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on November 17, and Holy-Thurday, for cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is seated on the river Ogmore, which divides it into two parts, but they are joined together by a stone-bridge. The market is considerable for corn, cattle, and provisions. It is seven mile W. by N. of Cowbridge, 27 W. of Cardiff, and 176 W. of London. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 51. 33. N.

BRIDGE-TOWN, the capital of the island of Barbadoes, in the Atlantic Ocean, and in America. It was first called St. Michael, from the name of the parish-church, and is the finest and largest place in all these islands; for it contains 1200 houses, built of stone, with glazed widows, and many of them fashed. The streets are broad, the houses high, and the rents dear. The wharfs and keys are very neat and convenient, and the forts are so strong, that, when they are well manned and furnished with ammunition, it would be very difficult to take them. The church is as large as some cathedrals, and it has a very fine organ. On the E. side of the town is the magazine of gun-powder, which is always very well guarded. Lon. 61. 9. W. lat. 13. 2. N.

BRIDGNORTH, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on Thursday before Shrove tide, for horned cattle, sheep, hogs, cheese, wick-yarn, linen and woolen cloth, on June 30, for the same, and a large quantity of sheeps wool, on August 2, for the same, and lambs wool, and on October 29, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, salt, butter, and cheese. It is a corporation-town, governed by 24 aldermen, 48 common-council, and consists of about 500 houses. It is seated on the river Severn, which divides it into two, but is joined together by a handsome stone-bridge. They are called the Upper and the Lower Town. The streets are broad and paved, and it has two parish-churches. It was formerly fortified with walls, and had a stately castle, seated on a rock, now in ruins. It sends two members to parliament; and is 26 miles N. W. of Birmingham, 21 S. E. of Shrewsbury, and 136 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 52. 40. N.

BRIDGEWATER, a town of Somersetshire, with two markets, on Thursdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, on the second Thursday in Lent, June 24, September 21, and December 29, for cattle, and all sorts of goods. It is seated on the river Parret, over which there is a stone-bridge, and near it ships of 100 tons burthen may ride. It is a large well frequented place, with the title of a dutchy, and sends two members to parliament. There are in it several large inns, and the market is well supplied with corn and provisions. It is eight miles S. of Bristol Channel, 18 S. W. of Wells, 36 S. S. W. of Bristol, and 143 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 51. 15. N.

BRIDLINGTON, or **BURLINGTON**, a town in the East-Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Monday before Whitsuntide, and October 21, for linen-cloth and toys. It is a seaport town, seated on a creek near Flamborough-head, with a commodious key for ships, and is a place of good trade, with the title of an earldom. It is 36 miles N. of Hull, 40 N. N. E. of York, and 205 N. of London. Lon. 0. 5. E. lat. 54. 15. N.

BRIDPORT, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on April 5, for bullocks, and sheep, on Holy-Thurday for cheese, bullocks, and sheep, and on October 10, for pedlars ware, and cattle. It is seated in a low dirty country, between two rivers, and it had a harbour in former times, which is now choaked up with sand. It is a corporation, governed

by two bailiffs, a recorder, 16 aldermen, (four of whom are always justices), and a town clerk; and it sends two members to parliament. It has one church, and about 400 houses; it chiefly consists of two streets, which are broad, and mostly paved. The market is remarkable for hemp; and here is a large manufactory, the town's people being generally employed in spinning of twine, and in making sail-cloth, and nets for all the large fisheries. It is 12 miles W. of Dorchester, and 145 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 50. 40. N.

* **BRIE**, a territory of France, bounded on the N. by the Isle of France and Soissonois, on the E. by Champagne, and on the S. and W. by the river Seine. It is about 55 miles in length, from E. to W. and one part of it is in the government of Champagne; and the other in that of the Isle of France. Meaux is the capital town.

* **BRIE-COMTE-ROBERT**, a town of France, in Brie, 15 miles S. E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 41. E. lat. 48. 41. N.

BRIEG, a handsome and strong town of Germany, in Silesia, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a handsome college, and an academy where the nobility learn their exercises. It belongs to the King of Prussia, and is seated on the river Oder, 20 miles S. E. of Breslaw, and 15 N. E. of Oppelin. Lon. 17. 35. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

BRIEL, a maritime town of the United Provinces, and capital of the island of Voorn. It is one of the cautionary towns which was delivered into the hands Queen Elizabeth, and garrisoned by the English during her reign and part of the next. The Dutch took it from the Spaniards in 1572, which was the foundation of their republic. It is seated at the mouth of the river Meuse, 13 miles S. W. of Rotterdam, 11 S. W. of Delft, and 12 S. of the Hague. Lon. 3. 56. E. lat. 51. 53. N.

* **BRIENNE**, a town of France, in Champagne, near the river Aube, which is divided into two towns that are 1000 paces distant from each other.

BRIENNOIS, a territory of France, which lies on the river Loire, and in the south division of Burgundy.

BRIESCIA, or **BRESSICI**. See **BRESTE**.

* **BRIESCIA**, a palatinate so called, in the dutchy of Lithuania, in Poland. The name given to it by some is Polesia, and it is bounded on the N. by Novogrode and Troki, on the W. by those of Bielsko and Lublin, on the S. by that of Chelm and Upper Volhinia, and on the E. by the territory of Rziczica. This province is of con-

siderable extent from E. to W. and it is watered by the rivers Bug and Pripefe; it is full of woods and marshes, and there are lakes that yield large quantities of fish that are salted by the inhabitants, and sent into the neighbouring provinces.

BRIEUX, a considerable town of France, in Upper Brittany, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It is seated in a country fertile in corn and fruits, about one mile and a half from the sea, and is 50 miles N. W. of Rennes, and 240 W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 58. W. lat. 48. 33. N.

* **BRIEY**, a town of France, in Lorraine, and in the bailiwick of St. Miciel; it is seated near the river Mance, 20 miles from St. Miciel.

BRIGG, a town in Lincolnshire, with a good market on Thursdays for cattle and provisions, and a fair, on August 16, for horses. It is seated on the river Ankam. Some call it Glamford-Bridges. It is 25 miles N. of Lincoln, 16 S. of Hull, and 153 N. of London. Lon. 0. 20. W. lat. 53. 40. N.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE, a sea-port town of Suffex, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Holy-Thursday and September 4, for pedlars ware. It is an indifferent large and populous town, but ill-built, and inhabited chiefly by fishermen. It has a pretty good harbour, and is nine miles W. by N. of Newhaven, seven E. of New-Shoreham, and 56 S. of London. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 50. 50. N. It was at this place King Charles II. embarked for France 1651, after the battle of Worcester.

* **BRIGNOLES**, a town of France, in Provence, famous for its pruens. It is seated among mountains, in a pleasant country, 275 miles S. S. E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 15. E. lat. 43. 24. N.

* **BRISTOCK**, or **BRICKSTOCK**, a village in Northamptonshire, three miles N. W. of Thrapston, with three fairs, on May 6, for horses and horned cattle, on September 5, for sheep, brags, and pewter, and on November 22, for black hats.

BRIHUEGA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, where General Stanhope, with the English army, were taken prisoners, after they had separated themselves from that commanded by Count Staremberg. It is seated at the foot of the mountain Tajuna, 43 miles N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 20. W. lat. 41. 0. N.

* **BRILINGEN**, a town of France, in Suabia, seated on the river Briget, in a peninsula; it has pretty good walls.

BRINDISI, an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, in the Terra d'Otranto, and

in the kingdom of Naples, with an archbishop's see, a fortress, and a harbour, which has been partly spoiled by the Venetians. It is seated on the Gulph of Venice, 32 miles E. of Tarento, 37 N. W. of Otranto, and 55 S. E. of Bari. Lon. 18. 5. E. lat. 40. 52. N.

BRINN, a strong town of Moravia, dependent on Bohemia, of which some say it is the capital. It is a place where the assembly of the states meet, and is of great importance. It was invested by the Prussians in 1742; but they were obliged to raise the siege. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Zwitta and Swart, 25 miles N. E. of Znaim, 45 N. of Vienna, and 27 S. W. of Olmütz. The castle of Spielberg is its principal defence, and it is seated on an eminence without the town. Lon. 7. 8. E. lat. 49. 8. N.

BRIONNE, a town of France, in Normandy, which gives title to a count: and is seated on the river Rille. Lon. 0. 51. E. lat. 49. 35. N.

BRIOUDE, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne. There are two towns about a mile's distance from each other; one of which is called Old Brioude, and the other Church-Brioude, on account of a famous chapter, whose canons are obliged to prove their nobility before they are admitted. Old Brioude is seated on the river Allier, with a bridge, of one arch, of a wonderful structure. It is 16 miles S. of Issoire, 20 N. W. of St. Flour, and 225 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 25. E. lat. 45. 14. N.

BRIQUERAS, a town of Italy, in Piedmont; seated in the valley of Lucern, three miles from the town of that name, and four S. of Pignerol. It had a very strong castle towards the latter end of the 16th century; but when the French got footing in it, it was ruined; that is, before they delivered it up to the Duke of Savoy in 1696. Lon. 7. 24. E. lat. 44. 41. N.

BRISACH, a town of Germany, formerly the capital of Brisgaw. It was taken by the French in 1638, and in 1703; but was restored afterwards both times to the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Rhine, over which there is a bridge of boats, 15 miles S. of Strasburg, and 45 N. of Basle. Lon. 7. 49. E. lat. 48. 8. N.

BRISACH NEW, a handsome town of France, in Alsace, built by the French, over against Old Brisach, and fortified by Marshal Vauban. It is about a mile from the Rhine, and 13 S. of Strasburg. Lon. 7. 46. E. lat. 48. 5. N. Fort Mortier, which belongs to it, is seated on the Rhine.

BRISGAW, a territory of Germany, in

the circle of Suabia, lying on the eastward side of the Rhine, which separates it from Alsace. One part belongs to the house of Austria, of which Friburg is the capital; and the other to the house of Baden.

* **BRISSAC**, a town of France, in Anjou, remarkable for a battle fought near it in 1607, between two brothers. It is seated on the river Aubence, near the Loire, eight miles S. E. of Angers, and 50 W. of Tours. Lon. 17. 23. W. lat. 47. 10. N.

BRISSEL NEW, the capital town of the county of Bucks, in Pensilvania, 20 miles N. of Philadelphia, seated on the river Delaware. Lon. 75. 0. W. lat. 40. 45. N.

* **BRISSON ST.** an ancient town of France, in Berri, three miles from Gien. It is seated on an eminence on the farther side of the river Loire, with a castle taken notice of in history for its strength, and for maintaining a siege against Louis le Gros. Lon. 2. 40. E. lat. 47. 44. N.

BRISTOL, a sea-port town, which is partly in Gloucestershire, and partly in Somersetshire, with a bishop's see. It is now accounted the second town or city in England, both with regard to its magnitude, riches, and trade. It has 18 churches, besides its cathedral, and several meetings for Protestant Dissenters, among which the Quakers are a large body. The most remarkable church, besides the cathedral, is St. Mary Radcliff, just without the walls, in the county of Somerset, which some think is the finest parish church in the kingdom. There is a bridge over the river Avon, with houses on each side, like those which London-bridge lately had. They have an exchange like that of London, which was opened in September 1743. The key is on the river Froome, a little above its confluence with the Avon, over which there is a draw-bridge, for the admittance of ships that come up with the tide; and this leads to the College-Green, where the cathedral stands. They have a prodigious trade; for it is reckoned they send 2000 ships yearly to several parts of the world. Here are no less than 15 glass-houses, they having plenty of coal from King's-wood and Mendip-hills. The hot-well is resorted to for the cure of several diseases, and is about a mile from the town, on the side of the river Avon. St. Vincent's Rock, above this well, is noted for a sort of soft diamonds, called Bristol-stones. Besides this well, there is a cold spring, which gushes out of a rock on the side of the said river, that supplies the cold bath. There are several manufactures, particu-

particularly woollen stuffs, carried on by the French refugees. From the College-Green there is a delightful prospect over the city and harbour, and in it stands a stately high cross of Gothic structure, decorated with the effigies of several of the Kings of England. Near Queen's-square, which is adorned with rows of trees, and an equestrian statue of K. William III. stands the custom-house. The number of houses are computed at 13,000, and the inhabitants at 95,000. The walls have been demolished a long time ago; but there are several gates yet standing. They use sledges or sleds, instead of carts, because the vaults of the common shores will not admit them. It has two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and two fairs, on St. James's day, and January 25. It sends two members to parliament, and has the title of an earldom. It is 35 miles W. S. W. of Cirencester, 50 S. of Hereford, 105 S. of Shrewsbury, 145 S. of Chester, 78 N. E. of Exeter, 36 S. S. W. of Gloucester, 62 S. S. W. of Worcester, 68 W. by S. of Oxford, 12 W. N. W. of Bath, and 115 W. of London. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 51. 27. N.

BRITAIN NEW, called also Terra Labrador, and Eskimaux, a country in North America, between the river of St. Lawrence and Hudson's-bay. It is subject to Great Britain; but we have no settlement in it, nor are there any inhabitants but a rude savage sort of people, called Eskimaux, who have neither laws nor religion. They have no houses, but live in caves and holes in the sides of hills, and are the only people in America that have beards, which almost hide their faces. The chief produce is skins and furs.

BRITTANY. See **BRETAGNE**.

* **BRIVES-LA-GALLARD**, an ancient and handsome town of France, in Lower Limosin, of which it is the capital, with a general hospital, a handsome college, and several religious communities. It is seated in a pleasant fertile plain, over against an island formed by the river Coreze, over which there are two fine bridges. A beautiful and delightful walk, planted with trees, which surrounds this place, makes it very pleasant and agreeable. It is 37 miles S. of Limoges, and 280 S. of Paris. Lon. 1. 35. E. lat. 45. 15. N.

BRIXEN, a handsome town in Germany, in the Tirol, with a bishop's see; seated at the confluence of the rivers Rientz and Eisoch, in a fertile country, noted for excellent wine, 15 miles E. of Tirol, and 40 N. of Trent. Lon. 11. 50. E. lat. 46. 35. N.

* **BRIXEN**, the bishopric of, a territory

of Germany, inclosed in the Tirol, between Tirol Proper, the bishopric of Trent, the state of Venice, and the archbishopric of Saltzburg. It is a country extremely mountainous, but produces excellent wine. The bishop is the sovereign, under the protection of the counts of Tirol, and is a prince of the empire.

* **BRIXWORTH**, a village in Northamptonshire, seven miles N. of Northampton, with a fair on Whit-Monday, for linen and woollen cloth, hard-ware and toys.

* **BRIZEN**, or **BRIETZEN**, a town of Germany, in the Middle Marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Adah, 12 miles N. E. of Wittemberg. Lon. 13. 14. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

BROADALEINE, a shire of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Athol, on the E. by Gaurie, on the S. by Perthshire, and on the W. by Argyleshire.

BROD, or **BRODT**, a strong place of Hungary, in the county of Posséga, seated on the river Save in Sclavonia, famous for a battle gained by the Turks in 1688. It is 20 miles S. E. of Posséga. Lon. 19. 25. E. lat. 45. 15. N.

* **BROD NEMEKI**, or **TEUTSCH-BROD**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaclaw, seated on the river Sozawa, near the frontiers of Moravia, 18 miles S. by E. of Czaclaw. Lon. 15. 45. E. lat. 49. 32. N.

* **BRODRA**, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, near the Gulph of Cambay, eight miles S. of Amanadab, Lon. 72. 30. E. lat. 22. 10. N.

* **BRODZIEC**, a town of Poland, in the dutchy of Lithuania; seated on the river Berezina, in the palatinate of Minski, 80 miles S. of Poloczki. Lon. 29. 25. E. lat. 54. 23. N.

* **BROEK**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and dutchy of Berg; the capital of a county of the same, seated on the river Roer, 11 miles N. of Dusseldorp. Lon. 6. 43. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

BROMESGROVE, a town of Worcester-shire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on June 24, and October 21, for liner-cloth, cheese, and horses. It is seated on the river Salwarp, and is a pretty good town, containing about 400 houses. It drives a considerable trade in cloathing, and has a good market for corn, cattle, and all sorts of provisions. It is 11 miles E. N. E. of Worcester, and 118 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 52. 26. N.

BROMFIELD, or **BRUMFIELD**, a village in Somersetshire, five miles N. of Taunton, with a fair, on November 3, for cattle, hats, and all sorts of pewter,

BROMLEY,

BROMLEY, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on February 3, and July 25, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and hogs. It is seated on or near the river Ravenhorn, six miles S. of Croyden, and 12 S. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 5. E. lat. 51. 23. N.

BROMLEY, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on Thursday before Mid-Lent-Sunday, May 22, and August 24, for horses and horned cattle. It is but a poor place, and the land about it barren. It was formerly called Abbots-Bromley, but of late Pagets-Bromley, being given to the Lord Paget at the time of the Reformation. It is seven miles W. of Stafford, and 12 S. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 45. W. lat. 52. 45. N.

BROMYARD, a town of Herefordshire, with a market on Mondays, and five fairs, on Thursday before March 2, for horned cattle and horses, on May 3, Whit-Monday, Thursday before July 25, and Thursday before October 29, for black cattle and sheep. The town is seated on a rising ground, and contains about 200 houses. It is 12 miles W. of Worcester, and 124 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 52. 20. N.

BRONNO, or **BRON**, a small town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, and in the Pavese, where the Imperialists beat the French in 1703. It is 10 miles S. E. of Pavia. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 44. 50. N.

BROS, a free and royal town of Transilvania, in the Saxon territory; seated on the river Maros. It is the capital of a district of the same name.

BROUAGE, a strong town of France, in Saintonge. The salt-works here are the finest in the kingdom, and bring in a good revenue; 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. 0. W. lat. 45. 50. N.

BROUERSHAVEN, a sea-port town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and in the Island of Schouen, seated on a bay of the sea, on the N. side of the island, nine miles S. W. of Helvoetfluys. Lon. 3. 55. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

* **BROUCK**, a town of Swisserland, in Argow, of which it is the third free city. It is seated on the river Aar, over which there is a handsome bridge; there is likewise a college, with a public library. It is 30 miles S. E. of Basl. Lon. 8. 10. E. lat. 47. 18. N.

* **BROUCA**, a town in the Island of Sicily, in the Val di noto, seated on the S. side of the Gulph of Catania; 23 miles N. of

Syracuse, and 17 S. of Catania. Lon. 15. 25. E. lat. 37. 28. N.

BRUCHSAL, a town of Germany, in the palatinate and bishopric of Spire; seated on the river Satz, five miles S. E. of Philipsburg. Lon. 8. 30. E. lat. 49. 15. N.

* **BRUCK**, or **BRUGG**, a town of Sicily, in the canton of Bern, having its name from a bridge at this place over the river Aar; it is 17 miles W. N. W. of Zurich. Lon. 8. 17. E. lat. 47. 25. N.

BRUGES, a large handsome episcopal town of the Austrian Netherlands, capital of a territory of the same name. In the great market place there is a house, founded in 1411, where they bring up 130 orphans, some to learning, and others to trades, according to their abilities. It was often taken and retaken in the late wars, particularly in 1745 by the French. It belongs to the house of Austria, and formerly was the English staple for wool, and has still a very good trade for foreign commodities, being seated on a fine canal, navigable from Ostend. It is eight miles from the sea, and as much E. from Ostend. Lon. 3. 5. E. lat. 51. 11. N.

* **BRUGES**, the quarter or district of, is part of Spanish Flanders; and bounded by the ocean, the burgraviate and Ghent, the chattelannies of Courtray and Ypres, and bailiwick of Furnes. Burges is the capital town; besides which, there are Ostend, Newport, Dixmude, &c.

* **BRUGGE**, or **BRUGGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the bishopric of Hildesheim, 4 miles from the city of that name. It is so called from a bridge over the river Leyne. Lon. 14. 13. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

BRUGNETO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, seated at the foot of the Appennine Mountains, 37 miles S. of Genoa. Lon. 9. 45. E. lat. 44. 15. N.

* **BRUNETTO**, a very strong and important place in Piedmont, near the city Susa, which it defends.

BRUNSBUTTLE, a sea-port town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Holstein, seated at the mouth of the river Elbe, 13 miles N. W. of Gluckstat; subject to Denmark. Lon. 8. 42. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

BRUNSWICK, a large and strong town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Brunswick. It was formerly an Imperial and Hanziatic town, till it was taken by the Duke of Brunswick-Wolfembutte in 1671, who built a citadell to keep it in awe. In the square before the castle is a famous stone statue, with a lion made

made of block-tin, done after the life. Here is also a rich monastery of St. Blaise, whose prior is a prince of the house of Bevern; and in the arsenal is a great gun, 10 feet long, and 3 in diameter. This town is famous for the well-known liquor called Mum, which has hence the name of Brunswick Mum. It is seated on the river Ocker, 55 miles W. of Magdeburg, 85 W. by S. of Brandenburg, and 32 N. W. of Halberstadt. Lon. 10. 28. E. lat. 52. 15. N.

BRUNSWICK, the dutchy of, is a country of Germany, bounded on the N. by the dutchy of Lunenburg, on the W. by the circle of Westphalia, from which it is separated by the river Weser, on the S. by Hesse, and the little territory of Peichfeld, and on the E. by Thuringia, with the principalities of Anhalt and Halberstadt, and the dutchy of Magdeburg. The rivers are the Weser, the Ocker, and the Lyne; and is fertile both in corn and pastures. It is divided into three principalities, Wolfembutte, Grubenhagen, and Calenberg, which also comprehends the dutchy of Gottingen. The principality of Wolfembutte has its own Dukes; but the other two belong to the Elector of Hanover. The territories of the house of Brunswick are more extensive; the principal of which are the dutchies of Brunswick and Lunenburg, with the county of Danneburg, which is annexed thereto. The rest are Blanckenburg, Dieport, and Hoye, besides two or three smaller districts.

* BRUSSELS, the quarter or district of Brussels, is one of the four parts of the dutchy of Brabant. This quarter is bounded on the E. by that of Louvain, on the N. by that of Antwerp, on the W. by Flanders, and on the S. by Hainhalt. Brussels is the capital city of this quarter, and all Brabant.

BRUSSELS, the finest and richest city of the Netherlands, the capital of Brabant, and the seat of the governor of the Austrian Low Countries, to whom they pay almost the same honours as to their sovereign. The ducal palace, where the governor resides, the town-house, and the arsenal, are superb structures. The academy is famous, where young gentlemen perform their exercises; and they have dug a fine canal to Antwerp. The trade and manufacture of the inhabitants is in camblets, laces, and fine tapestry, which are exported all over Europe. It was bombarded by the French in 1695, by which 4000 houses were burnt, which, however, were rebuilt better than before. In 1708 it was besieged by the Elector of Bavaria; but the Duke of Marlborough made him decamp with pre-

cipitation. It was taken by the French in 1746; but was rendered back again soon after by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is seated partly on an eminence, and partly on an agreeable fertile plain, on the river Senne, 22 miles S. of Antwerp, 26 S. E. of Ghent, 148 N. by E. of Paris, and 172 E. of London. Lon. 4. 8. E. lat. 50. 51. N.

BRUTON, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is seated on the river Bgew, and is a well-built and well-inhabited town, with a handsome church, a free-school, and a stately alms house, and has a manufacture in ferges and stockings. It is 12 miles S. E. of Wells, and 115 W. of London. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 51. 15. N.

* BRUYIERS, a town of Lorraine, in Vosque, with a provostship, 22 miles S. by E. from Luneville. Lon. 6. 45. E. lat. 48. 15. N.

BRYANSBRIDGE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, and province of Connaught, seated on the river Shannon, eight miles N. of Limrick. Lon. 8. 30. W. lat. 52. 31. N.

* BUA, an island of the Gulph of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, near the town of Trau, called likewise the Partridge-Island, because frequented by those birds.

* BUANES, a town of France, in Gascony, and in the diocese of Aire, seated on the river Bahus, seven miles W. of Aire. Lon. 0. 5. E. lat. 43. 47. N.

* BUARCOS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 27 miles S. of Aveira. Lon. S. 5. W. lat. 40. 3. N.

BUCHAN, a shire of Scotland, having the German Ocean on the N. and E. and the shire of Mar on the S.

BUCHANNESS, a cape or promontory of Scotland, which is the farthest point of Buchan, not far from Peterhead, and the most eastern of all Scotland. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 57. 28. N.

BUCHAW, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, seated on the river Tedersee, 22 miles S. W. of Ulm. Here is a monastery, whose abbess has a voice in the diets of the empire. Lon. 9. 37. E. lat. 48. 5. N.

* BUCHAW, a small territory of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which comprehends the district of the abbot Flud.

BUCHAREST, a large and strong town of Turkey in Europe, and in Walachia, where the Hospodor of Walachia commonly resides. It is 40 miles S. E. of Tarvis, and 60 S. of Tergowisco. Lon. 26. 30. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

BUCHORN, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, seated on the Lake Constance, 12 miles N. E. of the town of Constance. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 47. 41. N.

BUCKENHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is seated in a flat, and formerly had a strong castle, now demolished. It is 12 miles E. of Thetford, and 90 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 10. E. lat. 52. 30. N.

* **BUCKFASTLIGH**, a village in Devonshire, three miles S. W. of Ashburton, with two fairs, on June 29, for sheep, and August 24, for horned cattle.

BUCKINGHAM, the chief town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturdays, and eight fairs, on Monday-evening after Epiphany, March 7, May 6, Thursday in Whitsun-week, July 10, September 4, October 2, and November 8, for cattle. It is seated in a low ground, on the river Ouse, by which it is almost surrounded, and over it are three handsome stone bridges. There was formerly a strong castle in the middle of the town. There is a county-jail, built not many years since. It is a corporation, sends two members to parliament, and had the title of a duchy. The number of houses are about 300; and it is 25 miles N. E. of Oxford, and 60 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 58. W. lat. 51. 50. N.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Northamptonshire, on the E. by Bedfordshire, Herefordshire and Middlesex, on the W. by Oxfordshire, and on the S. by Berkshire, from which it is separated by the river Thames. It is about 39 miles in length, and 18 in breadth, containing 18,390 houses, 111,349 inhabitants, 85 parishes, and 15 market-towns, whereof six send members to parliament. The air is healthy, and the soil is rich, being mostly chalk or marble. The most general manufacture is bone-lace, and paper. The principal rivers, besides the Thames, are the Ouse and Coln; the chief town is Buckingham.

BUCKOR, a province of Asia, lying on the river Sinde, or Indus, having Multan to the N. and Tatta to the S. and is subject to the Great Mogul. The principal town is of the same name, which is seated in an island surrounded by the above river, 65 miles S. W. of Multan. Lon. 45. 15. E. lat. 28. 45. N.

BUDA, the beglerbeglic of, was formerly one of the chief governments of the Turks in Europe, including all the countries of Upper Hungary, between the rivers Teiffe

and Danube, and between Agria and Novi-grad, all Lower Hungary from Gran and Canica, the eastern part of Sclavonia, and almost all Servia: but a good part of this government now belongs to the queen of Hungary.

BUDA, a large, strong, and famous town, and the capital of Lower Hungary. The churches and public buildings are very handsome, and the situation agreeable, being on the side of a hill, on the S. W. banks of the river Danube. In the adjacent country, there are vineyards, which produce excellent wine; and baths so hot, that they will boil an egg in a very short time: these baths were in excellent order, with magnificent rooms, while the Turks had possession of this place. It was taken by the Turks in 1526, and retaken by the Austrians the same year. The Turks took it again in 1529, and it was afterwards besieged several times by the Christians to no purpose, till 1686, when it was taken by the Germans, commanded by the Duke of Lorraine, since which time it has continued in the hands of the house of Austria. It is 105 miles S. E. of Vienna, 172 N. by W. of Belgrade, and 560 N. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 19. 22. E. lat. 47. 20. N.

BUDDSDALE, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair on Holy-Thurday for cattle and toys. It is seated in a valley, and has a small chapel, and an endowed grammar-school. It is 15 miles N. E. of Bury, and 81 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 8. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

* **BUEDELICH**, a town of Germany, in the electoral circle of the Rhine, and in the archbishopric of Triers, or Treves. It is seated on the little river Traen, 10 miles E. of Triers. Lon. 6. 55. E. lat. 49. 52. N.

BUDINGEN, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, and in the county of Isenburg, or Budingin, with a castle. It is seated near a large forest, 20 miles N. E. of Frankfurt.

BUDOA, a small but strong episcopal town of Dalmatia, subject to the Venetians. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1667; and is 27 miles S. E. of Ragusa, and 15 N. W. of Antivari. Lon. 19. 22. E. lat. 42. 12. N.

* **BUDRIO**, a town of Italy, in the Bolognese, whose adjacent fields produce large quantities of fine hemp; for which reason it is of greater consequence than larger places. It is 8 miles E. of Bologna. Lon. 11. 35. E. lat. 44. 27. N.

BUDWEIS, a town of Germany, in Bohemia, taken several times in the war of 1741. It is 72 miles S. of Prague, and 82

N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 19. E. lat. 42. 15. N.

* **BUDWORTH**, a village in Cheshire, three miles N. of Northwich, with three fairs, on February 13, April 5, and October 2, all for cows, horses, hogs, and pedlars ware.

BUDZIAC TARTARY, lies on the rivers Niester, Bog, and Nieper, having Poland and Russia on the N. Little Tartary on the E. the Black-Sea on the S. and Bessarabia on the W. The chief town is Oczakow, and is subject to Turkey.

BUEN RETIRO, a palace belonging to the King of Spain, seated on the E. side of Madrid; it is a perfect square, and at each angle is a pavilion. This is generally the residence of the king in the spring, and a great part of the summer.

BUENOS-AYRES, or **CIVIDAD DE LA TRINIDAD**, is one of the most considerable sea-port towns in the province of La Plata, on the E. coast of S. America, with a bishop's see. It is well fortified, and defended by a numerous artillery; and hither is brought a great part of the treasures and merchandizes of Peru and Chili by the river Plata and other rivers, which are exported to Spain. When the English had the advantage of the Assiento contract, negro slaves were brought hither by factors, and sold to the Spaniards, who sent them to their settlements in Peru and Chili. It was founded by Mendosa in 1535, but afterwards abandoned. In 1544 another colony of Spaniards came here; who left it also; but it was rebuilt in 1582, and is at present inhabited by Spaniards and the native Americans. It is seated on the banks of the river Plata, 50 miles from the Sea, though the river there is 21 miles in breadth. Lon. 60. 5. W. lat. 34. 55. S.

BUG, a large river of Poland, which has its source near the river Lemberg, runs northward to Bresse, and then turning westward, falls into the Vistula, between Boetz and Warsaw.

BUGEY, a territory of France, bounded on the E. by Savoy, on the W. by Bresse, on the S. by Dauphiny, and on the N. by the territory of Gex and the Franche Comté. It is about 40 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. Belley is the capital town.

* **BUGIA**, a kingdom of Africa, now a province to Algiers in Barbary. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the S. by Biledulgerid, on the W. by the province of Algiers, and on the E. by that of Constantine.

BUGIA, a strong populous sea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, seated

at the mouth of the river Major, on a bay of the Mediterranean Sea. It has a strong castle, which, however, was not able to defend the shipping against Sir Edward Spragge, who took and destroyed several Algerine men of war under its walls in 1671. It is 75 miles E. of Algiers. Lon. 47. 8. E. lat. 36. 34. N.

BUGIE, a sea-port town of Africa, in Egypt, on the western coast of the Red-Sea, nearly opposite to Ziden, the sea-port town, belonging to Mecca, and about 110 miles to the W. of it. Lon. 36. 0. E. lat. 22. 15. N.

* **BULTH**, or **BEALT**, a town of South-Wales, in Brecknockshire, pleasantly seated on the river Wye, over which there is a wooden-bridge into Radnorshire. It is at present but a small place, though it has two markets, on Mondays and Saturdays, and three fairs, on June 27, October 2, and December 6, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is 10 miles N. of Brecknock; and 157 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 10. W. lat. 52. 8. N.

* **BUIS**, a territory of France, in Dauphiny, called the Barronnies; bounded on the N. by the Diois and Gapennois, on the W. by the seneschalty of Monthmar and part of the county of Venaiscin. It is a small mountainous country, but pretty fertile, and Buis and Nions are the principal places.

BUKARI, a small, but well-built town of Hungarian Dalmatia, with a harbour, It is seated on the Golfo di Bikeriza, near the Gulph of Venice, 10 miles N. of Veglio, and 35 E. by N. of Rovigno. Lon. 20. 53. E. lat. 45. 20. N.

BUHL, a little fortress, lying on the lines of Stolhoffen in Suabia, 6 miles E. of Stolhoffen, and 19 N. E. of Straßburg in Germany.

BULAC, a town of Egypt, in Africa, seated on the E. shore of the river Nile, two miles W. of Grand Cairo, being the sea-port town of that city, and is said to contain about 4000 families. On the N. side of it is the Calisch, whose banks are cut every year, to convey the waters of the Nile, by a canal, to Grand Cairo. All the vessels going up and down the river Nile make some stay here. Lon. 32. 10. E. lat. 30. 0. N.

* **BULAM**, an island of Africa, near the coast of Guinea, to the eastward of the island of Bisagos. The soil is good, but it is not inhabited.

* **BULGAR**, a kingdom of Muscovite Tartary, lying along the eastern banks of the river Wolga, having the kingdom of Casan on the N. and Astrachan on the S.



An ACCURATE MAP
of
ASIA,
Drawn from the
Sieur Robert,
Geog. to the FRANCIS KING
with Improvements.



Long. Line from 30 to 180
30 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190

It has neither towns nor villages; the inhabitants live in tents, and wander about from place to place.

BULGARIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Walachia, on the E. by the Black Sea, on the S. by Romania and Macedonia, and on the W. by Servia. It is divided into four sangiacates, which have the name of the capital places, namely, Viddin, Sophia, Nicopoli, and Silistria. The three first lye on both sides the river Danube; but the last is wholly on this side, and is partly inhabited by Tartars.

BULLINBROKE. See **BOLINGEROKE**.

BUNGAY, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday, and two fairs, on May 14, for horses and lean cattle, and on September 25, for hogs and petty chapmen. It is seated on a spot watered by the river Wavenay, which separates it from Norfolk. It has two parish-churches, one of which is handsome, and in the midst of the town are the ruins of a famous nunnery. Here is also a dissenting meeting-house, and a grammar-school. The town contains about 600 houses, and the streets are pretty wide, and well-paved. Here are likewise the remains of a castle supposed to be built by K. John. About 60 years ago, almost every house was burnt to the ground, and the records belonging to the castle and convent consumed. It is, however, now a good trading town; and the women are employed in knitting worsted-sockings. The market is large for corn. It is 36 miles N. by E. of Ipswich, 20 S. of Suffolk, and 101 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 52. 35. N.

* **BUNCO**, a kingdom of Japan, in the island of Ximo, whose capital is Lunay. The king of this country was converted to Christianity, and sent an embassy to Pope Gregory in 1683; but there is not now one Christian in all Japan.

* **BUNIVA**, a mountain of Greece, between Thessaly and Achaia, extending as far as the Gulph of Zeiton. The ancient name was Oeta, and is famous for the narrow pass called the Thermopyles, and for the death of Hercules.

BUNTINGFORD, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on June 29, and November 30, for pedlars ware. It is a large thoroughfare on the N. road, seven miles S. of Royston, and 31 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 6. W. lat. 51. 55. N.

* **BUNTZLAW**, or **BUNTZEL**; two towns in the kingdom of Bohemia, whereof the old is seated on the river Elbe, and the

new, which is the most considerable; on the river Gizara, 20 miles N. W. of Lignitz; Lon. 15. 50. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

BUOY OF THE NORE, is a buoy placed at the mouth of the river Thames, to direct mariners how to avoid a dangerous sand.

* **BURAGRAG**, a river of Barbary, in the kingdom of Fez, has its source on the confines of Chau, runs along the borders of Fez and Temesna, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean at the town of Sallee.

* **BURELLA**, or **CIVITA BURRELLA**; a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Abruzzo citra, near the river Sangro, 18 miles S. of Lanciano. Lon. 15. 5. E. lat. 41. 56. N.

BUREN, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, and gives the title of Count de Buren to the Prince of Orange. It is 16 miles W. of Nimeguen. Lon. 5. 22. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

BUREN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Paderborn. It is seated on the river Alme, five miles S. of Paderborn. Lon. 8. 25. E. lat. 51. 35. N.

BURFORD, a town of Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 5, for horses, sheep, cows, and small wares, and on September 25, for cheese and toys. It is seated on an ascent on the river Windrush, and is a handsome place, chiefly noted for the making of saddles. The Downs near it, noted for horse-races, are of great advantage to the town. It is 23 miles W. N. W. of Banbury, and 83 W. of London. Lon. 1. 43. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

* **BURG**, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on May 12, for sheep, horses, and cattle, on August 16, for toys, and on October 2, for cattle, and cloathing of all sorts. It is seated in a marsh, 12 miles S. E. of Boston, and 127 N. of London. Lon. 0. 5. E. lat. 53. 12. N.

BURG, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in Zutphen, seated on the old Issel, 18 miles E. of Nimeguen. Lon. 6. 12. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

BURG-CASTLE, or **BOROUGH-CASTLE**; a fortress on the edge of the county of Suffolk, three miles W. of Yarmouth, where the rivers Yare and Waveny meet: It was formerly a delightful castle, but now only the ruins of its walls remain; near which Roman coins are often dug up.

BURGAW, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of a margraviate of the same name. It belongs

to the house of Austria, and is 15 miles W. of Augsburg. Lon. 10. 31. E. lat. 48. 28. N.

* **BURGAW**, the margravate of, is a small territory of Germany, in Suabia, between the bishopric of Augsburg and the Danube. It is a fertile populous country, and the capital town is of the same name.

* **BURGDORF**, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, and in the Argow, with a castle. It is pretty large, and is seated on an eminence, 10 miles N. E. of Bern. Lon. 7. 35. E. lat. 47. 0. N.

BURGLES, a town of Transilvania, subject to the house of Austria, 30 miles N. of Claufenburg. Lon. 22. 38. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

BURGOS, a rich town of Spain, the capital of Old Castile, and an archbishop's see. The squares, the public buildings, and the fountains, are very 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. 4. 7. W. lat. 42. 20. N.

BURGUNDY. See **BOURGOGNE**.

BURICK, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, subject to the King of Prussia. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demolished the fortifications. It is agreeably seated on the river Rhine, over against Wesel, 17 miles E. of Cleves, and 37 N. W. of Cogn. Lon. 6. S. E. lat. 51. 38. N.

* **BURKHAUSEN**, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, seated on the river Saltz, 27 miles N. by W. of Saltzburg, and 48 E. of Munich. Lon. 12. 50. E. lat. 48. 5. N.

BURLINGTON. See **BRIDLINGTON**.

BURLINGTON NEW, the capital town of New-Jersey, in N. America, seated on Delaware river, 20 miles N. of Philadelphia. Ships of burthen come up to the keys, and the courts of justice are held here. Lon. 74. 10. W. lat. 40. 40. N.

* **BURNHAM**, a village in Buckinghamshire, three miles E. of Maidenhead, with three fairs, on February 25, and May 1, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, and September 21, for horses, cattle, hogs, and hiring servants.

* **BURNHAM**, a village in Somersetshire, three miles N. of Huntspil, with one fair, on Trinity-Monday, for horses, cattle, and sheep.

BURNHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on March 15, for cheefe, and August 1, for horses and other things. It is seated near the sea, 29 miles N. W. from Norwich,

and 12 S. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 46. E. lat. 53. 0. N.

BURNLEY, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Saturdays, and five fairs, on March 6, Easter-Eve, May 13, July 10, and October 11, all for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. It is 35 miles S. E. of Lancaster, and 204 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 7. W. lat. 53. 40. N.

BURNT-ISLAND, a parliament town on the coast of Scotland, in Fife, 10 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 56. 12. N.

BURNTWOOD. See **BRENTWOOD**.

BURSA, is one of the largest and finest towns of Turkey in Asia, the capital of the ancient Bithynia, and extends itself from E. to W. at the foot of Mount Olympus, and on the edge of a large fine plain full of mulberry and fruit-trees. There are so many springs proceeding from the Mount, that every house has its own fountain. The mosques are very elegant, covered with lead, and adorned with domes; as are also the caravansaries, which are very fine and commodious. The Bezestine is a large structure, full of warehouses and shops, containing all the commodities of the E. besides their own manufactures in silk. Here are the best workmen in all Turkey, and are excellent imitators of the tapestry of Italy and France. This place is in general very pleasant, and the quarter of the Bazar is particularly well paved and neat. It contains above 40,000 Turks, 400 families of Jews, 500 of Armenians, and 300 of Greeks. None but Musselmen are permitted to dwell in the city; but the suburbs, which are vastly finer and better peopled, are filled with Jews, Armenians, and Greeks. The Jews came hither from Granada in Spain, and speak good Spanish to this day. They have excellent wine and other provisions in great plenty; this was the seat of the Turkish empire before they passed into Europe. It is 99 miles S. of Constantinople. Lon. 29. 5. E. lat. 40. 32. N.

BURTON UPON TRENT, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Thursdays, and four fairs, on April 5, for horned cattle and horses, on Holy-Thursday, for horned cattle, on July 16, for toys, and on October 29, which is considerable for horses and horned cattle. It had formerly a large abbey; and over the river Trent it has now a famous bridge of free-stone, about a quarter of a mile in length, supported by 37 arches. It consists chiefly of one long street, which runs from the place where the abbey stood to the bridge; and has a good market for corn and provisions.

Burton-

Burton-ale is accounted the best of any brought to London. It is miles N. E. of Litchfield, and 123 N. N. W. London. Lon. 1. 36. W. lat. 52. 48. N.

BURTON, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Mondays. It is seated on a hill near the river Trent, and is but a small place. It is 30 miles N. of Lincoln, and 150 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 53. 40. N.

BURTON, a town of Westmoreland, with a market on Tuesdays. It is seated in a valley, near a large hill called Earleton-Knothill. The town is pretty well built, but the market is very small; and it is on the great road from Lancaster to Carlisle. It is 11 miles N. of Lancaster, and 244 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 54. 10. N.

* BURWASH, a village in Suffex, 8 miles W. of Battle-Abbey, with two fairs, on May 12, and September 4, for cattle and pedlars ware.

BURY-St. EDMUND's, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on September 21, which lasts three weeks, and on December 3, which continues three days, for horses, butter and cheese. The situation is exceeding pleasant, and the air is supposed to be the best in England, for which reason it is frequented by the better sort of people. It was formerly of great note for its abbey, which was said to be the finest and richest of any in England, and stood between the two churches, which are both very large, and seated in one church-yard. In St. Mary's, one of these churches, lies Mary Q. of France, who was married to Thomas Duke of Norfolk. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a recorder, 12 aldermen, and 24 common council. The streets, which are always clean, are pretty wide, and well paved; and it contains about 1000 houses, which are in general well-built, and 7000 inhabitants. The town took its name from St. Edmund the King, who was buried here, after being murdered in a wood, and his head severed from his body. Besides the above churches, there are one Presbyterian, one Independent, and one Quakers meeting. Here is a spacious market-hall, a grammar-school, a fine fair-sted, and a beautiful cross. The market is very large for corn, fish, and fowl. The assizes for the county are held here. It is 14 miles E. of Newmarket, and 75 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 36. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

BURY, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on

August 22, and April 22, for horned cattle, horses, and woollen-cloth. It is 36 miles S. E. of Lancaster, and 195 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 22. W. lat. 53. 36. N.

BUSSARAH, or BASSRAH, a sea-port town of Turkey in Asia, and in Irac Arabi, about forty miles N. W. of the gulph of Persia. It stands between the river Euphrates, seated on the W. side of the river Euphrates and the Desert, which last comes up close to the walls. Some geographers place this town at a distance from that river; but it is a mistake, for the E. end is on the side of the river; and there is a canal from the Euphrates, which runs from the one end of the city to the other, and divides it into two parts; and over it there is a bridge of boats, to keep up a communication between them. The circumference is very large, which is owing in some measure to the great number of date-trees planted within the walls. The houses are generally two stories high, flat on the top. They are constructed with bricks burnt in the sun, and have the meanest aspect of any place in these parts; there is somewhat of architecture in the mosques; but they lean in such a manner, that they seem ready to tumble down. The ramparts are very much out of repair, and on the walls are a great number of bastions, or round towers. This city is governed by a Turkish Bashaw, and a Mausoleum, and has a garrison consisting of 3000 Janisaries. Here are many Jews, who live by brokerage and exchanging money; but they are kept very poor, for political reasons. There are but a very few Christians of the Greek church, and these have no priest of their own. In 1691 it was visited with the plague, which destroyed 80,000 of the inhabitants; but it was afterwards re-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, which is owing to the insolence of the Turks. It is 250 miles S. by E. of Bagdad. Lon. 48. 25. E. lat. 30. 20. N.

BUTESHIRE, in Scotland, consists of the islands of Arran and Bute, which lie in the Frith of Clyde, and the S. of Argyleshire. They are fertile in corn and pastures, and there is a considerable herring fishery. This shire, together with Caithness, sends one member to parliament.

* BUTRAGO, a town of Spain, in New-Castile, formerly a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Lozoya, 30 miles N. by E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 55. W. lat. 40. 56. N.

BUTRINTO, a sea-port town of Albania, seated on the canal of Corfu, with a bishop's

see, and a good harbour. It stands at the entrance of the gulph of Venice, 30 miles S. E. of Chimera. Lon. 20. 40. E. lat. 30. 45. N.

BUTTON'S-BAY is the N. part of Hudson's-Bay, in N. America, 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 degrees of N. latitude.

* **BUTZAW**, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the bishopric of Swerin, 17 miles S. W. of Rostock, and 30 E. N. E. of Swerin. Lon. 13. 12. E. lat. 54. 50. N.

* **BUXSTEAD**, or **BUCKSTEAD**, a village in Suffex, 10 miles S. S. E. of East-Grinstead, with one fair on June 30, for cattle and pedlars ware.

BUXTON-WELLS, in Derbyshire, formerly noted for two springs which were near each other, one of which was very hot, and the other very cold; but the wonder is now lost, for they are both blended together. It lies at the bottom of a dirty village of the same name, and there is a public inn, which is very large and commodious, and a great deal of good company resort there in the summer-time, as well for air and exercise as for the benefit of bathing. There is plenty of grouse or moor-game for those who love shooting, and trouts and greylings for those that love fishing. In short, here is diversions of all sorts at an easy rate. The water is not now so warm as the hot-well at Bristol. It is 32 N. W. of Derby, and 160 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 33. 20. N.

* **BUZBACH**, a town in Germany, in Weteravia, and in the county of Solmes, on the confine of Hanau; eight miles S. of Gießen, and 20 N. by E. of Franckfort. Lon. 10. 57. E. lat. 50. 22. N.

BYCHOW, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and the palatinate of Mischlaw, seated on the river Nieper, 32 miles from Mohilow, and 180 S. W. of Wilna. Lon. 30. 2. E. lat. 53. 37. N.

BYZANTIUM, the ancient name of the city of Constantinople.

BYZIA, or **VIZA**, a town of Romania, now a small place; but was anciently the seat of the kings of Thrace, and is still an archbishop's see.

C.

* **C A A N A**, a handsome town of Egypt, on the eastern bank of the

river Nile, whence they transport corn and pulse to Mecca. Several fine monuments, covered with hieroglyphical characters, are found here. It is 320 miles S. of Cairo. Lon. 32. 23. E. lat. 24. 30. N.

* **CABECA-DE-VIBE**, a small town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with good walls, and a strong castle. It is 12 miles S. W. of Port-Alegro, and 20 N. of Estremos. Lon. 6. 43. W. lat. 39. 0. N.

CABENDA, a sea-port town of Congo, in Africa, 100 miles S. E. of Loanga, and subject to Portugal. Lon. 12. 2. E. lat. 4. 5. South.

* **CABES**, or **GABES**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, near the gulph of the same name, seated on a river. Lon. 10. 55. E. lat. 33. 40. N.

CABO-CORSO. See **CAPE-COAST CASTLE**.

CABO-DE-ISTRIA, the capital town of the province of Istria, in the territory of Venice, seated on the coast of the Gulph of Venice, 12 miles S. of Trieste. It stands on a small island, and is joined to the mainland by draw-bridges; it is a bishop's see. Lon. 14. 22. E. lat. 45. 49. N.

* **CABRA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tombut. It is a large place, but without walls, and is seated on the river Niger, 12 miles from Tombut. The houses are built in the shape of bells, the walls are stakes or hurdles, plaistered over with clay, and the coverings of reeds. They make a great deal of cotton-cloth themselves; but woollen-cloths and stuffs are brought from Barbary. The people are Mahometans; and it is frequented by a great number of negroes, who come thither by water. It is governed by a viceroy, and is 900 miles N. of Algiers. Lon. 0. 50. E. lat. 14. 10. N.

CAERERIA, a small island in the Mediterranean Sea, to the S. of Majorca, from which it is distant 7 or 8 miles. It has a large secure harbour, defended by a castle.

CABUL, a large town of Asia, in India, and capital of Cabulistan, with two strong castles, and many palaces. This, together with the province, were ceded to Kull-Khan by the Great Mogul, on his quitting the rest of his Indian conquests in 1739. It is on the road from Lahor to Sarmacand, about 100 miles E. of Candahor in Persia. Lon. 69. 10. E. lat. 33. 22. N.

* **CABULISTAN**, a province of Asia, formerly in the territories of the Great Mogul, but now in Persia. It is bounded on the N. by Tartary, on the E. by Cashmire, on the W. by Sablestan and Candahar, and on the S. by Multan. This country

try is not very fertile, but it is rich on account of trade. Cabul is the capital town.

* **CACACA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, near Malilla. The Moors retook it from the Spaniards in 1534; and it has a fort upon a rock. Lon. 2. 55. W. lat. 35. 2. N.

CACERES, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, near the confines of Portugal. Between this town and Brocos is a wood, in which the Allies defeated the French army in 1706. It is famous for its fine wool, and is seated on the river Sabrot, 22 miles S. E. of Alcantara. Lon. 6. 47. E. lat. 39. 15. N.

CACERES-DE-CAMARINHA, a town of Asia, in the Isle of Luzon, with a bishop's see, and subject to Spain. Lon. 124. 50. E. lat. 14. 15. N.

CACHAN, or **CASHAN**, a considerable 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 a great number of Christians and Guebres in this place. It is seated in a vast plain, 55 miles from Ispahan, and in the road to Kom. Lon. 50. 2. E. lat. 34. 10. N.

CACHAO, a large town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and capital of a province of the same name, in the kingdom of Tonquin, about 80 miles from the sea, and on the west-side of the river Hoti. It contains about 20,000 houses, whose walls are mud, and covered with thatch; and each have a yard, in which is a small arched brick-building, like an oven, with the mouth to the ground; in these they put their goods, to secure them from fire. The Kings of Tonquin have two or three palaces in it, such as they be. The house of the English factory is seated at the north end of the town, fronting the river, and is the best in the place. The trading-people are civil to strangers, but the great men haughty, and the poor thievish. The men here buy their wives and mistresses, and the young women offer themselves to strangers of their own accord, and are of all prices; for the poor lascars belonging to ships are never without. The great men will offer their daughters to merchants and officers, if they stay half a-year in the country. The children of these girls are always better looked upon, because their complexion is fairer than that of the other inhabitants; nor does this commerce prevent their having husbands. The Dutch generally keep their mistresses in pay during their absence, to buy in commodities, which they do at the dead time of the year, particularly raw silk; and

they employ poor people when work is scarce, and so get it cheaper and better done. They are Pagans, and have a great number of pagods to place their idols in. The factories purchase silks and lacquered ware, as in China. It is 100 miles N. W. of the mouth of the river. Lon. 105. 31. E. lat. 22. 10. N.

CACHEO, a town of Africa, in Negroland, on the river of St. Domingo. It is subject to the Portuguese, who have three fort; and carry on a great trade in wax and slaves. Lon. 14. 55. W. lat. 12. 0. N.

CACHMIRE. See **CASHMIRE**.

* **CACONGO**, a small kingdom of Africa, lying on the river Zaire, whose inhabitants are addicted to trade. Their manners, religion, and government are the same as in Loango, Malemba is the capital town.

* **CACORLA**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the rivulet Vega between two mountains, about two miles from the source of the Guadalquivir, on the frontiers of the kingdom of Granada. It belongs to the archbishop of Toledo, and is 15 miles E. S. E. of Ubeda. Lon. 1. 55. E. lat. 37. 56. N.

* **CADAN**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Zats, seated on the northern bank of the river Egra, 18 miles W. by N. of Zats. Lon. 13. 34. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

* **CADEA**, or **THE LEAGUE OF THE HOUSE OF GOD**, is one of those that compose the Republic of the Grisons, and the most powerful and extensive of them all. It contains the bishopric of Coire, the great valley of Engadine, and that of Braggaille, or Pregel. Of the 11 great, or 21 small communities, there are but two that speak the German language: that of the rest is called the Rhetic, and is a dialect of the Italian. The Protestant religion is the most predominant in this League, which is allied to the Seven Swiss Cantons, ever since the year 1498. Coire is the capital town.

* **CADENAC**, a town of France, in Querci, on the confines of Rouergue, seated on the river Lot, 27 miles E. N. E. of Cahors. Lon. 2. 12. E. lat. 44. 36. N.

* **CADENET**, a town of France, in Provence, and in the Viguire of Apt, 28 miles S. E. of Avignon, and 10 S. of Apt. Lon. 5. 30. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

* **CADILLAC**, a town of France, in Guienne, and in Bazadois, near the river Garonne, with a handsome castle, 15 miles S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 44. 37. N.

CADIZ, a handsome, large, strong, rich,

And famous town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a good harbour, frequented by merchant ships from all parts. It is a bishop's see, and seated on an island, about 18 miles in length, and 9 in breadth; but the N. W. end, where the town stands, is not two broad. It has a communication with the continent on the opposite shore by a bridge. The bay formed by it is 12 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. The S. side is inaccessible by sea, because it is edged with craggy rocks, and the two forts, called Punta and Matagorda, command the passage into the harbour. It is a very ancient place, being built by the Phoenicians, and was afterwards a Roman town; there are still several remains of Roman antiquities. The inhabitants have no water but what they get from wells. All the Spanish ships go from hence to the W. Indies, and return thither. It was taken and plundered by the English in 1596; but being attempted again in 1702, they had not the like success. It contains about 5000 houses, and 50,000 inhabitants; and the cathedral is a very handsome structure. It is 20 miles W. of Medina-Sidonia, 45 N. W. of Gibraltar, 90 W. by S. of Malaga, and 65 S. by W. of Seville. Lon. 6. 46. W. lat. 36. 25. N.

* **CADIZ, THE ISLE OF:** Besides what has been just said, it may be observed, that this island lies off the mouth of the river Guadalquivar, near the coast of Andalusia, whence it is separated by a channel, over which there is a bridge called Suaco. There are two old towers, the remains of a building called the Columns of Hercules. It is exceeding rich in pastures; but has no place of note in it, except Cadiz; there are a great number of salt-works round the harbour.

* **CADORE, OF PIEVE DI CADORE,** a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and capital of a district called Cadorino, famous for the birth of Titian the painter. It is 15 miles N. of Belluno. Lon. 13. 45. E. lat. 46. 25. N.

CADORINO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the E. by Proper Friuli, on the S. and W. by Bellunese, and by the bishopric of Brixen on the N. It is a very mountainous country, but pretty populous. The only town is Pieve di Cadore.

CADSAND, an island on the coast of Dutch Flanders, at the mouth of the river Scheld, which gives the Dutch the command of that navigable river.

* **CAEGWRLEY,** a village of N. Wales in Flintshire, 7 miles S. by W. of Chester,

with four fairs, on Shrove-Tuesday, May 16, August 12, and October 27, all for cattle.

CAEN, a handsome, and considerable town of France, capital of Lower Normandy, with a celebrated university, and an academy of literature. It contains 60 streets, and 12 parishes. Here are nine convents for men, and seven for women; to each of which there is a church; the most handsome among them are the Cordeliers, the Ursuline Nuns, and the Visitation. The castle has four towers; built by the English. Here is likewise an episcopal palace belonging to the bishop of Bayeux, where he sometimes resides. The town-house is a large building, with four great towers. The Royal-Square is the handsomest in all Normandy, and has fine houses on three sides of it; and in the middle is the statue of Lewis XIV. in a Roman habit, standing on a marble pedestal, and surrounded with an iron ballustrade. It is seated in a pleasant country on the river Orne, about eight miles from the sea. William the Conqueror was buried here, in the abbey of St. Stephen, which he founded. It is 65 miles W. by S. of Rouen, and 125 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 27. W. lat. 49. 11. N.

CAERFILLY, a town of Glamorgan-shire, in South-Wales, with a market on Thursdays, and five fairs, on March 25, Thursday after Trinity, July 29, August 14, and Thursday before Christmas, all for cattle and stockings. It is seated between the rivers Taff and Rumney, in a moorish ground, and among the hills. It is thought the walls now in ruins were built by the Romans; there being often Roman coins dug up here. It is 5 miles N. of Landaff, and 122 W. of London. Lon. 3. 12. W. lat. 51. 35. N.

CAERLEON, a town of Monmouthshire, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on May 20, July 20, and September 21, for cattle. It is a place of great antiquity, and was a Roman town, as is evident from the many Roman antiquities found here. It is commodiously seated on the river Usk, over which there is a large wooden bridge. The houses are generally built of stone; and there are the ruins of a castle still to be seen. It is 19 miles S. W. of Monmouth, and 141 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

CAERWIS, a town of Flintshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Tuesdays, and six fairs, on March 16, the last Tuesday in April, Trinity-Thursday, the first Tuesday after July 7, September 9, and November 10, all for cattle. It is seated on an

ascend; and, though it is but a small place, the market is very good for corn and provisions. It is five miles E. of St. Asaph, five W. of Flint, and 192 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 4. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

CAFFA, or KAFFA, an ancient and considerable town, capital of Crim-Tartary, with an excellent harbour. It was taken by the Genoese in 1266, who made it the seat of trade in the East, by which it was rendered one of the most flourishing towns in Asia; but since it was taken by the Turks in 1474, it is much decayed; and their only trade now is in slaves, which are brought from the neighbouring countries, and sold to the Turks. It contains about 5 or 6000 houses; but they have no handsome buildings, except the remainder of those built by the Genoese. It is inhabited by Jews, Mingrelians, Armenians, Greeks, Roman Catholics, and Turks, who have all liberty of conscience; and the Turks have always a strong garrison here. It is seated on the Black Sea, 150 miles N. by E. of Constantinople. Lon. 37. 5. E. lat. 44. 58. N.

CAFFRARIA, a large country of Africa, bounded on the N. by Negroeland and Abyssinia, on the W. by a part of Guinea, Congo and the sea, on the S. by the Cape of Good-Hope, and on the E. by the sea. It is divided into several territories and kingdoms, of which we know little more than the names, except the Hottentots, where the Dutch are masters, who have a town and castle near the Cape of Good-Hope.

* **CAGEAN**, a province of Asia, in the northern part of the Isle of Louzen, seated on a river of the same name. It is so fertile, and full of bees, that the poor burn nothing but wax-candles.

CAGLI, an ancient episcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, seated at the foot of the Appennine Mountains, 20 miles S. of Urbino. Lon. 14. 12. E. lat. 43. 30. N.

CAGLIARI, an ancient, large, and rich town of Italy, capital of the Island of Sardinia, with an archbishop's see, an university, a castle, and a good harbour. It is the seat of the viceroy, and was taken, with the whole island, by the English in 1708, who transferred it to the Emperor Charles VI. but it was retaken by the Spaniards in 1717, and, about two years afterwards, ceded to the Duke of Savoy, in lieu of Sicily, and hence he has the title of King of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 14. E. lat. 39. 12. N.

CAHORS, a considerable town of France,

in Querci in Guienne, with a bishop's see, and an university. It is seated on a peninsula made by the river Lot, and built partly on a craggy rock; there is a large stone-bridge over the river, besides two other bridges, and several mills. The principal street is very narrow, and terminates in the market-place, in which is the town-house. The cathedral is a Gothic structure, and has a large square steeple. The fortifications are regular, and the town is surrounded with thick walls. It is 50 miles N. W. of Albi, and 287 S. of Paris. Lon. 1. 6. E. lat. 44. 26. N.

CAJANABURG, the capital town of the province of Cajania, or East-Bothnia, in Sweden, seated on the N. E. part of the lake Cajania, 300 miles N. E. of Abo. Lon. 27. 5. E. lat. 63. 50. N.

CAJAZZO, or CAJIZZO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 8 miles N. E. of Capua, and 22 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 12. E. lat. 41. 10. N.

* **CAICOS**, islands of America, to the N. of St. Domingo, which take their name from the principal. Lon. from 112. 10. to 113. 16. W. lat. 21. 40. N.

CAIFONG, a large, rich, and populous town of Asia, in China, seated in the middle of a large and well cultivated plain. It stands in a bottom; and when besieged by the rebels in 1642, they ordered the dykes of the river Hohang-ho to be cut, which drowned the city, and destroyed 300,000 of the inhabitants. Lon. 113. 27. E. lat. 35. 0. N.

CAIMAN ISLANDS, in the W. Indies, lying between 81 and 86 degrees of W. longitude, and in lat. 21. 0. N. They are frequented by the inhabitants of Jamaica, who come hither to catch tortoises, which they carry home alive. They lie to the S. of Cuba, and to the N. W. of Jamaica.

CAIRO, a large city of Africa, and capital of Egypt, built in 795. It consists of three towns, or cities, about a mile apart; Old Cairo, Cairo properly so called, and the port termed Bulac. The ancient town, which seems to have succeeded Babylon, and was built near it, had the name of Mefra. Old Cairo is reduced to a very small place, being not above two miles in circumference; tho' the harbour for boats that come from Upper Egypt. Some of the Beys have country houses here, to which they retire when the country is overflowed by the Nile. New Cairo is seated about a mile from the river, and extends near it about two miles from the mountains, being about seven miles in circumference. It has

has three or four grand gates, of excellent workmanship; but the streets are very narrow, and look like so many lanes. The finest houses are built round a court, in which they make the best appearance; but there are few or no windows next the street, which render them very disagreeable to strangers. There are a great number of mosques, some of which are very magnificent; but the most remarkable of all is that of Saltan-Haffan, built at the foot of the castle-hill. The castle itself stands upon a rock, and is walled round. To the west of the castle are the remains of some very grand apartments, covered with domes, and adorned with Mosaic pictures of trees and houses: they are now used for weaving and embroidering. Still higher is Joseph's Hall, whence there is a most 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 very large beautiful pillars of red granite. There are several public bagnios, which are very handsome within, and are used as places of refreshment and diversion, especially for the women, who go there twice a-week; but the wives of great men are deprived of this pleasure, by having baths at home. This city is exceeding populous; several families living in one house, and a number of people in each room; for this reason, 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 other parts of Turkey; and there are particular streets, where the courtezans sit at the doors, richly dressed, to invite in customers. Here are likewise many khans, or caravansaries, three storeys high, for lodging strangers. The Kalith is a canal which conveys the waters of the Nile into the city; it is 15 or 20 feet broad, and houses built 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 shew the time when this, and all other canals in the kingdom are to be opened, which is done with great solemnity; and the most lascivious dances are the least marks of their joy. The mouth of Joseph's Well, is 60 feet in circumference, and in depth 276, being cut in a rock: and there are oxen in proper places employed in drawing up the water. This city was formerly a place of much greater trade than at present, since a passage was found to the East-Indies, by the Cape of Good-Hope. The principal merchandizes for exportation are flax, thread, cotton,

leather, callicoes, yellow wax, sal-amoniac, and saffron. Besides these, there are prodigious quantities of coffee from Mocha, drugs, spices, callicoes, and other merchandizes, from the East-Indies. Joseph's Granary is in Old Cairo, and is surrounded by a square wall. Here they laid up the corn that is paid as a tax to the Grand Seigneur. Notwithstanding its name, it was certainly built in the time of the Saracens. The Europeans still have their consuls and factors here, for the protection and management of the Turkey trade on that side. It is seated near the eastern banks of the Nile, about 100 miles S. of its mouth. Lon. 32. 12. E. lat. 30. 2. N.

CAIROAN, or KAIROAN, a town of Tunis, in Africa, seated on the river Magrida, 80 miles S. of Tunis. It has been long the seat of the Arabian princes. Lon. 9. 12. E. lat. 35. 40. N.

CAKET, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in the province of Gurgistan, near Mount Caucasus. Its trade consists chiefly in silks. Lon. 46. 15. E. lat. 43. 32. N.

* CALA ST. a little town and barony of France, in Maine, with a Benedictine abbey.

CALABRIA, a country of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, divided into Calabria Ultra, and Calabria Citra, commonly called Ulterior and Citerior, or Father and Hisber Calabria. Calabria Citra is one of the 12 provinces of the kingdom of Naples, and bounded on the S. by Calabria Ultra, on the N. by Basilicata, and on the W. and E. by the sea; Cosenza is the capital. Calabria Ultra is washed by the Mediterranean Sea on the E. S. and W. and bounded by Calabria Citra on the N. Reggio is the capital town.

CALAHORRA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated in a fertile soil, on the side of a hill, which extends to the banks of the river Ebro, 70 miles E. of Burgos, and 62 N. W. of Saragossa. Lon. 2. 7. W. lat. 42. 12. N.

CALAIS, a strong town of France, in Lower Picardy, with a citadel, and a fortified harbour. It is built in the form of a triangle, one side of which is towards the sea. The citadel is as large as the town, and has but one entrance. It is a trading place, with handsome streets, and several churches and monasteries; the number of inhabitants is reckoned to be 4000. It was taken by King Edward III. in 1347; and was lost in Q. Mary's time in 1557. It was bombarded by the English in 1696, without doing much damage. The fortifications are good; but its greatest strength

is its situation among the marshes, which may be overflowed at the approach of an enemy. The harbour is not so good as formerly, nor will it admit vessels of any great burden. In times of peace there are packet-boats, going backward and forward twice a-week, from Dover to Calais, which is 21 miles distant. It is 25 miles W. of Dunkirk, and 152 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 6. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

CALAMATA, a considerable town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, and province of Belvedera. It was taken by the Venetians in 1685; but the Turks retook it afterwards, with all the Morea. It stands on the river Spinarza, 8 miles from the sea. Lon. 22. 15. E. lat. 37. 8. N.

* **CALAMIANES**, an island of Asia, in the East-Indies, between Borneo and the Philippines.

* **CALAMO**, or **CALAMINE**, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Asia. It has a town of the same name, and is subject to the Turks.

* **CALATA BELLOTA**, a town of Sicily, seated on a river of the same name, at the foot of a mountain in the valley of Mazara.

* **CALATA FIMI**, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara.

* **CALATA GIRONA**, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, seated on a craggy mountain, near the river Drillo.

CALATAJUD, a large and handsome town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon; seated at the confluence of the rivers Xalon and Xiloca, at the end of a very fertile valley, with a good castle on a rock, 37 miles S. W. of Saragossa. Lon. 2. 9. W. lat. 41. 22. N.

* **CALATA NICETTA**, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, seated on a mountain near the river Salfo.

* **CALATA XIBETO**, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, seated between the mountains, near the source of the river Ditano.

CATATRAVA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, the chief place of the military order of the Knights of Calatrava, instituted by Sancho II. King of Castile, in 1158. It is seated in a plain abounding with corn, wine, sheep, and game, near the river Guadiana, 19 miles N. E. of Ciudad-Real, and 80 S. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 20. W. lat. 39. 8. N.

* **CALBARY**, a territory, river, and village of Africa, in the kingdom of Benin. The Dutch carry on a considerable trade here.

* **CALBEN**, a town of Germany, in the Old Marche of Brandenburg, between Do-

mitz and Magdeburg, 32 miles from each, with a pretty good castle.

CALCADA, or **St. DOMINGO CALCALDA**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 48 miles E. of Burgos. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 42. 36. N.

CALCAR, a very strong town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and dutchy of Cleves. It belongs to the King of Prussia, and is seated near the Rhine, 8 miles S. E. of Cleves. Lon. 5. 41. E. lat. 51. 45. N.

CALCEDON, a town of Bithynia, in Lesser Asia, and capital of that country. It is now remarkable for Scutari, a seraglio of the Grand Seignior.

CALCINATO, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mantua, remarkable for a victory gained over the Imperialists by the French in 1706. It is five miles S. E. of Bergamo, and 25 N. E. of Milan. Lon. 9. 55. E. lat. 45. 25. N.

CALCUTTA. See **WILLIAM'S FORT**.

CALEDONIA, a settlement made by the Scots on the W. side of the gulph or river Darien in 1698, but were starved out at the request of the E. India company; for the English government prohibited the colonies sending them any provisions, which obliged them to leave it in the year 1700.

CALEMBERG, a castle of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Brunswick, seated on the river Leine, 15 miles S. of Hanover, and subject to the Duke of Brunswick-Lunenburg, Elector of Hanover, and King of England. It is the capital of the principality of Calenberg. Lon. 9. 43. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

* **CALEMBERG**, a principality of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and one of the three parts of the dutchy of Brunswick, belonging to the Elector of Hanover.

* **CALETURE**, a fort on the island of Ceylon, at the mouth of a river of the same name. The Dutch became masters of it in 1655; but were obliged to leave it. Lon. 80. 51. E. lat. 6. 38. N.

* **CALI**, a town of S. America, in Popayan, and in a valley of the same name, seated on the river Cauca. The governor of the province generally resides there. Lon. 78. 5. W. lat. 3. 15. N.

CALICOULAN, or **QUILON**, a town on the coast of Malabar, in the E. Indies, and in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, where the Dutch have a factory. It is 150 miles S. of Calicut. Lon. 75. 21. E. lat. 9. 5. N.

CALICUT, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, seated on the Malabar coast, 302 miles S. of Goa, and 320 S. W. of Fort St.

George, subject to its own prince. The English have a factory here; whence they export pepper and other Indian merchandizes. This was the first place the Portuguese discovered, when they came to the E. Indies by the Cape of Good Hope in 1498. It is seated on the sea-side, and contain about 7000 houses. Lon. 76. 4. E. lat. 11. 21. N.

* CALICUT, a kingdom of Asia, in the E. Indies, on the coast of Malabar, 62 miles in length, and about as much in breadth. It is full of woods, rivers, and marshes, and produces pepper, ginger, aloes, and rice, and the trees are always green. There is a particular sort of a tree, which produces a kind of dates, from which they obtain sugar and oil. The king is very powerful, and assumes the title of Samerin, or Emperor. Contrary to the custom of most other countries, the women have several husbands, and the sister's children always inherit. The inhabitants go almost naked; and write upon palm-tree leaves. Their religion is not very well known; but it is said they believe in One God, who commits the government of the world to inferior beings, to whom they offer sacrifices. They have temples; but neither large nor beautiful, and the images are black and deformed. Captain Hamilton affirms, that every woman may have 12 husbands, of her own cast, or tribe; and, when she proves with child, she names the father, who is to take care of its education. Calicut is the principal town.

CALIFORNIA, a peninsula of N. America, lying on the S. Sea, formerly supposed to have been an island. It was visited by Sir Francis Drake in 1578, who called it New Albion, and took possession of it in the name of Queen Elizabeth. In summer the heats are very violent along the coasts, for it seldom rains during that season; but up the country the air is more temperate. In winter the rains are excessive; and, when they are over, there is a great dew every morning. It is very healthy; for strangers, who have been there for five years together, never had any sickness. It abounds with wide extended plains, pleasant valleys, and excellent pastures, full of fine springs; the rivers and rivulets are beset with willows, reeds, and wild vines. In short, California is very fruitful, and has several trees and fruits peculiar to the country. They have fourteen sorts of grain, which the inhabitants feed upon; and they make bread of the roots of trees and plants. Some of the trees, it is said by the Jesuits, bear fruit thrice a-year. They have two

kinds of four-footed animals peculiar to the country. One of which is about the size of a calf of two years old, with a head like a stag, and horns like a ram; their hair is long, and the hoofs like oxen. The other are a kind of sheep, some white and others black; but they differ from the European in several respects. The other animals are like those of Mexico. The inland country, especially northward, is very populous; but they have no houses, for they live in a sort of arbours, made of the boughs of trees, in summer; and in winter they creep into caves dug in the earth. The men go quite naked; except a piece of fine linen about their heads; and they have ornaments made of shells, mixed with little round berries, about their neck and arms. Their weapons are bows, arrows, and javelins, which they always carry in their hands; for they are often at war with each other. The women wear a sort of apron made of plaited reeds, and cover their shoulders with the skins of beasts, with a sort of net-work on their heads. They have also necklaces and bracelets like the men; they make these ornaments of a kind of grass; as also bags for different uses, and fishing-nets: with this grass they also make cups, plates, dishes, and sometimes umbrellas for women. They have no form of government, and very little religion. They are of a red copper colour, with coarse black hair, and no beards like the rest of the native Americans. The Jesuits pretend they have made many converts here; but this may be doubted, if they are like the Americans in other places. If this country can be said to belong to any, it must be to the Spaniards; because no other people have ever made any stay here.

* CALLAA, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tremesen. It is seated on the side of a hill between two mountains.

CALLAO, a sea-port town of S. America, in Peru. The harbour is large, and accounted the best in the South-Sea; for which reason it has a good trade. The governor is sent from Spain, and is changed every five years. It is five miles from the city of Lima; but was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake in the year 1746. Lon. 76. 15. W. lat. 12. 29. S.

* CALLA-SUSUNG, a town of Asia, in the Island of Bouton, in the E. Indies. It is a large town, seated within three miles of the anchoring place, and about a mile from the sea, on the top of a small hill, encompassed with cocoa-nut-trees. There is a strong stone-wall round the town, and the

the houses are built upon 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. 5. S.

CALLEGO, a river of Spain, in Arragon, that rises in Mount Gavas, near the county of Bigorre.

CALLEN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, and province of Leinster, 10 miles S. W. of Kilkenny. Lon. 7. 20. W. lat. 53. 25. N.

* **CALLINGTON**, or **KALLINGTON**, a village in Cornwall, 15 miles N. by W. of Falmouth, with three fairs, on May 4, September 19, and November 12, all for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and hops.

CALLOO, a fortress of the Netherlands, in the territory of Waes, on the river Scheld, subject to the house of Austria. The Dutch were defeated here by the Spaniards in 1638. It is five miles W. of Antwerp. Lon. 4. 10. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

CALMAR, a strong sea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, divided into two towns, the Old and the New; but of the former there remains only the church and a few houses. The New town is built a little way from the other, and has large handsome streets. It lies 150 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 16. 15. E. lat. 56. 48. N.

CALMUCKS, a people of Asia, in Great Tartary, between the rivers Mongul and Wolga. They are of the middle size, robust and well set, with broad heads, flat faces, and olive-coloured complexions. Their eyes are black and sparkling, far asunder, and narrow; the bridge of their noses is so flat, that there is nothing to be seen but a bit at the end, and two nostrils; their ears are very large, their beards thin, and their hair black, and as strong as horse-hair; and the women have the same features, but not so large, and are well-shaped. Their shirts are of a sort of callicoe, and their other garments of sheep-skins. They never cultivate the ground, living upon their cattle and sheep; but they neither touch hogs nor poultry. They are of the Pagan religion; divided into several hords; live in tents, wander from place to place in search of food. They traffick for what they want with the Russians.

CALNE, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on May 6, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and cheese; and on August 2, for toys. It is seated on a river of the same name; it has a handsome church, and sends two

members to parliament; is 25 miles E. of Britol, and 38 W. of London. Lon. 1. 59. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

CALPE, a mountain, at the foot of which Gibraltar is seated, in the province of Andalusia in Spain. It is supposed to be one of the pillars of Hercules, and so high, that it covers Gibraltar on the E. side, so that the Spaniards in vain attempted to take Gibraltar in 1727.

CALVARY, a mountain of Palestine, where JESUS CHRIST was crucified.

CALVI, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and the Terra-di-Lavoro, 8 miles N. of Capua. Lon. 14. 50. E. lat. 41. 13. N.

CALVI, a town in the Island of Corsica, seated on a craggy mountain and gulph of the same name, with a strong fortress, and a good harbour. It is 32 miles W. of Bastia, and 40 N. of Ajazzo. Lon. 9. 7. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

* **CALZADA**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the river Laglera, 40 miles W. of Calahorrah. Lon. 2. 47. W. lat. 42. 12. N.

CAM, a river which rises in Hertfordshire, and, running N. E. by Cambridge, continues its course northward to the Isle of Ely, where it falls into the river Ouse.

CAMA, a considerable river of Russia, in Europe, which falls into the Volga.

* **CAMARANA**, an Island of Arabia, in the Red-Sea, whose inhabitants are little and black. It is the most fertile island in all the gulph, and here they fish for white coral, and pearl oysters.

* **CAMARET**, a sea-port town of France, in Lower Bretagne. The English made a descent here in 1694, by which they lost a considerable number of men.

CAMARGUE, a fertile island of France, in Provence, at the mouth of the river Rhone. It is properly an assemblage of several islands, separated from each other by narrow channels.

* **CAMARINES**, a county of Asia, in the Island of Luzon, one of the Philippines. Here is a mountain, with several springs of hot water, one of which petrifies every thing that falls into it.

CAMEAIA, or **CAMPAY**, a town of Asia, in India, and in the peninsula on this side the Ganges; capital of a province of the same name: but more commonly called Guzarat. It is seated at the bottom of a gulph of the same name on a small river; is a large place with high walls, and has a pretty good trade. The product and manufactures are inferior to few towns in India; for it abounds in corn, cattle, and silk; and

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 40 l. It is subject to the Great Mogul. Lon. 72. 15. E. lat. 22. 30. N.

CAMBODIA, a kingdom of Asia, in the E. Indies, bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Laos, on the E. by Cochin, China, and Chiapa, and on the S. and W. by the gulph and kingdom of Siam; divided by a large river called Mecon. The capital town is of the same name, seated on the western shore of the said river, about 150 miles N. of its mouth. This country is annually overflowed in the rainy season, between June and October; and its productions and fruits are much the same with those usually found between the Tropicks. Lon. 104. 15. E. lat. 12. 40. N.

CAMBRAY, a handsome, large, and very strong town of the Netherlands, capital of Cambresis, with an archbishop's see, a citadel, and a fort. It is well built, and stands in a fruitful country, and is considerable for its linen manufactory; and especially cambricks, which took their name from this city. It is looked upon as one of the strongest towns in the Netherlands; and the country about it may be overflowed upon occasion. It was taken by the French from the Spaniards in 1677, and has continued in their hands ever since. It is seated on the river Scheld, which divides it in two, and is 22 miles S. E. of Arras, 15 S. E. of Douay, and 102 N. of Paris. Lon. 3. 20. E. lat. 50. 11. N.

CAMBRESIS, a province of France, in the Netherlands, about 25 miles in length. It is bounded on the N. and E. by Hainhalt, on the S. by Picardy, and on the W. by Artois. It is a very fertile and populous country; and the inhabitants are industrious, active, and ingenious. The trade consists principally in corn, sheep, very fine wool, and fine lincn-cloth. Cambray is the capital town.

CAMBRIDGE, the county-town of Cambridgeshire, with the title of a dutchy, and an university, which is one of the most ancient and flourishing in Europe, and it is thought to have been founded during the Saxon heptarchy. The town consists of 14 parishes, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, a bailiff, and a town-clerk, 12 aldermen, and 24 common-council; and the mayor, when he enters upon his office, takes an oath to maintain the privileges, liberties, and customs of the university, to which he is subservient. Its situation is low, and consequently the air is not so good as that of Oxford. It has a market

on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and a very large fair, called Sturbich, is held, about a mile from the town, on September 18, which lasts 14 days, and is famous for hops, leather, wool, cheese, and many other commodities: another fair is held on Midsummer-day, for horses, earthen ware, and wood, which holds seven days. The town sends two members to parliament, and there are also two sent by the university. It consists of 16 colleges and halls, and about 1500 students. It has about 2500 middling houses, and the inhabitants are computed at 6000. The streets are generally narrow, tho' pretty well paved, yet lying low, makes them very dirty. In the midit of the market-place is a very good conduit continually running, and a navigable river runs through the town from Lynn; but is a dull place for trade. It is 80 miles E. N. E. of Oxford, 55 E. by N. of Buckingham, 28 on the same point from Bedford, 50 E. of Northampton, 81 E. S. E. of Coventry, 17 S. of Ely, and 52 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 7. E. lat. 52. 15. N.

CAMBRIDGE NEW, a town of New-England, in N. America, three miles W. of Boston, and has an university, consisting of three colleges. Lon. 70. 7. W. lat. 42. 0. N.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, an inland county of England, 47 miles in length, and 18 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by Suffolk and Norfolk, on the S. by Essex and Hertfordshire, on the W. by Bedford and Huntingdon shires, and on the N. by Lincoln and part of Huntingdon shires. It contains 8 market-towns, 163 parishes, 17,000 houses, and about 140,000 inhabitants; and it sends six members to parliament. The principal river is the Ouse, which runs through the county from W. to E. The air and soil of the S. part is very good; but the N. fenny and aguish; and where there are large wares and meers full of fish. The capital town is Cambridge: besides which there is Ely, a bishop's see.

* **CAMERON**, a village in Cornwall, five miles W. of Redruth, with three fairs, on February 29, June 29, and November 11, all for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

CAMELFORD, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, on Friday after March 10, May 26, July 17, and September 17, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated on the river Camel, and sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and recorder. It has one church, situated

situated half a mile out of the town, and about 100 houses badly built, but the streets are broad and well paved. Here is a large market for yarn; a great quantity of which is spun in this place and its neighbourhood. It is 24 miles W. of Launceston, and 250 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5. 4. W. lat. 50. 40. N.

CAMERET BAY is in the province of Brittany, in France, and forms the harbour of Brest, which is a station for the French men of war.

CAMERINO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, with a bishop's see. It is ancient, strong, and pretty well peopled, seated on a mountain, near the Appennines and the river Chiento. It is 25 miles N. E. of Spoleto, and 40 S. W. of Ancona. Lon. 13. 7. E. lat. 43. 5. N.

CAMERON CAPE, a promontory on the N. part of the province of Honduras in N. America.

CAMINHA, a sea-port town of Portugal, in the province of Entra Duera e Minho, with the title of a dutchy. It is seated at the mouth of the river Minho, 10 miles N. of Viana. Lon. 9. 15. W. lat. 41. 44. N.

CAMMIN, a sea-port town of Germany, in Farther Pomerania, seated on the eastern mouth of the river Oder, opposite to the Isle of Wollin, 30 miles N. of Stetin. Lon. 15. 12. E. lat. 54. 4. N.

CAMPAGNA, or **CAMPANIA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Principato, with a bishop's see. It is 17 miles E. of Salerno, 15 S. W. of Conza, and 35 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 30. E. lat. 40. 45. N.

CAMPAGNA DI ROMA, anciently **LATIUM**, a province of Italy, bounded on the W. by the river Tiber and the sea, on the S. W. by the sea, on the S. by Terra di Lavoro, on the E. by Abruzzo, and on the N. by Sabina. Though the soil is good, it produces little or nothing, on account of the heavy duties upon corn; and though the waters are good, the air is unwholesome. It is subject to the Pope, and is about 60 miles in length on the Mediterranean Sea.

CAMPBELLTON, a parliament town of Scotland, with a harbour. It is seated on the eastern coast of Cantire, in the shire of Argyle, 10 miles W. of the Isle of Arran. Lon. 5. 12. W. lat. 53. 35. N.

CAMPDEN, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesdays, and four fairs, on Ash-Wednesday, April 23, July 25, and November 3, for horses, cows, sheep, linen-cloth, and stockings. It is a

large but poor town, and contains about 200 houses. It gives title to a viscount, and sends two members to parliament. It is 22 miles S. E. of Worcester, 22 N. E. of Gloucester, and 87 N. W. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 52. 0. N.

CAMPEACHY, a town of S. America, in New-Spain, in the peninsula of Yucatan, on the western coast of the Bay of Campeachy, defended by good walls and strong forts. It is not so rich nor trading a town as formerly, and is noted for logwood, though it does not grow very near it. It was taken by the English in 1659, by the Buccaneers in 1678, and by the freebooters of St. Domingo in 1685, who burnt it, and blew up the citadel. Lon. 93. 7. W. lat. 19. 20. N.

CAMPEN, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Overysel, with a citadel, and a harbour almost choaked up with sand. It was taken by the Dutch in 1578, and by the French in 1672; but they abandoned it the following year. It is seated near the mouth of the river Yssel and Zuider Zee, 20 miles N. W. of Deventer, and 44 N. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 35. E. lat. 52. 38. N.

* **CAMPINE**, a territory of the Netherlands, partly in the United Provinces, and partly in the bishopric of Liege.

* **CAMPION**, a town of Asia, in Tartary, often mentioned by travellers who have gone from Persia to China; but our latest and best maps take no notice of it; however, some place it 55 miles from the Chinese-Wall. Lon. 104. 53. W. lat. 40. 25. N.

* **CAMPLI**, or **CAMPOLI**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Abruzzo, 28 miles N. by E. of Aquila. Lon. 13. 55. E. lat. 42. 38. N.

* **CAMPO BASSO**, a town of Italy, in the Capitanata, which is rich and populous, and where there is held a famous fair.

CAMPO MAJOR, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, 10 miles N. of Elvas, 27 N. W. of Badajoz, and 100 E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 24. W. lat. 38. 50. N.

* **CAMPO SANTO**, a place of Italy, in the dutchy of Modena, lying on the left bank of the river Panaro, and remarkable for a battle fought there in 1743 between the Spaniards and Austrians.

CAMPREDON, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the foot of the Pyrenean Mountains. The fortifications were demolished by the French in 1691. It is seated on the river Ter, 50 miles N. of Barcelona. Lon. 1. 56. W. lat. 42. 20. N.

* **CAMRAS**, a village in Pembrokeſhire, three miles N. W. of Hereford-Weſt, with two fairs, on February 13, and November 12, for cattle, horſes, and ſheep.

* **CAMUL**, a town of Aſia, ſtanding on the eaſtern extremity of the kingdom of Cialis, on the frontiers of Tangut, in Tartary. Lon. 98. 5. E. lat. 37. 15. N.

CANADA, a large country of N. America, bounded on the W. by the Ocean, on the S. by the Miſſiſſipi, on the E. by the Engliſh colonies of New York, Penſylvania, &c. and on the N. by the river St. Lawrence and the territory of the Hudſon's-Bay company. It was diſcovered by John and Sebaſtian 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 of trees is very fertile, and the wheat ſowed in May is reaped the latter end of Auguſt. Pulſe in general, and eſpecially peafe, thrive very well, and are very good. The woods are full of wild vines, game, and animals peculiar to N. America; but the beaver is the moſt uſeful and curious of them all. The rivers and lakes are full of fiſh, and there are a great number of trees unknown in Europe. Canada turpentine is greatly eſteemed for its baſmamic qualities, and for the diſorders of the breaſt and ſtomach. The original natives of this country ſpeak four different languages, and may be divided into as many different tribes, viz. the Siouſe, the Algongiere, the Hautonne, and that of the Eſkimaux. Moſt of them live a wandering life, and maintain themſelves by hunting. Their complexion is of a red copper colour, like the reſt of the Americans, with coarſe hair, and no beards, except the Eſkimaux, who are a hairy, cruel, ſavage nation. They are very fond of brandy, and, when they are drunk, they become almoſt mad. They all ſeem to worſhip the ſun, and acknowledge tutelary gods as well as the Firſt Being. Their wars are bloody, and at preſent they make uſe of fire-arms. The French inhabitants are about 30,000, who have a governor, an intendant, and a biſhop. Quebec is the capital town; which was taken by the Engliſh on the 18th of September in the year 1759; at the ſiege of which the brave General Wolfe loſt his life, but not before he perceived that the Engliſh forces were victorious. The whole country was afterwards reduced and ceded to the Engliſh by the peace of 1763.

CANAL ROYAL, or, The Canal of Languedoc, ſo called, becauſe it paſſes through the S. part of Languedoc, and maintains a

communication between the Mediterranean and the Ocean. It is 170 miles long, 30 feet wide, and is a wonderful work; but that which is moſt ſurpriſing is the place called Malpas, where a very hard rock is pierced through, to make a paſſage for the water. This canal was begun in 1666, and finiſhed in 1681.

* **CANANOR**, a large maritime town of Aſia, on the coaſt of Malabar, in a kingdom of the ſame name, with a very large and ſafe harbour. It formerly belonged to the Portugueſe, and had a ſtrong fort to guard it; but in 1683, the Dutch, together with the natives, drove them away; and, after they became maſters of the town, enlarged the fortifications. They have but a very ſmall trade; but there is a town at the bottom of the bay independent of the Dutch, whoſe prince can bring 20,000 men into the field. The Dutch fort is large, and the governor's lodgings are at a good diſtance from the gate; ſo that when there was a ſkirmiſh between the factory and the natives, he knew nothing of it till it was over. Lon. 78. 10. E. lat. 12. 0. N.

CANANOR, a ſmall kingdom of Aſia, on the coaſt of Malabar, whoſe king can raiſe a conſiderable army. The natives are generally Mahometans, and the country produces pepper, cardamoms, ginger, mirobolans, and tamarinds, in which they drive a conſiderable trade.

* **CANARA**, a kingdom of Aſia, on the coaſt of Malabar. The inhabitants are Gentoes, or Pagans; and there is a pagod, or temple, called Ramtrut, which is viſited every year by a great number of pilgrims. Sometimes they carry the image in proceſſion, which is more like a monkey than a man; and it is put in a vehicle like a tower, 15 feet high, at which time the ſtreets are prodigiouſly crowded with people, who come to behold the ceremony. Here the cuſtom of burning the wives with their huſbands had its beginning, and is practiſed to this day. This country is generally governed by a woman, who keeps her court at a town called Baydor, two days journey from the ſea. She may marry whom ſhe pleaſes, and is not obliged to burn with her huſband, like her female ſubjects. They are ſuch obſervers of their laws, that a robbery or murder is ſcarce ever heard of among them. None but the principal men are ſuffered to ride upon horſes, mules, or elephants; and therefore the common people make uſe of oxen, or buffaloes. The Canarins have forts built of earth along the coaſt, which are gariſoned with 2 or 300 ſoldiers, to guard againſt the robberies of their

their neighbours. The lower grounds yield every year two crops of corn or rice; and the higher produce pepper, betel nuts, sandal wood, iron, and steel. The Portuguese clergy here live shameless lives, and make no scruple of procuring women for strangers.

CANARY-ISLANDS, were anciently called the Fortunate Islands, and are seven in number, lying in the Atlantic Ocean, near the continent of Africa. Their names are, Palma, Ferro, Gomera, Teneriff, the Grand Canary, Fuerteventura, and Lancerota; to which may be added several smaller isles, as Graciosa, Roccas, Allegranza, St. Clare, Infierno, and Lobos. They belong to the Spaniards, and produce barley, sugar canes, and excellent wine; and it is from thence that the Canary birds originally came. Lon. from 12. to 21. W. lat. from 27. 30. to 29. 30 N.

CANARY, Grand or Proper, is that which gives name to the other Canary Islands, and is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, near the coast of Africa, being about 120 miles in circumference. It abounds in corn, wine, fruit, cattle, and game, besides oxen, camels, goats, sheep, capons, hens, ducks, pigeons, and large partridges; but it is in want of wood. The capital town is of the same name. Lon. 15. 50. W. lat. 28. 4. N.

* CANARY, or CIDADAD DE PALMAS, the capital town of the Grand Canary, with a bishop's see, a tribunal of the Inquisition, and the Supreme Council of the Seven Islands. The castle is seated on a hill, but is very mean and despicable. Most of the houses are well-built, two stories high, and flat-roofed, and the cathedral is very handsome. The inhabitants are gay and rich; and, as the soil is sandy, the streets are always very clean. The air is very temperate, and free from the extremes of heat and cold. They have two wheat harvests, in February and May, and the corn makes bread as white as snow. They have also 12 sugar-houses, in which a great quantity of sugar is made. The wine called Palm-Sack has its name from hence, as well as common sack, often termed Canary. It is computed that 10,000 hogsheds are sent annually from hence to England in time of peace. The original inhabitants had no resemblance, either in languages, manners, or customs; to their neighbours on the continents of Europe or Africa, and their complexion was of an olive colour. The French have a consul at this place, Lon. 15. 50. W. lat. 28. 4. N.

CANCALLE, a town of France, in Upper Brittany, by the sea-side, where there is a road. It was here the English landed in 1758, in their way to St. Maloes, where they burnt a great number of ships in the harbour, and then retired without loss. This town was in their power; but they acted like generous enemies, and did no hurt to this nor any other town on the coast. It is 8 miles E. of St. Maloes, and 200 W. of Paris. Lon. o. 13. W. lat. 48. 41. N.

CANDAHAR, a very rich, trading town of Asia, and capital of a province of the same name, in India, with two citadels. This is almost the only passage from Persia to India by land, and now belongs to Persia. It is extremely strong by situation, and is surrounded on all sides by fens and rocks. Lon. 67. 5. E. lat. 33. o. N.

* CANDAHAR, a province of Asia, bounded on the N. by Balk, on the E. by the province of Cabul, on the S. by that of Bukor and Sageshan, and on the W. by other provinces of Persia.

CANDIA, an island in the Mediterranean, formerly called Crete, and lies to the S. of the Archipelago. The capital town is of the same name, which, though populous formerly, is now little better than a desart, there being nothing but rubbish, except at the Bazar or market-place; likewise the harbour of Candia is now fit for nothing but boats: however, the walls of the town are yet standing, which are pretty strong; and it is the see of a Greek archbishop. Here are some Greeks, a few Jews, and some Armenians, besides three or four French families, with a vice consul. It was taken by the Turks in 1669, after above a three years siege. It was attempted to be retaken by the Venetians in 1692, but without effect. The product of this island is corn, wine, oil, wool, silk, and excellent honey. The air is good, as well as the water; and it is chiefly inhabited by Greeks, who bear a very good character. It is divided into three parts, the principal of which is Candia, where the Beglerbey resides; the second is Canea, where there is a Bashaw; and the third of that is Retimo, where there is another Bashaw. Mount Ida, so famous in history, is in the middle of this island, and is nothing but a huge, overgrown, ugly, sharp-pointed eminence, with not the least shadow of a landscape; no delightful grotto, no publick spring, nor no purling rivulet are to be seen thereon. It is about 200 miles in length, 50 in breadth, and 500 in circumference. It is 1250 miles from Marseilles, 500 from Constantinople.

stantinople, 325 from Dalmatia, in Egypt, and 250 from the Island of Cyprus. Lon. 25. 23. E. lat. 35. 20. N.

CANDISH, a considerable province of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, bounded by Chitor and Malva on the N. Orixia on the E. Decan on the S. and Guzarat on the W. It is populous and rich, and abounds in cotton, rice, and indigo. Brampore is the capital town.

* **CANDY**, a large kingdom of Asia, in the Island of Ceylon. It contains about a quarter of the island; and, as it is encompassed about with high mountains, and covered with thick forests, through which the roads and paths are narrow and difficult, the king has them guarded, to prevent his subjects from going into other countries. It is full of hills, from whence rivulets proceed which are full of fish; but as they run among the rocks, they are not fit for boats; however, the inhabitants are very dexterous in turning them to water their land, which is fruitful in rice, pulse, and hemp. The king is absolute, and his subjects are idolaters. The capital town is of the same name.

CANDY, a town of Asia, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the Island of Ceylon. It has been often burnt by the Portuguese when they were masters of these coasts. The houses are very poor, low, and badly furnished. Lon. 79. 12. E. lat. 7. 35. N.

CANEA, a strong and considerable town of the Island of Candia, where a Bashaw resides. It is inhabited by 1500 Turks, 2000 Greeks, some Jews, and a few French merchants, with their consul. The harbour is pretty good; but the fortifications are much out of repair. The environs of the town are admirable; being adorned with forests of olive-trees mixed with fields, vineyards, gardens, and brooks bordered with myrtle-trees and laurel-roses. The chief revenue of this town consists in oil olive. Lon. 24. 15. E. lat. 35. 28. N.

* **CANELLE**, or **CANE-LAND**, a large country in the Island of Ceylon, called formerly the kingdom of Cota. It contains a great number of cantons, the principal of which are occupied by the Dutch. The chief riches of this country consists in cinnamon, of which there are large forests. There are five towns on the coast, some forts, and a great number of harbours. The rest of the country is inhabited by the natives; and there are several rich mines, from whence they get rubies, sapphires, topazes, cats-eyes, and several other precious stones.

CANETO, a strong town of Italy, in the

dutchy of Mantua, seated on the river Oglio, which was taken by the Imperialists in 1701; by the French in 1702; afterwards by the Imperialists; and then by the French in 1705. It is 20 miles W. of Mantua, and 17 E. of Cremona. Lon. 10. 45. E. lat. 40. 55. N.

CANIGAU, the highest peak of the Pyrenean Mountains, said by some to be 1440 fathoms above the level of the sea.

CANINA, the N. part of the ancient Epirus, a province of Greece, which now belongs to the Turks, and lies off the entrance of the Gulph of Venice. The principal town is of the same name, and is seated on the sea-coast, 8 miles N. of Valona, at the foot of the mountains of Chimera. Lon. 19. 25. E. lat. 40. 55. N.

* **CANNARES**, a savage people of South-America, in the audience of Quito, in Peru. They are handsome and well-made, tho' of a red copper complexion; and the country abounds in several sorts of game; if it was cultivated, it would produce grapes, wheat, and barley.

* **CANNAT**, **ST.** a town of France, in Provence, and in the diocese of Marseilles.

CANNE, anciently **CANNÆ**, the ruins of an ancient city of that name in Italy, and in Bari, a province of the kingdom of Naples. They may be seen between the mouth of the river Offanto and the town Camofa. It was rendered famous by Hannibal, who here vanquished the Romans, and killed 40,000 men, among whom were a great number of Roman knights.

* **CANNES**, a town of France, in Provence, and in the viguerie of Grasse, seated on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, with a harbour and a castle. It is five miles W. of Antibes. Lon. 7. 7. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

* **CANO**, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroeland, with a town of the same name. It is bounded by Zaara on the N. by the river Niger on the S. the kingdom of Agades on the W. and that of Cassina on the E. Some of the inhabitants are herdsmen, and others till the ground and dwell in villages. It produces corn, rice, and cotton. Here are also many deserts, and mountains covered with woods, in which are wild citrons, and lemon-trees. The walls and houses of the town are made of clay, and the principal inhabitants are merchants. It is 700 miles S. of Tripoli in Barbary. Lon. 16. 18. E. lat. 21. 5. N.

CANOPIA, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, seated on the western bank of Lago Maggiore, or the Greater Lake, 17 miles N. N. W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 47. E. lat. 45. 55. N.

* **CANOURGE**, a town of France, in Gevaudan, and in the diocese of Mende, from which it is 8 miles.

CANSO, a sea-port town of Acadia, or Nova Scotia, in N. America, seated on a narrow strait, which separates Nova Scotia from Cape Breton. Near this town is a fine fishery for cod. Lon. 315; 35. E. lat. 46. 0. N.

* **CANSTAT**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the dutchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Neckar, 2 miles N. E. of Studgard. Lon. 9. 9. E. lat. 48. 51. N.

* **CANTAL**, a high mountain of France, in Auvergne, near St. Flour and Aurillac, almost always covered with snow. The summit is almost 2500 yards above the level of the sea.

* **CANTAZARO**, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Hither Calabria. It is seated near the sea, 17 miles S. E. of Nicaastro. Lon. 17. 0. E. lat. 38. 59. N.

CANTECROIX, a small territory of the Netherlands, in Brabant, and in the quarter of Antwerp, with the title of a principality; there is a town of the same name, but Lire is the capital.

CANTERBURY, the capital of the county of Kent, with an archbishop's see, founded by Augustine the monk. The cathedral is a large superb structure, and was once very famous for the shrine of Thomas Becket. Besides this it has 14 parish churches, and the remains of a great many Roman antiquities. Here is a castle much like that at Rochester, and the walls of the same thickness; there are also walls round the town, with a deep ditch, and a great rampart of earth within: it is a large, populous, trading place, and has a good silk manufactory, which was introduced by the Walloons in the reign of Q. Elizabeth. It has two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on September 29, for toys. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the river Stour, 26 miles S. E. by E. of Rochester, and 56 on the same point from London. Lon. 1. 17. E. lat. 51. 16. N.

CANTIN CAPE, a promontory of the Atlantic Ocean, on the Coast of Morocco, in Africa. Lon. 10. 2. W. lat. 33. 9. N.

CANTIRE, a peninsula of Scotland, stretching into the Irish sea, W. of the Isle of Arran.

CANTON, a large, populous, wealthy city and sea-port town of the province of Quantong in China. It is seated on the banks of one of the finest rivers in the empire, deep enough for large vessels to come

up to this place, where all the curiosities of China are brought. They have manufactures of their own, especially in silk stuffs, and the number of tradesmen is incredible. It yields a fine prospect going up the river, being almost surrounded with green fields mixed with pleasant groves and eminences one above another. It consists of three towns, divided by very high walls, and is about as large as Paris. The streets are long and strait, paved with flag-stones, and adorned with several triumphal arches. There are also Bazars, or covered market-places, full of shops. The houses are only a ground floor, built with earth, and covered with tiles; however, the shops give it a very neat look. The better sort of people are carried about in chairs; but the common sort walk bare-footed and bare-headed; and their goods are carried by porters, for they have no waggons. 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. 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. Lon. 112. 27. E. lat. 25. 20. N.

* **CANTONS**, the divisions of several countries; particularly Swisserland.

CANTZ, a town of Silesia, 6 miles W. of Breslaw. Lon. 16. 36. E. lat. 51. 6. N.

CAORLO, a small island in the Gulph of Venice, on the coast of Friuli, 20 miles S. W. of Aquileia, subject to Venice. It has a town of the same name, with a bishop's see.

CAPACIO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, 15 miles S. of Salerno. Lon. 15. 18. E. lat. 40. 40. N.

* **CAPALITA**, a large town of N. America, and in the province of Guaxaca. The country round about it is full of sheep, cattle, and excellent fruit.

* **CAPDENAC**, a town of France, in Quercy, seated on a craggy rock, and almost surrounded by the river Lot.

CAPE BRETON. See **BRETON CAPE**.

CAPE-COAST CASTLE, a fortress of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, and the chief that the English have in these parts. It is a strong place, furnished with good rooms, and makes a handsome appearance, having a turret on the top. Near it is a round tower, seated on a hill, and furnished with great guns. Just by the castle is a negro town, which is the best built of any upon the coast: however, the inhabitants here, as well as in other parts, go quite naked, except a clout or cloth to cover what de-

gency obliges them to hide. Lon. c. 10. W. lat. 4. 40. N.

CAPE OF GOOD-HOPE, the South extremity of Africa, first discovered by the Portuguese. It is now in the hands of the Dutch, who have built a good town and fort here; the capital of the settlements among the Hottentots, inhabited by Dutch and French refugees, who have made it a delightful place, with charming gardens, full of fruit trees of various kinds, as well as kitchen herbs, and very beautiful flowers. The Hottentots are reckoned the nastiest people in the known world, with little or no religion. They are not so black as the negroes, and yet appear so, because they daub themselves with grease mixed with foot. All their dress consists in a skin which they throw over their shoulders, and a clout to hide their nakedness; but the women are provided with one by nature, of a considerable length, and in this they differ from all other women in the world. The English were once in possession of this country, which they afterwards abandoned for St. Helena. This settlement has great plenty of excellent wines, corn, and fruits; also cattle, venison, poultry, and fish, which render it a delightful place. The principal inconvenience is the storms it is subject to, both in winter and summer. Lon. 16. 5. E. lat. 34. 40. S.

* **CAPE-FRANCIS**, a harbour in the island of St. Domingo, belonging to the French; and near it there is a very flourishing town.

* **CAPE-PALMAS**, a promontory on the ivory coast of Guinea, in Africa. Lon. 7. 5. W. lat. 4. 30. N.

CAPE-THREE-POINTS, a promontory on the gold coast of Guinea, in Africa. Lon. 2. 56. W. lat. 4. 50. N.

CAPE-VERDE, a considerable promontory on the W. coast of Africa, discovered by the Portuguese in 1474. On each side are two great rivers, viz. Senegal to the N. and Gambia to the S. The country near it is inhabited by negroes, who are willing to traffick with ships that touch there. They are of a most dreadful aspect, and the women are as ugly as the men. They carry the children on their backs, and suckle them over their shoulders. They are as lascivious as they are ugly, prostituting themselves in public to strangers. Lon. 18. 10. W. lat. 14. 46. N.

* **CAPELLE**, a town of France, Picardy, and in the Tierache, 8 miles from Guise. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1636; but retaken the year after. Lon. 3. 59. E. lat. 49. 58. N.

* **CAPESTAN**, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the diocese of Narbonne, near the river Aude and the royal canal. Lon. 3. 5. E. lat. 43. 35. N.

CAPITINATA, one of the Twelve Provinces of the kingdom of Naples, in Italy, bounded on the N. by the Gulph of Venice, on the E. by the Terra-di-Barri, on the S. by the Basilicata and the Farther Principato, and on the W. by the county di Molise and a small part of Hither Abruzzo. It is a level country, without trees, a sandy soil, and a hot air; the land, however, near the rivers is fertile in pastures. The capital town is Manfredonia.

CAPO-FINO, a large barren rock in the territory of the Genoese, which has a castle on its eastern peak. Near it is a small harbour of the same, 13 miles E. by S. of Genoa.

* **CAPO D'ISTRIA**, a considerable town of Italy, in Istria, on the Gulph of Trieste, with a bishop's see, and subject to the Venetians. The air is wholesome and temperate; its principal revenue consists in wine and fait. It is 8 miles S. of Trieste, and 25 N. W. of Pisino. Lon. 14. 0. E. lat. 45. 48. N.

CAPPADOCIA was anciently a part of Lesser Asia, now called Natolia. It has no modern name in general; but the Turks have four beglerbeglics, called Siwas, Trebizond, Marasch, and Cogni.

* **CAPEL CUNNON**, a village in Cardiganshire, in S. Wales, 15 miles E. by N. of Cardigan, with two fairs, on Holy Thursday, and the Thursday after Michaelmas, for cattle, horses, and sheep.

CAPRALA, an isle of Italy, in the Tuscan Sea, to the N. E. of Corsica, on which it depends. It is pretty populous, and has a strong castle for its defence. It is about 15 miles in circumference. Lon. 11. 5. E. lat. 43. 15. N.

* **CAPRAROLA**, one of the most magnificent palaces in Italy, seated on a hill, in Ronciglione, whose foot is watered by the river Tircia. It was built by cardinal Farnese, and has five fronts, in the middle of which is a round court, tho' all the rooms are square, and well-proportioned. It is 27 miles N. W. of Rome.

CAPRI, an island of the Mediterranean in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, over against Sorrento, famous for being the retreat of the Emperor Tiberius. A vast quantity of quails come here every year, which make the principal revenue of the bishop, who is hence called the Bishop of Quails. It is five miles in length,

length, and two in breadth. Capri is the capital town.

CAPRI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in an island of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a strong castle garrisoned by the inhabitants. It was once a delightful place, and embellished with variety of magnificent works, which were demolished after the death of Tiberius. Lon. 14. 48. E. lat. 40. 31. N.

CAPUA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro, with an archbishop's see. It is two miles from the ancient Capua, and was built out of its ruins. It is the place where Hannibal and his officers trifled away their time in pleasures, during which the Romans recovered from their consternation after the battle of Cannæ. It was taken by the Allied army in 1707; and is seated on the river Volturno, 15 miles N. of Naples, and 95 S. of Rome. Lon. 15. 5. E. lat. 41. 7. N.

CAPUL, one of the Philippine islands in Asia, 8 miles in compass. It is both fertile and pleasant.

CARACAS, CARACOS, OR ST. JOHN DE LEON, a considerable town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and in the province of Venezuela. It is rich, and seated in a plain abounding in cattle, and cocoa nuts, of which chocolate is made. It was plundered by the French in 1679. Lon. 67. 8. W. at. 9. 40. N.

CARAMANIA, a considerable province of Turkey in Asia, and in the S. part of Natolia. Most of the houses have turrets contrived, as to cool the rooms in summer. Satalia is the capital town.

* **CARAMANTA**, a town in S. America, capital of a province of the same name, in Terra Firma. Lon. 77. 35. W. lat. 5. 18. N.

* **CARAMANTA**, a province of S. America, lying on both sides the river Cauca; bounded on the N. by the district of Carthagera, on the E. by New Granada, on the S. and W. by Popayan, and the audience of Panama. It is a valley surrounded by high mountains, and there are rivulets from whence the natives get very good salt.

CARARA, a small town of Italy, in the duchy of Massa, between the town of Massa and Sarzana, and five miles from each. Near this place there are several quarries of marble, of divers colours, from whence it probably took its name. Lon. 10. 10. E. lat. 44. 1. N.

CARASU-MESTRO, a river of Romania, in Turkey, which takes its rise in Mount

Rhodolpho, and it falls into the Archipelago.

CARASU, a river of Natolia, which rises in Great Caramania, crosses part of Aladula, and at length falls into the Mediterranean Sea. The water of this river is so cold, that when Alexander the Great bathed in it, it threw him into a dangerous disease. The emperor Barbarossa was killed by it on his return from the Holy-Land, in the year 1100.

* **CARASUI**, a famous lake in Bulgaria, and in the country of the Dobusian-Tartars. It is said to be 55 miles in circumference, and to contain several small islands. It is formed by a branch of the river Danube, not far from the place where it falls into Black Sea.

* **CARAVACCA, OR, THE CROSS OF CARAVACCA**, a town of Spain, seated among the mountains near the river Segura in Murcia, on the confines of Andalusia and New Castile. They pretend to have a cross here, which was brought by an angel to a priest, who was going to say mass to a Moorish king. It is 50 miles N. W. of Carthagera. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 38. 5. N.

CARAVANS generally consist of a great number of merchants, with their camels and horses, on which they carry their merchandize to distant countries. They chiefly travel in this manner for their mutual defence, especially when they pass over the Deserts of Arabia and Africa: some go from Russia to China, from Persia to India, and many other places, in all which it would be dangerous to travel in small companies.

CARAVANSARAYS, are a sort of public inns built on great roads, for the accommodation of caravans; there being no inns for passengers as in Europe. Some of these are very magnificent; and there are people who attend, to accommodate travellers; there is, however, no furniture, and in some places no other provisions but what the caravans bring with them. There are many of these in the great towns of Asia and Africa, especially in the Turkish and Persian dominions. They are generally built in the form of a square, and round a quadrangle, like a college.

CARBON, anciently the Alpheus, one of the principal rivers of the Morea, in European Turkey.

CARCISSONE, an ancient and considerable town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with a bishop's see. It is divided into the Higher and Lower town by the river Aude. In the Upper there is a strong castle and the cathedral church. The Lower is almost square,

square, and very regularly built. They have manufactures of all sorts of cloth, which makes the inhabitants very rich. It is 15 miles W. of Narbonne, and 400 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 25. E. lat. 43. 11. N.

CARDIFF, a town of S. Wales, in Glamorganshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and three fairs, on June 29, September 8, and November 30, for cattle. It is seated on the river Tawe, over which there is a handsome bridge, and is a large, compact, well-built town, having a cattle, a wall, and four gates. It has a considerable trade with Bristol; for vessels of small burden may come to the bridge. At present it has but one church, the water having destroyed the other. The constable of the castle is the chief magistrate, whom they call mayor; besides him, there are two-bailiffs, a recorder, 12 aldermen, 12 common-council-men, 2 serjeants at mace, and 8 constables. It contains two parishes, and about 300 houses, formed into broad paved streets. Here the assizes and sessions for the county are held; and it sends one member to parliament. Near it are some iron-works. It is 12 miles E. by N. of Cowbridge, and 163 W. of London. Lon. 18. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

CARDIGAN, a principal town of Cardiganshire in S. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, viz. on Feb. 13, and April 5, for small horses and pedlar's ware; Sept. 8, and Nov. 19, for the same and cattle. It is pleasantly situated on the river Tivy, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge with several arches. It is the shire town where the assizes are held, and the county goal kept. The shire-hall is well-built; and it sends one member to parliament, and has the title of an earldom. It is 33 miles N. E. by E. of St. David's, and 193 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 38. W. lat. 52. 15. N.

* **CARDIGANSHIRE**, a county in South-Wales, 42 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, lying upon the coast of the Irish sea, which bounds it on the W. Radnorshire is on the E. Merionethshire on the N. and Carmarthenshire on the S. The air is milder here than in other parts of Wales: and to the W. and S. are plains fruitful in corn. It contains 3150 houses, 35380 inhabitants, 64 parishes, and 4 market-towns; and sends one member to parliament. There are several small rivers, which, rising in the mountains, fall into the sea, but the Tivy is the principal. It abounds with veins of lead and silver ore; a ton of which last will yield 70 or 80 ounces of silver. The mines have been worked several times to great

advantage; and particularly Sir Hugh Middleton cleared 2000 l. a month for several years together, which enabled him to bring the New River water to London. Some private adventurers have attempted to work them, but have failed for want of a sufficient stock.

CARDONA, a handsome strong town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a strong castle, and the title of a duchy. Near it is an inexhaustible mountain of salt of several colours, as red, white, carnation, and green; but when washed it becomes white. There are also vineyards which produce excellent wine, and very lofty pine-trees. It is seated on an eminence near the river Cardenero, 37 miles N. E. of Taragona, and 37 S. W. of Barcelona. Lon. 1. 26. E. lat. 41. 42. N.

CARDUEL, or **CARDUELIA**, a country of Asia, lying between the Black and the Caspian Seas. Tefis is the capital town.

* **CAREX**, an island of Asia, in the Persian Gulph, about 10 miles in circumference. It is 125 miles S. of Buserah.

CARELIA, the eastern province of Finland; divided into Swedish Carelia, and Muscovite Carelia. The capital of the latter is Povenza, and of the former Weiburg. The Swedes and Muscovites have often disputed about this country, but almost all now belongs to the latter.

CARELSKROON, a sea-port town of Sweden, in Blekingia, or Bleking, on the Baltick Sea, with a very good harbour, defended by two forts. It was built in 1675 and is very populous, with arsenals for the marine: is the house of the director-general of the admiralty is in this town, and here the Swedes lay up their royal navy. Lon. 15. 5. E. lat. 56. 15. N.

CARENTAN, a town of France in Lower Normandy, and in the Contentin, with an ancient castle; 8 miles from the sea, and 95 W. of Rouen. Lon. 1. 14. W. lat. 49. 20. N.

CARAPOL, a town of Muscovy, in the Province of Dwina, and capital of a territory of the same name, 120 miles S. W. of Archangel. Lon. 36. 5. E. lat. 63. 0. N.

CARIATI, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Hithe Calabria, with a bishop's see, and the title of a principality. It is two miles from the gulph of Taranto, and 37 N. E. of Cofenza. Lon. 17. 19. E. lat. 30. 38. N.

CARIBBEE ISLANDS, are islands of America in the West-Indies, divided among several European nations, of which Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Kitts, Antigua, Nevis, and several smaller, belong to the English; Hispaniol.

Spaniola, to the Spaniards and French; Cuba, which is the largest, to the Spaniards; Martinico, to the French; Eustatia, to the Dutch; besides many others as will be taken notice of in their proper places.

CARIBBEES, the original inhabitants of the Caribbee Islands, now almost rooted out, except in some not possessed by the Europeans. They have generally been accounted cannibals or men-eaters, but very falsely. They are of a melancholy, thoughtful, and idle disposition, and generally live long while. They are of a copper colour, with long black coarse hair, and beardless, like the rest of the native Americans. They went stark naked before the coming of the Europeans; but now those that live in the same islands with them are a little more modest. They have several wives without any regard to consanguinity; but as for their religion it is hard to say what it is.

CARIBEANA, now called **PARIA**, or **NEW ANDALUSIA**, a country in S. America: the inhabitants have much the same customs as the Caribbees.

CARIGNANO, a town of Piedmont in Italy, with the title of a principality, seated in a district of the same name. It was taken by the French in 1544, who demolished the fortifications, but spared the castle. It was also taken and retaken in 1691; and is seated on the river Po, 3 miles S. of Turin, and 15 S. E. of Pignerol. Lon. 7. 27. E. lat. 44. 45. N.

CARINOLA, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-Lavoro, seated near Mount Massico, 15 miles N. W. of Capua, and 27 N. W. of Naples. Lon. 15. 5. lat. 41. 15. N.

CARINTHIA, a province of Germany, in the dominions of Austria, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by Austria, on the E. by Styria, on the S. by Cariola and Friuli, and on the W. by Tirol, and the archbishoprick of Saltzburg. It bounds in corn, and the greatest part belongs to the house of Austria. Clagenfurt is the capital town.

CARIBOUS, a people of S. America, inhabiting a country to the N. of the river of the Amazons, who are always at war with the Caribbees. They are brisk, bold, courageous, and very well disposed, considering they are savages.

CARISBROOK CASTLE, seated in the middle of the Isle of Wight, and is the place where Charles I. was imprisoned in 1647. Lon. 1. 29. W. lat. 50. 40. N.

CARISTO, an episcopal town of Greece in the eastern part of the island of Negropont, near Cape Loro. Lon. 24. 15. E. lat. 38. 6. N.

CARLINGFORD, a sea-port town of Ireland, seated on Carlingford-Bay, in the county of Lowth and province of Leinster, 22 miles N. of Drogheda. Lon. 6. 24. W. lat. 54. 5. N.

CARLISLE, a city of Cumerland, of which it is capital, with a market on Saturdays; and four fairs, viz. Aug. 26, for horned cattle and linen; Sept. 19, for horses and horned cattle; and on the first and second Saturdays after Oct. 10, for Scotch horned cattle. It is a place of great antiquity, and seated at the confluence of several rivers, which almost encompass it. The river Peterill being on the E. Cauda on the W. and Eden on the N. which soon after falls into the sea. It is surrounded with walls, and fortified with a castle, which stands on the West-side of the town: the houses are well-built, and the cathedral church is a stately structure, with curious workmanship. It is a place of some trade in fustians, and sends two members to parliament. The gates are called Irish, English, and Scotch. It is 60 miles S. of Edinburgh, 70 N. of Lancaster, and 301 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 29. W. lat. 54. 45. N. The Picts, or Roman wall, runs hence to Newcastle, of which there are still some remains. It was possessed by the Rebels in 1745, but retaken by the Duke of Cumberland.

CARLOSTAD, or **CARLSTAD**, a town of Sweden in Wermeland, seated on the Lake Waner, 133 miles W. of Stockholm. Lon. 14. 5. E. lat. 59. 16. N.

CARLOSTAD, or **CARLSTADT**, a town of Hungary, capital of Croatia, and the usual residence of the governors of the province. It is seated on the river Kulp, 8 miles E. of Meteling, and 140 S. of Vienna. It is subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 16. 5. E. lat. 45. 34. N.

* **CARLOWITZ**, a small town of Hungary, in Slavonia, remarkable for a peace concluded here between the Turks and Christians in 1669. It is seated on the W. side of the Danube, 5 miles from Peterwaradin, and 32 N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 19. 5. E. lat. 45. 25. N.

CARLSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishoprick of Wurtzburg, seated on the river Maine, 14 miles N. of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9. 51. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

CARMAGNIOLA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, which gives title to a count. It has a strong citadel, is a trading place, and 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

into the Po, 12 miles S. of Turin. Lon. 7. 32. E. lat. 44. 43. N.

CARMARTHEN, the capital town of Carmarthenshire in S. Wales, with two markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and six fairs, viz. June 3, July 10, Aug. 12, Sept. 9, Oct. 9, and Nov. 14, all for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware. It is pleasantly seated on the banks of the river Towy, over which there is a large stone-bridge, ro which small vessels may come up to unload their goods. It is a corporation, and the place where the assizes are held; was once fortified with a wall and a strong castle, and is at present a considerable place, sending one member to parliament. It is 24 miles S. E. of Cardigan, 42 W. by Brecknock, and 206 W. by N. of London. Lon. 4. 27. W. lat. 51. 50. N.

* **CARMARTHENSHIRE**, a county of S. Wales, 48 miles in length, 25 in breadth, and bounded by Cardiganshire on the N. St. George's Channel on the S. Brecknock and Glamorganshires on the E. and Pembrokeshire on the W. It is fruitful in corn and grass, having many 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 other countries. It contains 2765 houses, 16590 inhabitants, 145 parishes, 8 market-towns, and sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for the shire town. It is watered with several rivers and small streams. The chief town is Carmarthen.

* **CARMEL**, a high mountain in Palestine, noted for being the retreat of the prophet Elias, and a monastery of Carmalites. It is covered with shrubs and groves, which shelter game of every kind; about it there are several villages belonging to the Arabs.

CARMONA, a town of Italy in Friuli, and in the county of Goritz, seated on a mountain near the river Indri. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 7 miles N. W. of Goritz. Lon. 5. 37 E. lat. 46. 15. N.

CARMONA, an ancient town of Spain in Andalusia. The gate towards Seville, is one of the most extraordinary pieces of antiquity in all Spain. It is seated in a fertile country, 15 miles E. of Seville. Lon. 5. 37. W. lat. 37. 24. N.

CARNARVON, a town of Carnarvonshire. in N. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, viz. on Feb. 25, May 16, Aug. 4, and Dec. 5, for cattle and pedlar's ware. It is commodiously seated on the sea-shore, and has a prospect into the Isle of Anglesea: it is a place of great strength, as

well by nature as art, being surrounded on all sides, except the E. with the sea and two rivers. It had a strong castle, now in ruins; and has only one parish church, but the houses and streets are tolerably handsome. It has the title of an earldom, and sends one member to parliament: is governed by the constable of the castle, who, by patent, is always mayor. It is 7 miles S. W. of Bangor, and 251 N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 23. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

* **CARNARVONSHIRE**, a county of N. Wales, 50 miles in length, 13 in breadth, and bounded on the N. and W. by the sea, and on the S. by Merionethshire, and on the E. by Denbighshire. The air is sharp and cold, it being full of high mountains, lakes, and rocks; however, there are several fruitful bottoms and pleasant valleys, which feed sheep, cattle, and goats; and its rivers are full of fish. It contains 2765 houses, 16790 inhabitants, 68 parishes, and six market-towns. The highest mountain is called Snowdon-Hill, which is boggy on the top, and has two lakes full of fish. The sheep, which feed on the sides of it, yield the sweetest mutton in Wales. It sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for Carnarvon, which is the principal town.

* **CARNERO**, the name of a part of the Gulph of Venice, which extends from the western side of Istria to the island of Groffa, and to the coasts of Morlaskia.

CARNIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, in Lower Albania, called Alfos Despotat.

CARNIOLA, a considerable province of Germany, in the territories of the house of Austria, bounded on the N. by Carinthia and Styria, on the E. by Sclavonia and Croatia, on the S. by Morlaskia and Istria, and on the W. by Friuli. It is full of rocks and mountains, but produces corn, wine, and oil. Laubach is the capital town.

CAROLINA, a large country of North America, comprehending N. and S. Carolina and Georgia, which are English settlements. It is bounded on the N. by Virginia, on the E. by the ocean, on the S. by Florida, and on the W. by Louisiana, lying between 30 and 35 degrees N. lat. The chief produce is tobacco, indigo, and rice; but they are attempting to breed silk-worms for the production of silk. They have a much more extensive trade than formerly, and is still capable of great improvements. The animals, trees, fruits, and plants, are much the same as in Virginia; such as a wild animal resembling a bull, with very long

long hair, short legs, large bodies, and great bunches on their backs near the shoulders. Their horns are black and short, and they have a great beard under their muzzles, and so much hair on their heads, that it hides their eyes, which gives them a hideous look. They have bears, whose flesh is esteemed good eating; and they make hams of their legs. Besides these they have cat-a-mountains, wild cats, wolves, a sort of tygers, beavers, otters, musk-rats, possums, raccoons, minxes, water-rats, a kind of rabbits, elks, different from the European, stags, fallow deer, several sorts of squirrels, foxes, and two sorts of rats. The birds are so numerous, that it would be tedious even to mention their names; and there are many sorts of fish, quite unknown in these parts of the world. Their fruits and trees are much the same as in Virginia, and they have some of the best kind of fruits transplanted from Europe, which thrive very well. The native Americans are of the same shape, colour, and stature, as in other parts of America; they being all of a red copper complexion, with coarse black hair, and no beards; and here, as in other places, each man has several wives. The other commodities of Carolina not yet mentioned, are corn, naval stores, and skins; which last they purchase of the native Americans.

CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS, are those which divide Hungary and Transylvania from Poland.

* CARPENTER LAND, a country of Asia, to the S. of New Guiney, and in New Holland, of which we know but little. The natives are all blacks, and paint their bodies; but whether for ornament or terror is uncertain. They have the worst features of any people in the world yet known: Their hair is frizzled, and all that have been yet seen, want two of their fore teeth. They live chiefly on shell-fish, which they get on the shore; and have no houses, at least none that the sailors could see.

CARPENTRAS, an episcopal town of France in Provence, and capital of Venaissin. It is subject to the pope, and is seated on the river Auson, at the foot of a mountain, 12 miles S. E. of Orange, and 12 N. E. of Avignon. Lon. 5. 6. E. lat. 44. 4. N.

CARPI, a town of Italy in the duchy of Modena, with a strong castle, and the title of a principality; 8 miles N. of Modena, and 12 S. W. of Mirandola. Lon. 11. 12. E. lat. 44. 45. N.

CARPI, a town of Italy in the Venetese,

memorable for a victory gained by the Imperialists over the French in 1701. It is seated on the river Adige, 24 miles S. E. of Verona, and subject to the Venetians. Lon. 11. 39. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

* CARPIO, a town of Spain in Andalusia, seated on the Guadalquivir, with the title of a marquisate.

CARRAVEIRA, a town of Turkey in Europe, with a Greek archbishop's see. Lon. 22. 25. E. lat. 40. 27. N.

CARRICK, a county of Scotland, bounded by the Fryth of Clyde on the N. W. and Galloway on the S. Bargeny is the capital town.

CARRICK ON SURE, a town of Ireland in the county of Tipperary and province of Munster, 14 miles N. W. of Waterford; Lon. 7. 22. W. lat. 52. 16. N.

CARRICK-FERGUS, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim and province of Ulster; it is a borough and market-town, very rich and populous, with a good harbour and a castle, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on a bay of the Irish channel of the same name; 14 miles E. of Antrim, and 85 N. of Dublin. Lon. 6. 16. W. lat. 54. 45. N.

CARS, or KARS, a considerable and strong town of Asia in Armenia, seated on a river of the same name, with a fortified castle, almost impregnable. It is 120 miles N. E. of Erzerum, and 100 S. of Trebisond. Lon. 43. 50. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

* CARSCHI, a large and populous town of Asia in Tartary, and in Bokaria, seated in a very fertile country.

CARTAMA, a town of Spain in the kingdom of Granada, formerly pretty considerable. It is seated at the foot of a mountain near the river Guadala-medina, 8 miles N. W. of Malaga. Lon. 4. 28. W. lat. 36. 40. N.

CARTESURA, a town of Asia in the East-Indies, and capital of the empire of Java, in an island of the same name.

CARTERET, a county of N. America, in South Carolina.

CARTHAGENA, a famous sea-port town of Spain in the kingdom of Murcia, and capital of a territory of the same name; built by Afrubal, a Carthaginian general, and named after Carthage. It has the best harbour in all Spain, but nothing very considerable; the bishop's see being transferred to Toledo. It was taken by Sir John Leake in 1706, but the Duke of Berwick retook it afterwards. It is seated on a gulph of the same name, 27 miles S. of Murcia. Lon. 0. 58. W. lat. 37. 36. N.

CARTHAGENA, a large, rich, and strong town

town of S. America, and capital of a province of the same name on the coast of Terra Firma, with a bishop's see, and one of the best harbours in America. The entrance into this is so narrow that only one ship can enter at a time; and it is defended by three forts. All the revenues of the K. of Spain from New Granada and Terra Firma, are brought to this place. 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, for want of skill in the commanders of the land-forces, and the sickness that was among them, not to mention the difference between the admiral and general. Lon. 76. 50. W. lat. 10. 30. N.

CARTHAGE, a famous town in Africa, which once disputed the empire of the world with Rome, but was at length levelled with the ground by the Romans; some of the ruins are yet to be seen on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, 30 miles N. W. of Tunis, near a promontory, still called Cape Carthage. Lon. 9. 5. E. lat. 36. 30. N.

CARTHAGO, a considerable town of N. America in Mexico, in the province of Costarick, with a bishop's see, and a Spanish governor. It is a very rich trading place, and is 360 miles W. of Panama. Lon. 86. 7. W. lat. 9. 5. N.

CARTMEL, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs on Whit-monday and the first Tuesday after October 23, for pedlars ware. It is seated among the hills called Carmel Fells, not far from the sea, and near the river Kent; adorned with a very handsome church, built in the form of a cross like a cathedral. The market is well supplied with corn, sheep, and fish. It is 12 miles N. by W. of Lancaster, and 260 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 43 W. lat. 54. 15. N.

CARWAR, a town of Asia, on the coast of Malabar in the E. Indies, and where the E. India company have a factory, fortified with two bastions. The valleys about it abound in corn and pepper, which last is the best in the E. Indies. The woods on the mountains abound with quadrupeds, such as tygers, wolves, monkeys, wild hogs, deer, elks, and a sort of beeves of a prodigious size. The religion of the natives is Paganism; and they have a great many strange and superstitious customs. It is 60 miles S. of Goa. Lon. 73. 7. E. lat. 15. 0. N.

CASA DEL CAMPO, a palace belonging to the king of Spain, seated on the W. side

of Madrid in New Castile, directly opposite the castle on the other side of the river. It is a delightful place, and has an enchanting grove.

CASAL, a strong town of Italy in Mont-ferrat, with a citadel and a bishop's see. It was taken by the French from the Spaniards in 1640; and the D. of Mantua sold it to the French in 1681. In 1695 it was taken by the Allies, who demolished the fortifications, but the French retook it, and fortified it again. The K. of Sardinia became master of it in 1706, from whom the French took it in 1745; however, the K. of Sardinia got possession again in 1746. It is seated on the river Po, 37 miles N. E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 37. E. lat. 45. 7. N.

CASAL-MAGGIORE, a small strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, seated on the river Po, 20 miles S. E. of Cremona. Lon. 11. 5. E. lat. 45. 6. N.

CASAN, a considerable town of Asia, and capital of a kingdom of the same name in the Russian empire, with a strong castle, a citadel, and an archbishop's see. The country about it is very fertile in all sorts of fruits, corn, and pulse. It carries on a great trade in furs, and furnishes wood for the building of ships. The kingdom of Casan is bounded on the N. by Permia, on the E. by Siberia, on the S. by the river Wolga, and on the W. by the province of Moscow. Lon. 53. 25. E. lat. 55. 38. N.

* CASBA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, seated in a fertile plain, 5 miles from Tunis.

CASBIN, or CASWIN, a large town of Persia, in Irac-Agemi, where several of the kings of Persia have resided. The houses are, for the most part, below the surface of the earth near them; as are also many of the gardens. The air is subject to such sudden changes, from hot to cold, and the contrary, that it is very unwholesome for strangers. Nadir-Shah built a palace here, enclosed with a wall a mile and a half in circumference. The town is enclosed with a wall of about four miles in circumference; and there are a great number of turrets and port-holes for arrows. 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. 48. 6. E. lat. 36. 30. N.

CASCAIS, a town of Portugal in Estremadura, seated at the mouth of the river Tago, 17 miles E. of Lisbon. Lon. 10. 13. W. lat. 38. 40. N.

CASCHAW, or CASSOVIA, a town of Upper Hungary, seated on the river Horna,

Seventy-eight miles N. E. of Buda, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 20. 33. E. lat. 40. 0. N.

CASERTA, an episcopal town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro, with the title of a duchy; seated at the foot of a mountain of the same name, 8 miles S. E. of Capua, and 12 E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 5. E. lat. 41. 5. N.

CASHAN. See **CACHANG**.

CASHEL, or **CASHIL**, a town of Ireland in the county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, with an archbishop's see. It is 13 miles N. W. of Clonmel. Lon. 7. 36. W. lat. 52. 16. N.

* **CASHGAR**, a kingdom of Asia, in Tartary, otherwise called Little Bocharia; bounded on the N. by the Calmucks and Mungals, on the E. by Tibet and the Deserts of Gobi, on the S. by the dominions of the Great Mogul, from which it is separated by the high mountains of Imaus, called by the Tartars Mus-Rag, and on the W. by Great Bocharia. This country is pretty populous, and fertile, but the air is cold on account of the mountains. Here are rich mines of gold and silver, which the natives do not meddle with, because they are employed wholly in feeding cattle. The musk animals are found in this country; and they have several precious stones besides diamonds. The chief town is Cashgar.

* **CASHGAR**, a town of Asia, capital of a kingdom of the same name: it stands at the foot of the mountains, and enjoys a pretty good trade with the neighbouring countries. The houses are of stone, and very good. Both men and women have gowns which fall down to the calves of their legs, and fastened to their bodies with girdles; with close breeches, and boots of Russia leather, for both sexes dress alike. Their complexion is swarthy, and they have all black hair; but it is hard to say what their religion is exactly. Some of the men have two wives; but the women may leave their husbands when they please, though they can carry nothing away with them. Lon. 73. 25. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

* **CASHMIRE**, a province of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, about 75 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; surrounded with high mountains on all sides. It is exceeding pleasant, very populous, and abounds with pasture, cattle, rice, wheat, pulse, and honey. The inhabitants are well-made, active, ingenious, and have several curious manufactures, much valued in India. They are all Mahometans or idolatrous. Cashmire is the capital town.

CASHMIRE, a large town of Asia, capital of a province of the same name, in the dominions of the Great Mogul. It is seated on the side of a large fresh-water lake. Lon. 75. 25. E. lat. 34. 30. N.

* **CASLONA**, a town of Spain in Andalusia, 5 miles N. W. of Baeza.

CASPIAN SEA, a great lake or sea of Asia, bounded by the country of the Calmuck Tartars on the N. by Bocharia and part of Persia on the E. by another part of Persia on the S. and by another part of Persia and Circassia on the W. being about 400 miles in length from N. to S. and 300 in breadth from E. to W. Several great rivers fall into this sea, and yet it never seems to increase, though it has no communication with any other sea. It is sometimes very dangerous for sailors, though it hath no observable tide. It abounds in fish, which are thought to be better than in other seas. Lon. from 49. to 55. E. lat. from 37. to 47. N.

CASSANO, a small town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a fortified castle; memorable for an obstinate battle fought here by the Austrians and French in 1705. It is seated on the river Adda, 15 miles N. E. of Milan. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 45. 20. N.

CASSANO, or **COSSANO**, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in Hither Calabria, with a bishop's see; 37 miles N. of Cosenza. Lon. 16. 30. E. lat. 39. 55. N.

CASSEL, a town of Germany in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of the landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, with a palace, where the landgrave resides, which is nearly as strong as a citadel, and is accounted one of the handfomest in all Germany. The town is divided into the old, the new, and the upper; the last of which is without the walls, and chiefly inhabited by French refugees, who carry on a woollen manufactory. The streets are broad, the market-places spacious, and there are four churches. The castle or palace, from whence there is an extensive and delightful prospect, is built with free-stone. The gardens, the arsenal, and the cabinet of curiosities, deserve the attention of travellers. The French refugees have a church of their own. It is seated near the river Fuld, on the frontiers of Brunswick, 45 miles N. E. of Marburg, 27 N. E. of Waldeck, and 40 S. of Paderborn. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

CASSEL, a town of French Flanders, and capital of a chatellanie of the same name. It is seated on a mountain, whence may be seen 32 towns, and commands a prospect

of the sea, tho' 50 miles from it. It is 10 miles N. E. of St. Omer's, and 15 S. E. of Dunkirk. Lon. 2. 27. E. lat. 50. 48. N.

* **CASSINOGORON**, a considerable town of the Russian empire, in the province of Cassinow, seated on a mountain near the river Occa. Lon. 34. 30. E. lat. 55. 20. N.

* **CASSOVIA**, a strong town of Upper Hungary, and capital of the county of Abanwywar, with the finest arsenal in Hungary. The Imperialists took it from the malecontents in 1685, after a long siege. It is near the river Horat, 55 miles N. E. of Agria, and 37 N. of Tokay. Lon. 20. 33. E. lat. 48. 38. N.

* **CASSUBIA**, a territory of Germany, in Farther Pomerania, lying on the Caspian Sea. It is about 48 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; the principal towns are Colberg, Belgard, and Cossin.

CASSUMBAZAR, a town of Asia, in the East-Indies, and in the kingdom of Bengal, where the English and Dutch have factories. It is large and rich, being much frequented by merchants. The country about it is healthy and fruitful, and the inhabitants have several good manufactures. It is seated on the river Ganges, 100 miles N. of Hughley. Lon. 87. 10. E. lat. 24. 0. N.

CASTANOVITS, a town of Croatia, seated on the river Unna, which divides Christendom from Turkey; subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 17. 19. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

* **CASTELAMARA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour; 15 miles S. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 25. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

CASTEL-ARAGONESE, a strong town of Italy, in the Island of Sardinia, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It is seated on the N. W. coast of the island, 20 miles N. E. of Sassari. Lon. 8. 57. E. lat. 40. 56. N.

* **CASTEL-BALDO**, a small town of Italy, in the Veronese, and seated on the river Adige, 15 miles W. of Rovigo, and 55 S. E. of Verona. Lon. 11. 25. E. lat. 45. 7. N.

* **CASTELBAR**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, 38 miles N. of Galway. Lon. 9. 25. W. lat. 53. 45. N.

CASTEL-BRANCO, a town of Portugal, and capital of the province of Beira; seated on the river Lyra, 35 miles N. W. of Alcantara. Lon. 8. 0. W. lat. 39. 35. N.

CASTEL-FRANCO, a very small, but well-fortified frontier-town of the Bolognese, in Italy, belonging to the Pope.

CASTEL-DE-VIDE, a small strong town of Alentejo. It was taken by Philip V.

and is 8 miles N. of Port-Alegre. Lon. 6. 25. W. lat. 39. 15. N.

* **CASTEL-FOLIT**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on an inaccessible eminence, between Gironne and Campredon, about 15 miles from each, and near the river Fulvia.

CASTEL-GANDOLPHO, a town of Italy in the territory of the Church, with a castle, to which the Pope retires in the summer season; 10 miles S. by E. of Rome. Lon. 12. 46. E. lat. 41. 44. N.

* **CASTEL-GELOUX**, a town of France, in Gascony, seated on the river Avance, and is a place of pretty good trade. Lon. 0. 25. E. lat. 44. 25. N.

CASTEL-NOVO, a strong town of Dalmatia, subject to the Venetians; seated on the Gulph of Cataio, 12 miles W. of a town of the same name. Lon. 18. 45. E. lat. 42. 25. N.

CASTEL-RODRIGO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, 30 miles N. W. of Ciudad-Rodrigo. Lon. 7. 1. W. lat. 41. 0. N.

* **CASTEL-NOVO DE CARFAGNANA**, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, with a strong fortress. It is the capital of the valley of Carfagnana; and seated on the river Serchio, 17 miles above Lucca.

* **CASTEL DEL OVO**, a small island in the Tuscan Sea, in the Gulph of Naples, near a town of that name, to which it is joined by a stone-bridge. The fortress is called Castel del Ovo, in which there is always a good garrison.

* **CASTEL St. JOANNE**, a handsome town of Italy, in the dutchy of Placentia; seated in a country abounding in rice.

* **CASTELNAU DE BARBARENS**, a town of France, in Armagnac, in the county of Asterac, seated on the river Ral.

* **CASTELNAU DE BRASSAC**, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the diocese of Castres, seated on a river that falls into the Ajoux.

* **CASTELNAU DE BRETENOUS**, a town of France, in Quercy, seated on the river Seire, near its confluence with the Dordogne.

* **CASTELNAU D'ESTEPOND**, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the diocese of Toulouse.

* **CASTELNAU DE MAGNIAC**, a town of France, in Armagnac, seated on the river Gert.

* **CASTELNAU DE MORTARTIER**, a town of France, in Quercy, seated on a mountain, between the rivers Lute and Bargon.

* **CASTELNAU DE MONTMEREIL**, a town

town of France, in Albigois, to the S. of a Vere.

* CASTELLANE, a town of France, in Provence, and in the diocese of Senez. Lon. 49. E. lat. 43. 55. N.

* CASTELLANNETA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see, and the title of a principality. It is situated on the river Talvo, 5 miles W. of Solota, and 15 N. W. of Tarentum. Lon. 7. 3. E. lat. 40. 50. N.

* CASTELLAZO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, remarkable for a battle fought between the French and Austrians in 1704. It is two miles E. of Alexandria, and 10. S. W. of Tortona. Lon. 26. 17. E. lat. 44. 53. N.

* CASTELLON, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 5 miles N. W. of Roses. Lon. 15. E. lat. 42. 8. N.

* CASTELNAUDARY, a considerable town of France, in Upper Languedoc, famous for the rout of the rebels in 1632, when the Duke of Montmorenci was taken prisoner. It is seated on an eminence, 10 miles N. W. of Carcassonne, and 32 S. W. of Toulouse. Lon. 2. 3. E. lat. 43. 19. N.

CASTIGLIONE, a small strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, with a castle. It was taken by the Germans in 1701, and the French defeated the Imperials near it in 1706. It is 20 miles N. W. of Mantua. Lon. 10. 29. E. lat. 43. 23. N.

CASTILE NEW, OR, THE KINGDOM OF COLEDO, a province of Spain, bounded on the N. by Old Castile, on the E. by the kingdoms of Arragon and Valencia, on the S. by that of Murcia and Andalusia, and on the W. by the kingdom of Leon. It is divided into three parts; Argaria to the N. Mancha to the E. and Sierra to the S. Madrid is the capital. Both these provinces are very well watered with rivers, and the air is generally pure and healthy; but the land is mountainous, dry, and uncultivated, through the laziness of the inhabitants. The north part produces fruits and wine; and the south good pastures, and fine wool. These provinces are divided by a long chain of mountains, which run from E. to W.

CASTILE OLD, a province of Spain, with the title of a kingdom. It is about 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 Asturias, and on the W. by the kingdom of Leon. Burgos is the capital town.

CASTILE-DE-ORO, a large and fertile country of S. America, in Terra-Firma, lying to the W. of Oroonoko. It comprehends eight governments; namely, Terra Firma, Proper Carthagena, St. Martha,

Rio de la Hacha, Venisuela, New Andalusia, Popayan, and the new kingdom of Granada.

CASTILLARA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, 6 miles N. E. of Mantua, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 11. 24. E. lat. 45. 20. N.

CASTILLON, a town of France, in Guienne; remarkable for a victory gained here by the French over the English in 1451. It is seated on the river Dordogne, 25 miles E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 8. E. lat. 44. 52. N.

CASTLE-CARY, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on Midlent Tuesday, May 1, and Whitfunday, for bullocks and sheep. It is 12 miles S. E. of Wells, and 125 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 36. W. lat. 51. 15. N.

* CASTLE-COMB, a town in Wiltshire, so called from its old castle. It formerly had a market, now disused; but has a fair, on May 4, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses. It is 17 miles N. W. of Chippenham, and 12 N. N. E. of Bath. Lon. 0. 25. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

* CASTLE HEDINGHAM, a village in Essex, three miles N. of Halsted, with one fair, on May 3, for cattle and toys.

CASTLE-RISING, a town in the county of Norfolk, which had a market, now disused on account of its harbour being choaked up with sand; and for the same reason it has no fairs: it is, however, a mayortown, and sends two members to parliament. The castle, whence it has its name, is still standing; and here is an alms-house for 24 poor widows. It is 7 miles N. of Lynn, and 97 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 39. E. lat. 52. 46. N.

CASTLETOWN, the capital of the Isle of Man, seated on the S. W. part of the island. It has a strong castle, but of no great importance, on account of its distance from the rocky and shallow harbour. Lon. 4. 39. W. lat. 53. 50. N.

CASTON, a town in the county of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on January 10, April 14, and August 28, for sheep, and petty chapmen's wares. It is 10 miles N. W. of Norfolk, and 128 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 22. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

CASTOR, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on June 1, for sheep, and October 23, for cattle. It is 24 miles N. E. of Lincoln, and 147 N. of London. Lon. 0. 9. W. lat. 53. 30. N.

CASTRES, a town of France, in Languedoc, with a bishop's see. The Hugue-
nots

nots made it a sort of a republick in 1629; but being vanquished, the fortifications were demolished. It is 20 miles S. of Albi. Lon. 2. 5. E. lat. 43. 37. N.

CASTRO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, and capital of a dutchy of the same name; 10 miles from the sea, and 55 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 12. 34. E. lat. 42. 33. N.

* **CASTRO**, the dutchy of, is bounded on the N. by Orvietano, on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the E. by the river Marta, and on the W. by Tuscany. It is fertile in corn and fruits.

CASTRO, a maritime town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. It was much damaged by the Turks in 1537, and is 8 miles S. of Otranto. Lon. 9. 24. E. lat. 40. 18. N.

CASTRO-ARRAGON. See **CASTEL-ARRAGONESE**.

CASTRO DE REY, a town of Galicia in Spain, in the neighbourhood of which is the source of the river Minho.

CASTRO, a strong town of S. America, in Chili, and capital of the island of Chiloe. It was taken by the Dutch in 1643, and is 180 miles S. of Baldivia; subject to Spain. Lon. 82. 5. W. lat. 43. 0. S.

CASTRO-MARINO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Algarve. It is very strong by situation, and is seated near the mouth of the river Guadiana, 55 miles S. of Beja, and 105 W. of Seville. Lon. 8. 16. W. lat. 37. 6. N.

* **CASTRO-NOVO**, a town of Italy, in Sicily, seated on a mountain, near the source of the river Platani. Lon. 13. 55. E. lat. 35. 40. N.

* **CASTRO-VERREGNA**, a town of South-America, in Peru, remarkable for mines of silver, good tobacco, and wholesome air. It is 150 miles S. E. of Lima. Lon. 62. 35. W. lat. 13. 0. S.

CATACOMBS, large vaults in Italy, and Egypt, where the ancients buried their dead.

CATALONIA, a considerable and populous province of Spain, with the title of a principality. It is bounded on the N. by the Pyrenean Mountains, which separate it from France; on the E. and S. by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the W. by the kingdoms of Arragon and Valencia. In 1641 the inhabitants revolted from Spain, and submitted to the French, who continued masters till 1652. The air is wholesome; and though the country is watered with a great number of rivers, is full of high mountains, covered with forests and fruit trees. It abounds in wine, corn, and

pulfe, and has quarries of marble and several sorts of mines. They fish for coral on the coast. Barcelona is the capital town.

CATANIA, an ancient, rich, and celebrated town of Sicily, seated on a gulph of the same name, with a bishop's see. It stands near Mount Ætna, and has often suffered by earthquakes on that account, particularly in the years 1669 and 1693. In the last, the town was entirely destroyed, and 18,000 people buried in the ruins. It has since been rebuilt, and repeopled, the land about being fertile in corn, excellent wine and fruits. It is 32 miles N. of Syracuse, and 50 S. W. of Messina. Lon. 15. 19. E. lat. 37. 30. N.

CATARO, a populous town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the Farther Calabria, with a bishop's see. It is the usual residence of the governor of the province, and seated on a mountain 10 miles S. W. of Belcastro. Lon. 19. 0. E. lat. 38. 58. N.

CATARO, a town of Dalmatia, and capital of the territory of the same name, with a strong castle, and a bishop's see. It is subject to Venice, and seated on a gulph of the same name, 10 miles N. W. of Scutari and 27 E. of Ragusa. Lon. 19. 19. E. lat. 42. 25. N.

* **CATEAU CAMBRESIS**, a town of France, in Cambresis, with a magnificent castle or palace, belonging to the archbishop; 12 miles S. E. of Cambray. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 50. 3. N.

CATEGATE, the name of a gulph, by which the Baltick Sea communicates with the ocean, and lies between Sweden and Denmark.

* **CATH**, a considerable town of Asia, in the province of Kowaresm, Lon. 60. 25. E. lat. 31. 36. N.

CATHAY, a country of Asia, forming the N. part of China.

CATHERLOUGH, a town of Ireland, in the county of Catherlough, and province of Leinster; seated on the river Barrow 16 miles N. E. of Kilkenny. Lon. 7. 1. W. lat. 52. 45. N.

* **CATHERLOUGH**, a county of Ireland about 28 miles in length, and 8 in breadth bounded on the E. by Wicklow and Wexford, on the W. by Queen's-county on the N. by Kildare, and on the S. and S. W. by Wexford. It contains 500 houses, 42 parishes, five hamlets, 0 boroughs, and sends six members to parliament, viz. two for the county, two for Catherlough, and two for Old Leighlen.

CATHRINENBURG, a town of Siberia

Asia, belonging to the Russians. It is regularly built, after the German manner, on the river Iſſet, and has a fortress and aarrison.

CATOUCH-CAPE, the N. E. promontory of the province of Yucatan, in S. America. Lon. 89. 10. W. lat. 21. 30. N.

* **CATS-STREET**, a village in Suffex, 10 miles S. of Tunbridge-Wells, with two fairs, viz. on April 14, and June 27, for cattle, and pedlars ware.

CATSHANITZ, a fortress of Bulgaria, defending a pass over the mountains.

CATZENELIBOGEN, a town of Germany, in the lower part of the Upper Circle of the Rhine, with a strong castle, and capital of a county of the same name. Lon. 7. 38. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

CAVADO, one of the principal rivers in Portugal; it rises in the province of Trancos-Montes, below Barcelos, and falls into the sea.

CAVA, a considerable and populous town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of Mount Mese, 5 miles N. W. of Salerno, and 25 miles of Naples. Lon. 15. 5. E. lat. 40. 0. N.

CAVAILLON, a town of France in Comtat Venaissin, with a bishop's see; seated in the river Durance, in a fertile and pleasant country, 25 miles S. E. of Avignon. Lon. 4. 17. E. lat. 43. 52. N.

CAVAN, a town of Ireland, and capital of a county of the same name in the province of Ulster, 60 miles N. W. of Dublin. It sends two members to parliament. Lon. 10. 32. W. lat. 54. 0. N.

* **CAVAN**, a county of Ireland, 47 miles in length, and 23 in breadth; is bounded on the E. by Monaghan, and on the S. by Longford, Westmeath, and Eastmeath. It has but two towns of any note, which are Cavan and Kilmore. It sends six members to parliament; two for the county, two for Cavan, and two for Belturvet. It contains 8318 houses, 37 parishes, 7 baronies, and two boroughs.

CAUCASUS, a great chain of mountains in Asia, which extend from the Black to the Caspian Sea, between Say and Derbent. They are the highest mountains in Asia, and their tops always covered with snow. The lower parts abound in honey, corn, wine, fruits, gum, hogs, and horned cattle. The vines wind themselves about high trees. These mountains are inhabited by different sorts of people, who are of a good complexion, handsome, and almost all Christians.

CAUDEBEC, a rich, populous, and trading town in Normandy, and capital of the territory of Caux. It is seated at the foot of a mountain near the river Seine, 17 miles N. W. of Rouen. Lon. 0. 46. E. lat. 40. 30. N.

* **CAUDECOSTE**, a town of France in Armagnac, three miles from the river Garonne.

* **CAUDIEZ**, a town of France in Languedoc, seated at the foot of the Pyrenees, on the brook Egli.

* **CAVINA**, a town in the island of Manilla, the principal of the Philippines, with a strong castle, and a harbour, near which they have a dock to bring in ships. It is 10 miles from Manilla.

* **CAUNARD**, a town of France in Gascony, and in the bishopric of Aire, seated on the river Adour.

* **CAUN**, a town of France in Upper Languedoc, in the diocese of Castres, near the mountains, where the river Agout has its source.

CAUX, a territory of France in Normandy, and in the diocese of Rouen. It comprehends 600 parishes, 30 towns, and 10 cities, though it is but 40 miles long, and as much broad. It abounds in corn, pulse, flax, hemp, and fruits. Caudebec is the capital town.

CAWOOD, a town in the E. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and a fair on May 12, for cattle and wooden ware; 12 miles S. of York, and 178 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 52. W. lat. 53. 45. N.

CAXAMALCA, a town of S. America, in Peru, and capital of a territory of the same name. Here Pizarro, the Spanish general, took Atahualpa, the inca of Peru, and murdered him in cold blood in 1533. It is 90 miles from the South-Sea, and 300 N. N. E. of Lima. Lon. 75. 33. W. lat. 7. 45. S.

CAXEM, or **CAYEM**, a town of Asia in Arabia-Felix, with a well-frequented harbour.

CAXTON, a town in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, one on May 5, and the other on October 12, for pedlars ware. It is but small, tho' a post-town, and a good thoroughfare; 10 miles W. by S. of Cambridge, and 50 N. of London. Lon. 0. 13. W. lat. 52. 10. N.

CAYA, a river of Portugal, which rises near Portalegre, and running S. E. afterwards divides Spain from Portugal, and falls into the river Guadiana, at Badajoz in Spanish Estremadura.

CAYENNE, a rich town and island of S. America, and capital of the French settlements there, bounded on the N. by the Dutch colonies of Surinam. It lies at the mouth of the river of the Amazons; and the French have given it the title of Equinoctial-France, from its situation nearly under the equinoctial line. It is about 45 miles in circumference, and the anchorage for vessels is between Cape Ceperou in the island, and that of Corbin in Terra Firma. The French settled here in 1635, but leaving it in 1654, the English staid here till 1664, when the French took possession of it again. The Dutch became masters of it in 1676, but the French drove them away the year following. The greatest heats commonly begin towards the end of June, and terminate at the end of November, and this is the dry season; but from December till the end of June, it always rains more or less: however, on account of their easterly winds the air is very healthy. Sugar and Roucou are the principal commodities of this isle, for they have neglected the cultivation of indigo: however, since the year 1722, they have begun to plant coffee-shrubs, and the coffee-berries are thought to be full as good as those in Arabia. Lon. 53. 10. W. lat. 5. 0. N.

* **CAYO**, a village of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, which gives denomination to a hundred. It has two fairs, viz. on August 21, and October 6, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware.

CAZAUBON, a town of France, in Armagnac, seated on the river Douze.

CAZERES, a town of France in Gascony, and the diocese of Rioux, seated on the river Garonne.

CAZIMIR, a handsome town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin, seated on a hill covered with trees, 10 miles from Belgitz. Lon. 3. 10. E. lat. 51. 5. N.

CERU, one of the most southerly of the Philippine Islands in the E. Indian seas, between the island of Layte on the W. and Negro on the E.

CEDONGA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Principato, with a bishop's see. It is now half ruined, and seated at the foot of the Appennine Mountains, 12 miles N. W. of Melfi. Lon. 15. 33. E. lat. 41. 5. N.

CEFALONIA, a considerable island of Greece to the S. of Albania, and to the N. E. of the Morea. It is fertile in oil, excellent Muscadine-wine, and grapes not unlike currants, which they make a great deal of money of. The climate is very hot, and there are blossoms on the trees through-

out the winter. It is subject to the Venetians, and the capital town is of the same name. Lon. 20. 45. E. lat. 38. 30. N.

* **CEFALU**, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, with a castle, a harbour, and a bishop's see. Lon. 14. 18. E. lat. 38. 5. N.

* **CELANO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Farther Abruzzo. It is seated a mile from the lake of the same name. Lon. 13. 55. E. lat. 40. 0. N.

CELEBES, an island of Asia in the East Indian Sea, lying under the equator, and likewise called Macasser, to the S. of the Philippines, to the E. of the island of Borneo, and to the W. of the Molucca properly so called. The heat would be irksome and supportable but for the N. winds, and the rains which constantly fall five days before and after the full moons, and during two months that the sun is nearly vertical. The fruits are ripe here at all times of the year, and there are a great number of monkeys, some of which walk only upon the hind feet. The natives profess the Mahometan religion, and are the best soldiers in all these parts. The Dutch have strong forts and numerous garrisons here, and which they keep the natives in awe. The settlements are intended to defend the Spice Islands. The inhabitants almost go naked as in other places near it under the torrid zone. They are of an olive-colour, and the women well-shaped and tolerably handsome; but both sexes of a low stature. The custom of selling the women prevails here, and the Chinese and Dutch in the island often buy them for bedfellows: they are very loving and faithful if well used but exceeding revengeful when they meet with bad treatment. Lon. from 116. 0. 124. 0. E. lat. from 2. 0. N. to 6. 0. S.

CELL. See **ZELL**.

CENADA, an ancient town of Italy, the marche of Trevisana, in the territory of Venice, with a bishop's see. It is 2 miles N. of Treviso, and 10 S. of Belluno. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 46. 0. N.

* **CENIS**, a mountain which is a part of the Alps, and separates the marquise of Sufa from Morianne.

CENU, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, 8 miles S. of Carthagena. Lon. 76. 4. W. lat. 9. 0. N.

CEPHALONIA. See **CEFALONIA**.

CEPHISUS, a river of Turkey in Europe and in Livadia, which falls into the lake Copi, which it supplies with water.

CERAM, a considerable isle of Asia in the E. Indies, and one of the Moluccas, to the

W. of New Guiney, and to the N. of the Islands of Amboyna and Banda, being about 140 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It is a mountainous and woody country, and the Dutch have a fortress to keep the natives in subjection, and to defend the Spice-Islands, having plucked up the clove-trees here. Lon. from 126. 0. to 127. 0. E. lat. 3. 0. S.

* CERDAGNA, a small district, partly of Spain in Catalonia, and partly of France in Rouffillon in the Pyrenean mountains. Puycerda is the capital in Spain, and Mont Lewis in France.

* CERENZA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a rock 10 miles N. W. of St. Severina. Lon. 17. 15. E. lat. 39. 23. N.

* CERET, a town of France in Rouffillon, with a magnificent bridge of a single arch. It is near the river Tec, 12 miles from Perpignan. Lon. 2. 46. E. lat. 42. 23. 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 Cythera. It is full of mountains, with a dry soil, and has nothing very agreeable: however, provisions are cheap, and there are great number of hares, quails, and turtle doves. This island, which is said to be the native country of Venus and Helen, is about 45 miles in circumference, and has a small town of the same name.

CERINES, a town of the island of Cyprus, with a good castle, harbour, and a Greek bishop's see. Lon. 33. 35. E. lat. 35. 22. N.

* CERNE, a village in Dorsetshire, five miles N. of Dorchester, with three fairs on Midlent - Monday, Holy - Thursday, and October 2, for horses, bullocks, and hogs.

* CERRIGY DRUIDOIN, a village of Denbighshire in N. Wales, with four fairs, viz. on April 27, August 27, October 20, and December 7, all for cattle. It is eight miles S. W. of Ruthin, and eight S. W. of Denbigh.

CERTOSA, a celebrated Carthusian monastery, in the territory of the Pavese, in the dutchy of Milan, 4 miles from Pavia; its park is surrounded with a wall 20 miles in circumference; but there are several small towns and villages therein.

* CERVERA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on a small river of the same name, 22 miles N. W. of Tarragona. Lon. 1. 9. E. lat. 41. 28. N.

CERVIA, a sea-port town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see, seated on the Gulph of Venice, 10 miles S. E. of Ra-

venna; subject to the pope. Lon. 13. 5. E. lat. 44. 16. N.

CESENA, a town of Italy in Romagna, with a bishop's see; subject to the pope, and seated on the river Savio, 15 miles E. of Ravenna. Lon. 12. 46. E. lat. 44. 8. N.

CETTE, a sea-port town of France in Languedoc, seated at the place where the canal of Languedoc begins, between Montpellier and Agde, on the bay of Maguelona in the Mediterranean sea. Lon. 3. 15. E. lat. 43. 25. N.

CEVA, a strong town of Italy in Piedmont, seated on the river Tanaro, with a strong fort, eight miles S. E. of Mondovi. Lon. 8. 8. E. lat. 44. 20. N.

CEVENNES, mountains of France, in Languedoc, remarkable for the frequent meetings of the Protestants, as a place of security against the tyranny of their governors. In Q. Ann's reign there was an attempt made to assist them by an English fleet in the Mediterranean, but to no purpose, for the French had occupied the passages.

CEUTA, a sea-port town of Africa, on the coast of Barbary and kingdom of Fez, with a good harbour, and a bishop's see. John, king of Portugal, took it from the Moors in 1415, but now it belongs to Spain. It sustained a vigorous siege in 1697 against the Moors, and is seated on the Straights of Gibraltar, over-against that place. Lon. 6. 25. W. lat. 35. 36. N.

CEYLON, a large island in the East-Indies, about 250 miles in length, and 195 in breadth. In general the air is very good, and tho' the country is full of mountains, there are fertile valleys: in some places the mountains are very high and barren, being nothing but dreadful rocks without water. It is particularly remarkable for its plenty of cinnamon, which is all in the possession of the Dutch, who drove away the Portuguese. In some places there are rich mines, from whence are got rubies, sapphires, topazes, and cats-eyes, besides other stones of less value. In the kingdom of Candy is plenty of cardamoms, very large. The pepper here is so good, that it sells dearer than that of other places. Here is plenty of wood for all sorts of uses, and some proper for dying red. It abounds in cows, buffaloes, goats, hogs, deer, hares, dogs, jackalls, monkeys, tigers, and bears: they have a quadrupeds no bigger than a hare, which perfectly resembles a deer. Besides the buffalo, there is another of the beev-kind, which hath a high back and four white feet; but this is a great rarity. Their

elephants are like those in other places, and they have some likewise that are spotted, but very scarce. They have great variety of birds, some of which are not to be met with in other places. They have very dangerous serpents and ants, which do a great deal of mischief. The most remarkable tree in this island is the tallipot, one of whose leaves will cover ten men, and keep them from the rain: they are very light, and travellers carry them from place to place, and use them instead of tents. The inhabitants are divided into several tribes, from the nobleman down to the makers of mats, and all the children follow the same business as their fathers; nor is it lawful to marry into any other tribe. They have each a particular mark of distinction in their dress; but tho' they pretend to be great admirers of morality, reckon incest no crime. Their religion is idolatry; and though they acknowledge a supreme God, they worship none but the inferior sort, and among these they reckon the sun and moon. Their pagods, or temples, are very numerous, in which there are images, well executed, tho' their figures are monstrous: some are of silver, others of copper, &c. The different sorts of gods have various priests, who have all some privileges. Their houses are small and low, with walls made of hurdles, smoothly covered with clay, and the roofs thatched. They have no chimneys, and their furniture is only a few earthen vessels, with two copper-basons, and two or three stools; none but the king being allowed to sit in a chair. With regard to eating, they are generally contented with rice and salt, 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 inscriptions on the rocks, which must be very ancient, for they are not understood by any of the present inhabitants. The Dutch are possessed of all the principal places along the sea-coasts. Lon. from 78. 0. to 82. 1. E. lat. from 6. 0. to 10. 0. N.

* **CHABLAI**, a province of the dutchy of Savoy, bounded on the N. by Lake Geneva, on the E. by Vallais, on the S. by Faucigny, and on the W. by the republick of Geneva. Thonon is the capital.

CHABLIS, a town of France on the confines of Champagne, 10 miles from Auxerre, remarkable for white wines. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 47. 47. N.

CHAGRE, a fort of America, in the province of Darien, at the mouth of a river of the same name. It has been taken several times by the Buccaneers, and last of all by

Adm. Vernon in 1740. It is 350 miles W. of Carthagena, and a little to the S. W. of Porto-Bello. Lon. 82. 7. W. lat. 9. 50. N.

* **CHAIS-DIEU**, a town of France, in Auvergne, with a celebrated Benedictine-abbey, 12 miles E. of Brioude. Lon. 3. 47. E. lat. 45. 15. N.

CHALDEA, otherwise called Babylonia, has now the name of Iric Arabi, and lies between the river Euphrates and Tigris, a little to the N. of Bussarah, and the Persian Gulph, and to the S. of Bagdad.

* **CHALLONE**, a town of France in Anjou, seated on the S. bank of the river Loir, near the place where the Layon falls into that river. It is opposite to a small island of the same name.

CHALONS SUR MARNE, a large episcopal town of France in Champagne. The walk is called Jard, is one of the finest in the kingdom. It carries on a considerable trade in shalloons, and other woollen stuffs; is seated between two fine meadows on the rivers Marne, Mau, and Nau, 40 miles S. W. of Verdun, and 95 E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 37. E. lat. 48. 57. N.

* **CHALLOCK**, a village in Kent, 10 miles N. W. of Canterbury, with one fair on October 8, for horses, cattle, and pedlars ware.

CHALLON SUR SAONE, an ancient town of France in Burgundy, and capital of the Chalonnois, with a citadel and a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Saone, 35 miles S. of Dijon, and 61 N. of Lyons. Lon. 5. 7. E. lat. 46. 47. N.

CHALUS, a town and castle of France in Limosin, remarkable for its horse-fair, which is held on St. George's Day. Lon. 1. 25. E. lat. 45. 16. N.

CHAMB, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, capital of a county of the same name, and seated on the river Chamb 37 miles N. E. of Ratisbon. Lon. 13. 5 E. lat. 49. 14. N.

* **CHAMB**, a county of Bavaria, between Bohemia and the dutchy and palatinate of Bavaria. It is but 15 miles long, and 4 broad; Chamb is the only considerable place, though it formerly had its own counts.

CHAMBERRY, a considerable and populous town of Italy in Savoy, with a castle. It is capital of the dutchy, and well-built but has no fortifications. It is watered with several streams, which have their sources in St. Martin's-Hill, and run thro' several of the streets. There are piazzas under most part of the houses, where people may walk dry in the worst weather.

It hath large and handsome suburbs; and in the center of the town is the royal palace. The parliament meet here, which is composed of four presidents, and a pretty large number of senators, being the supreme tribunal of the whole dutchy. The principal church is St. Legar, and the jesuits college is the most magnificent of all the monasteries. This town was taken by the Spaniards in 1742, and in 1743 the palace was on fire, when Don Phillip had much ado to escape from the flames. It is 27 miles N. E. of Grenoble, 40 S. of Geneva, and 85 N. W. of Turin. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 45. 35. N.

CHAMBORD, a royal palace of Orleans in France, built of free-stone in the ancient Gothic taste. It was the residence of K. Stanislaus for nine years, as also marshal Saxe, who died in the year 1750.

* **CHAMOND**, a town of France, in Lyonois, with a strong castle. It is seated on the river Giez, 15 miles from Lyons. Lon. 4. 23. E. lat. 45. 8. N.

CHAMPAGNE, a considerable province of France, about 162 miles in length, and 112 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Hainhalt and Luxemburg, on the E. by Lorraine and the Franche-comte, on the S. by Burgundy, and on the W. by the Isle of France and Soissonois. It has a great number of rivers, the principal of which are the Meuse, the Seine, the Marne, the Aube, and the Aine. Its principal trade consists in excellent wine, all sorts of corn, linen cloth, woollen stuffs, cattle, and sheep. It is also divided into the Higher and Lower, and Troys is the capital town. Its subdivisions are Champagne Proper, and Rheimois, the Retelois, the Pertois, the Valage, Bassigni, the Senois, and the Brie Champenoise. The inhabitants are mild, laborious, and valiant; but they are reckoned to have no great depth of understanding,

* **CHAMPAGNE PROPER**, is one of the eight parts of Champagne, which comprehends the towns of Troys, Chalons, St. Menehold, Eperney, and Vertus.

* **CHAMFIGNI**, a town of France in Touraine, where there was a very handsome castle, of which there remains nothing now but a court and a magnificent chapel.

CHAMPLAIN LAKE, a lake of N. America in New-York, and on the N. side of that province. Lon. 75. 10. W. lat. 45. 1. N.

* **CHAMPTOSEAUX**, a town of France in Anjou, and in the election of Angiers, with a castle and the title of a barony.

* **CHANCHA**, a rich and considerable town of Africa, in Egypt, 5 miles from Cairo, at the entrance of the desert which leads to Mount Sinai.

* **CHANGANOR**, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and capital of a territory of the same name, in the peninsula of Malabar. It belongs to a magnificent and very rich pagoda, or pagan temple.

CHANNERY, a borough and parliament town of Roxshire, in Scotland, lying near the Frith of Murray, directly opposite to Ardesfer-point, from which it is divided by a narrow streight. It was formerly a bishop's see.

* **CHANSI**, one of the smallest provinces of China, lying near the great wall which separates it from Tartary. It is a mountainous country, but healthy, pleasant, and abounding in coal-mines, corn, and very good grapes. They have likewise abundance of musk, porphyry, marble, jasper, and lapis lazuli, besides several iron mines.

CHANTILLY, a town and handsome castle of France, seated on the river Nonette, 3 miles below Senlis, and 17 from Paris. Before the castle is a fine equestrian statue, in bronze, of the last duke and constable Montmorency.

* **CHANTONG**, a fruitful province of China. The Great Canal runs through part of this province, which is well watered with lakes, rivers, and brooks, which render it very fertile; it abounds in all sorts of corn, and pulse; besides poultry, pheasants, partridges, quails, and hares; as also several sorts of fruits, especially chestnuts, peaches, plums, and walnuts.

* **CHATEL-LE-CHATEL**, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, seated on the river Boule. Lon. 3. 0. E. lat. 46. 10. N.

* **CHAOURCE**, a town of France, in Champagne. It is seated at the source of the river Amance. Lon. 4. 5. E. lat. 48. 6. N.

CHAPEL IN FRITH, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Saturdays, and ten fairs, on Thursday before February 13, March 29, Thursday before Easter, April 30, and Holy-Thursday, for cattle; on July 7, for wool; on Thursday before August 24, for cheese and sheep; on Thursday after September 29, and Thursday before November 11, for cattle. It is seated on the utmost confines of the Peak, near Cheshire; but the market is now come to nothing. It is 17 miles S. E. of Manchester, and 137 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 48. W. lat. 53. 22. N.

CHARABON, a sea port town of Asia,

on the N. coast of the island of Java, in the Indian Ocean; 130 miles E. of Batavia. Lon. 108. 0. E. lat. 6. 0. S.

CHARCAS, a province of S. America, in Peru, lying on the S. Sea. It has the finest silver mines in the world; and La Plata is the capital town. See **POTOSI**.

* **CHARD**, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs, on May 3, August 5, and November 2, for cattle of all sorts, and pedlars ware. It is a post-town, seated on the side of a hill, on the borders of the county, six miles W. of Crookhorn, and 140 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 10. W. lat. 50. 50. N.

* **CHARETÉ**, a town of France, in the Nivernois, seated on the river Loire, 12 miles N. of Nevers, and 27 E. of Bourges. Lon. 3. 5. E. lat. 47. S. N.

CHARENTE, a river of France, which rises in Limosin, runs westward by Angoulême and Saintes, and falls into the Bay of Biscay, over against the Isle of Oleron.

CHARENTON, a small town in the isle of France, 4 miles S. of Paris; famous for a church where the Protestant ministers used to preach; seated on the river Seine. Lon. 2. 29. E. lat. 48. 45. N.

* **CHARING**, a village in Kent, 12 miles E. S. E. of Maidstone, with two fairs, on May 1, and October 29, for horses, cattle, and pedlars ware.

* **CHARLEBURY**, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market, and four fairs, on January 1, second Friday in Lent, second Friday after May 12, and October 10, for cattle of all kinds. It is 6 miles N. W. of Woodstock, and 12 N. N. W. of Oxford. Lon. 1. 35. W. lat. 51. 54. N.

CHARLEMONT, a strong town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, and province of Ulster; seated on the river Blackwater, 6 miles S. of Dungannon. It sends two members to parliament. Lon. 6. 49. W. lat. 54. 16. N.

CHARLEMONT, a handsome town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, ceded to the French by the treaty of Nimeguen. It is well fortified, and seated on the river Meuse, 25 miles S. W. of Namur, and 20 N. E. of Rocroi. Lon. 4. 58. E. lat. 50. 5. N.

CHARLERUY, a very strong town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the county of Namur, built by the Spaniards in 1666. It has been several times taken and retaken in the late wars, and lastly by the French in 1746, but was rendered back by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is seated on the river Sambre, 20 miles W. of Namur, and 19 E. of Mons. Lon. 4. 48. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

CHARLES CAPE, a promontory of N. America, in Virginia, at the N. side of the entrance of Chesapeake-Bay. Lat. 37. 12. N.

CHARLES CAPE, a promontory of N. America, on the S. W. part of the strait entering into Hudson's-Bay. Lat. 62. 40. N.

CHARLES-TOWN, the capital of S. Carolina, in N. America. It has a commodious and secure harbour, and the town is as well built as most in America, being a place of good trade, where a great number of ships are loaded annually with rice, skins, pitch and tar. A great part of this town was burnt down on February 21, 1740-1, by which a vast deal of valuable merchandize was entirely destroyed. They have also frequently suffered by inundations, and unhealthy seasons. But, as it is capable of many improvements, which might be of great advantage to Great Britain, it is now, by the cultivation and industry of the inhabitants, rendered the most flourishing, rich, and pleasant place of any of the British plantations. It is seated on a peninsula, formed by the rivers Ashley and Cooper, the former of which is navigable for ships of burden 20 miles above the town; and the banks of the rivers are adorned with beautiful plantations, and fine walks, interspersed with rows of trees, which makes this town very agreeable, delightful, and pleasant. Lon. 79. 12. W. lat. 32. 30. N.

CHARLES-FORT, a fortress of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, seated at the entrance of Kinsale harbour. Lon. 8. 18. W. lat. 51. 21. N.

CHARLETON, an island, at the bottom of Hudson's-Bay, in N. America, subject to Great Britain. Lon. 80. 14. W. lat. 52. 50. N.

CHARLEVILLE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, 30 miles N. of Cork. It sends two members to parliament. Lon. 8. 42. W. lat. 52. 13. N.

CHARLEVILLE, a very handsome town of France, in Champagne. The streets are as straight as a line, and the houses all of an equal height, and covered with slate. Here is a magnificent square, and in the centre a handsome fountain. It is seated on the river Meuse, near Mezieres, from which it is only separated by a bridge and a causeway; 15 miles N. W. of Sedan, and 115 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 37. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

* **CHARLEY**, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on

May 5, and August 20, for horned cattle, and on September 5, for toys and small wares. It is seated near the spring-head of a rivulet called Chor, not far from the river Yarrow; 6 miles S. E. of Preston, and 197 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 53. 40. N.

* CHARLIEU, a town of France in the diocese of Maçon, on the frontiers of Beaujolois, and Burgundy, near the river Loire, with a rich abbey. Lon. 4. 5. E. lat. 46. 15. N.

* CHARMES, a town of France, in Lorrain, seated on the river Moselle, with a very handsome bridge. It is 8 miles E. of Mirecourt, and 15 S. of Nanci. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 48. 18. N.

CHAROLLOIS, a town of France, in Burgundy, and capital of the Charollois; seated on the river Reonce, 27 miles N. E. of Maçon. Lon. 4. 8. E. lat. 46. 35. N.

* CHAROLLOIS, a territory of France, in Burgundy, with the title of a county. It is about 30 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and belongs to the house of Condé.

* CHAROST, a town of France, in Berry, with the title of a duchy; seated on the river Arnon, 8 miles N. E. of Issoudun. Lon. 2. 15. E. lat. 46. 56. N.

* CHAROUX, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, seated at the entrance of the river Sioulle. Lon. 3. 15. E. lat. 46. 10. N.

* CHAROUX, a town of France in Poitou, near the river Charante, with a celebrated abbey of Benedictine monks.

CHARTRES, an ancient and considerable town of France, capital of the territory of Chartrain and Beauce, with the title of a duchy, and a bishop's see. The cathedral is one of the finest in France, and its steeple very much admired. The principal trade consists in corn. It is seated on the river Eure, in a fertile and agreeable country, 45 miles S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 29. E. lat. 48. 57. N.

CHARTREUSE, or, THE GRAND CHARTREUSE, one of the most celebrated monasteries in France, and lies in the province of Dauphiny, 8 miles N. of Grenoble. It is seated on the top of a high mountain, which stands in a plain, three miles in length, having only one entrance, which is shut up by a gate. It is the chief of the monasteries of the order of Chartreux, and it is so large, that there are lodgings for all the deputies of the order throughout France, who meet here once a-year. The monks are employed in all sorts of mechanic arts, and spin and weave their own sloaths. Lon. 5. 48. E. 45. 20. N.

CHARYBDIS, a whirlpool 30 paces diameter, in the freight of Messina, between Italy and Sicily. It was formerly thought dangerous in navigation, but now little minded by sailors.

* CHASTEAU, a town of France, in Anjou, and in the diocese of Angiers. Lon. 0. 23. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

* CHATEAU-BRIANT, a town of France, in Brittany, and on the confines of Anjou, with an old castle. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 47. 40. N.

* CHATEAU-CHINON, a town of France, in Nivernois, and capital of Morvant, with a considerable manufacture of cloth. Lon. 3. 48. E. lat. 47. 2. N.

CHATEAU-DAUPHIN, a very strong castle of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the marquisate of Saluces, belonging to the K. of Sardinia. It was taken by the combined army of France and Spain in 1744, and was rendered back by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

CHATEAU-DU-LOIR, a town of France, in the Maine, famous for sustaining a siege of seven years against the count of Mans. It is seated on the river Loir, 22 miles S. E. of Mans, and 97 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 25. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

CHATEAU DUN, an ancient town of France, and capital of the Dunois, with a castle and a rich monastery; seated on an eminence, near the river Loir, 30 miles N. of Blois, and 72 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 26. E. lat. 48. 4. N.

CHATEAU-GONTIER, a town of France, in Anjou, seated on the river Mayonne, with a castle. It is 22 miles N. W. of Angiers, and 147 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 41. E. lat. 47. 47. N.

* CHATEAU-LONDON, a town of France, in Gattenois, with an Augustine abbey, seated on a hill, five miles S. of Nemours, and 50 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 48. E. lat. 47. 47. N.

* CHATEAU-MEILLANT, a town of France, in Berry, and in the election of Issoudun. There is here an ancient castle, with a tower, said to be built by Julius Cæsar.

* CHATEAU-NEUF, the name of several towns of France, viz. one in Perche, another in Angoumois, on the river Charente, 10 miles from Angouleme, and 5 from Jannac; a third in Berry, 17 miles from Burges, seated on the river Cher, and several other small places.

* CHATEAU-PORTIEN, a town of France, in Champagne, and in a district called Portien, with a castle built on a rock,

rock, near the river Aine. Lon. 4. 23. E. at. 49. 35. N.

* CHATEAU-RENARD, a town of France, in the Gattenois, 8 miles N. W. of Montargis. Here the cloths are made for the army; and it has a trade in saffron. Lon. 2. 35. E. lat. 48. 0. N.

* CHATEAU-RENAUD, a town of France, in Touraine, with the title of a marquifate. It is 10 miles N. W. of Amboise, and 83 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 41. E. lat. 47. 22. N.

* CHATEAU-ROUX, a town of France, in Berry, with a castle, and the title of a dutchy. It has a manufacture in cloth, and seated in a very large pleasant plain on the river Indre, 17 miles W. by S. of Issoudun, and 143 S. of Paris. Lon. 1. 47. E. lat. 46. 49. N.

§ CHATEAU-TIERRA, a town of France, in Champagne, with the title of a dutchy, and a handsome castle on an eminence, seated on the river Maine, 37 miles S. W. of Rheims, and 97 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 3. 23. E. lat. 49. 12. N.

* CHATEAU-VILAIN, a town of France, in Champagne, with a castle, and the title of a dutchy; seated on the river Aujon. Lon. 0. 59. E. lat. 48. 0. N.

CHATELLERAULT, a town of France, in Poitou, with the title of a dutchy; seated in a fertile and pleasant country, on the river Vienne, over which there is a handsome stone bridge. It is 22 miles N. E. of Poitiers, and 168 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 46. 34. N.

* CHATEL, or CHATE, a town of Lorraine, in the Vosque, seated on the river Moselle, 8 miles from Mirecourt.

* CHATEL-AILLON, a maritime town of France, in Saintenge, five miles from Rochelle; formerly very considerable, but is now greatly decayed.

* CHATEL-CHALON, a town of France, in Franche-Comte, remarkable for its abbey of Benedictine nuns; 20 miles S. of Dole. Lon. 5. 25. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

CHATELET, a town of the Netherlands, in Namur, seated on the Sambre, in the bishoprick of Liege, four miles E. of Charleroy. Lon. 4. 28. E. lat. 50. 25. N.

CHATHAM, a town of Kent, adjoining to Rochester, and seated on the river Medway. It is the principal station of the royal navy; and the yards and magazines are furnished with all sorts of naval stores, as well as materials for building and rigging the largest men of war. The entrance into the river Medway is defended by Sheerness and other forts; and, in the year 1757, by direction of the duke of Cumber-

land, several additional fortifications were begun at Chatham; so that now the ships are in no danger of an insult, either by land or water. It has a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 15, and September 19, for horses, bullocks, and all sorts of commodities. It has a church, a chapel of ease, and a ship used as a church, for the sailors; it has likewise 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 being near Rochester, see that place for the distances.]

CHATIGAN, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Bengal, on the most easterly branch of the river Ganges. It is but a poor place, though it was the first the Portuguese settled at in these parts, and who still keep a sort of possession. It has but a few cotton manufactures; but affords the best timber for building of any place about it. The inhabitants are so afraid of each other, that they always go armed with a sword, pistol, and blunderbuss, not excepting the priests. It is subject to the Great Mogul. Lon. 91. 10. E. lat. 23. 0. N.

* CHATILLON-SUR-INDRE, a town of France, in Touraine, 10 miles S. of Loches, and 3 S. of Amboise. Lon. 1. 23. E. lat. 47. 20. N.

CHATILLON-LES-DOMBES, a town of France, in the territory of Bresse, and province of Burgundy, 16 miles S. W. of Geneva. Lon. 5. 36. E. lat. 46. 16. N.

* CHATILLON-SUR-LOIN, a town of France, in Gattinois, seated in a very agreeable valley, 10 miles from Montargis. Lon. 2. 55. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

* CHATILLON-SUR-MARNE, a town of France, in Champagne, 8 miles W. of Epernay, and 17 S. of Rheims. Lon. 3. 55. E. lat. 49. 8. N.

CHATILLON-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in Burgundy, divided into two by the river Seine. It is 32 miles from Langres, and 40 from Dijon, and has iron-works in its neighbourhood. Lon. 4. 33. E. lat. 47. 45. N.

* CHATRE, a town of France, in Berry, seated on the river Indres, 37 miles from Bourges. It carries on a considerable trade in cattle. Lon. 1. 55. E. lat. 46. 35. N.

CHAVEZ, a strong town of Portugal, and in Tra-los-Montes; seated at the foot of a mountain on the river Tamega, has two suburbs, and as many forts; one of which looks like a citadel. Between the town

town and the suburb Magdalena, is an old Roman stone-bridge above 92 geometrical paces long. It is 27 miles W. of Braganza. Lon. 7. 1 W. lat. 41. 45. N.

CHAUL, a strong town of Asia, in the kingdom of Visapore, and on the coast of Malabar. It belongs to the Portuguese; and the river it stands on affords a harbour for small vessels. It is fortified, as well as the island, on the S. side of the harbour; was formerly was a place noted for trade, particularly for fine embroidered quilts; but is now miserably poor. It is 15 miles S. of Bombay. Lon. 72. 45. E. lat. 18. 30. N.

* **CHAULNE**, a town of France, in Picardy, and the territory of Santerre, with the title of a dutchy. Lon. 2. 55. E. lat. 49. 45. N.

CHAUMONT, a town of France in Bas-signi, of which it is the capital; seated on a mountain near the river Marne, 17 miles S. of Joinville, and 52 S. E. of Troyes. Lon. 5. 17. E. lat. 48. 6. N.

CHAUMONT, a town of France in the Isle of France, 30 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 7. E. lat. 49. 18. N.

CHAUNEY, a town of Noyonois, seated on the river Oyse, 20 miles E. of Noyon, and 27 N. E. of Paris. It begins to be navigable at this place. Lon. 2. 18. E. lat. 49. 37. N.

* **CHAWLEY**, a village in Devonshire, 10 miles N. N. W. of Credion, and 18 N. N. W. of Exeter, with two fairs on May 6, and December 11, for cattle.

* **CHEADLE**, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, viz. Holy-Thurday, for horned cattle, and on August 2, for horses, and horned cattle. It is seated in the moorlands, and in the most fruitful part of them. The houses are poorly built, but the market is pretty good. It is 12 miles N. E. of Stafford, and 139 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 39. W. lat. 53. 0. N.

* **CHEBECTO**, or **CHIBUCTO-HARBOUR**, lies in Nova-Scotia, an English settlement in North America, and near which Halifax is built. Lat. 44. 30. N.

* **CHEBRECHIN**, a considerable town of Poland, in the palatinate of Russia, which carries on a great trade in wax. It is 15 miles S. E. of Tourobin. Lon. 8. 41. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

CHEDDER, a large village of Somersetshire, famous for its cheeses, which are the next best to Stilton-cheese in England; and as large as those of Cheshire. It is seated 2 or 3 miles to the E. of Axbridge in Somersetshire, and has two fairs, viz. on May 4,

and October 29, for cattle, sheep, and horses.

CHEGE, a small province or county in Upper Hungary, lying along the eastern banks of the river Teisse, between Barfod and Kalo. The principal places are Chege, the capital, St. George, and Little Waradin.

CHEGFORD, a town of Devonshire, whose market is now disused; but it has four fairs, viz. on March 25, May 4, September 29, and October 29, all for horned cattle. It contains 80 houses, and has a very handsome church. It is 15 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 187 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 57. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

CHEKIANG, a maritime province of China, to the W. of Peking, one of the most fertile but trading provinces of that empire. It is interspersed with mountains, fruitful fields, rivers, and canals. The inhabitants are famous for making gold and silver brocaded silks, which are very cheap; for they breed vast quantities of silk-worms. In the lake of this country is to be found the golden fish, well known for its beauty, as also a tree which produces tallow. It contains 11 large cities, 77 towns, and an infinite number of populous villages.

CHELM, a town of Poland in Red Russia, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a bishop's see; 60 miles N. W. of Beltz, and 90 E. S. E. of Warsaw. Lon. 23. 29. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

* **CHELM**, the palatinate of, in Red Russia, in Poland, bounded on the S. by the palatinate of Beltz, on the W. by that of Lublin, on the N. by Polefia, and on the E. by Upper Volhinia. It is about 75 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; and divided into two chattellanies, whose seats are at Chelm, and Crasnowaw, the two principal towns in this country.

CHELMSFORD, a town of Essex, with a good market on Fridays, and two fairs, viz. on May 12, and November 12, two days each, for cattle; seated on the road to Colchester between two rivers, over which there are bridges. It is a handsome, large, and well-frequented town, and takes its name from the river Chelmer; is governed by a chief constable, has only one church, a very ancient and large Gothic structure, and three meeting-houses of the dissenters. The town consists of about 500 houses, which are, in general, pretty good; but the streets are paved only at the doors; however, the town lying on a small descent is always clean. There is here an excellent conduit, which contains several inscriptions,

tions, almost worn out by time; and it has such a supply of water, that it runs a hoghead and an half, and four gallons in a minute. Here the members for the county are chosen, and the assizes commonly held, as well as the four quarterly sessions. It is 43 miles S. of St. Edmund's-Bury, and 28 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

CHELSEA, a very handsome village in Middlesex, seated on the river Thames, one mile W. of Westminster. It is remarkable for its magnificent hospital for invalids, and for Ranelagh-house and gardens, where there is a band of music for the entertainment of the beau-monde in the summer-season. Here is also an excellent physic-garden.

CHELTENHAM, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, viz. on the second Thursday in April, and Holy-Thursday, for all sorts of cattle, and on August 5, for lambs. It is a pretty good town, containing about 200 houses, and hath a handsome church; but is most noted for its mineral waters, which are somewhat like those of Scarborough, for which is was lately much frequented. It is 9 miles N. E. of Gloucester, and 95 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2. 8. W. lat. 51. 50. N.

* **CHENSI**, a province of Asia, in the N. W. part of China. It contains 8 cities of the first rank, and 106 of the second and third, besides many forts on the great wall. The air is temperate, and the inhabitants more civil and affable to strangers than others in the northern parts. The soil is very fertile, and abounds in wheat and millet, tho' but very little rice. They have also rhubarb, honey, wax, musk, cinnabar, and abundance of coal-mines: they have a great number of deer, bears, wild bulls, and an animal resembling a tyger, whose skin is very curious. There are also musk goats, and bats as large as hens, besides two or three other sorts of animals quite unknown in Europe.

CHEPELLO, an island of America, in the bay of Panama, and province of Darien, 3 miles from the town of Panama, and supplies it with provisions and fruits. Lon. 81. 20. E. lat. 9. 0. N.

CHEPSTOW, a town of Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, viz. on Friday in Whitsun-week, for horned cattle; on Saturday before June 20, for wool; on August 1, and Friday se'nnight after October 18, for horned cattle. It is seated on the side of a hill on the river Wye, near its confluence with the Severn.

It was formerly a very considerable place, and had a large castle on a rock, and a priory, part of which last is converted into a parish church. It has a handsome high bridge over the river, and sends provisions and other commodities to Bristol. This town is walled round, and consists of about 200 houses, and the streets are broad and well-paved. The tide is said to rise higher here than in any other part of Europe, it swelling 50 or 60 feet perpendicular. It is 18 miles N. of Bristol, and 131 W. of London. Lon. 2. 36. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

CHER, a river of France in Orleansois; having its rise in Upper Auvergne at Auzance. It waters St. Amand in Bourbonnois, Chatteau-neuf, Vierzon, and Cells in Berry; it passes near Tours, and falls into the Loire 5 miles above the mouth of the Indre. There is also another river of the same name in Lower Alsace, which falls into the Audlau.

CHERASCO, a strong and considerable town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a strong citadel belonging to the K. of Sardinia, where he retired in 1706, during the siege of Turin. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Sturia and Tanaro; upon a mountain, 17 miles N. E. of Coni; and 22 S. E. of Turin. Lon. 7. 55. E. lat. 44. 35. N.

CHERBURG, a sea-port town of France, in Normandy, with a harbour and Augustine abbey. It is remarkable for the sea-fight between the English and French fleets 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 Aug. 1758, and took the town, with the ships in the basin, demolished the fortifications, and ruined the other works which they had been long about, in enlarging the harbour, and rendering it more safe and convenient for shipping. It is 37 miles N. of Coutances, and 50 N. W. of Caen. Lon. 1. 38. E. lat. 49. 38. N.

CHERESOUL, or **CHAHRZUL**, a town of Turkey in Asia, capital of Curdistan, and the seat of a beglerbeg. It is 150 miles N. of Bagdad. Lon. 45. 15. E. lat. 36. 0. N.

CHERRY-ISLAND lies in the northern ocean, between Norway and Greenland. Lon. 20. 5. E. lat. 75. 0. N.

CHERSO, an island in the Gulph of Venice, with a town of the same name near Croatia, belonging to the Venetians. The air is good, but the soil stoney; however, it abounds in wine, cattle, oil, and excellent honey. Lon. 15. 5. E. lat. 45. 8. N.

CHERSONESE is a name anciently given to several towns and peninsulas, and is still made use of by some geographers, when the most celebrated are mentioned.

CHERTSEY, a town of Surry, with a market on Wednesdays, and four fairs, viz. on the first Monday in Lent, for horses, cattle, and hops; on May 14, for horses, and cattle; on August 4, and October 6, for horses, cattle, and hogs. It is in a low wet situation, not far from the river Thames, over which there is a bridge. It is seven miles W. of Kingston, and 19 W. by S. of London. Lon. o. 20. W. lat. 51. 25. N.

CHERWELL, a river which rises in Northamptonshire, runs S. by Banbury, and through Oxfordshire to the city of Oxford, where it unites with the Isis.

* **CHERZ**, an ancient town of Poland, in Masovia, 15 miles from Warsaw. Lon. 21. 43. W. lat. 51. 58. N.

CHESHAM, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Wednesdays; and three fairs, viz. on April 21, July 22, and September 28, for cattle. It is 12 miles S. E. of Aylesbury, and 29 W. by N. of London. Lon. o. 34. W. lat. 51. 36. N.

* **CHESEPEAK-BAY**, in North America, runs up between Virginia and Maryland, being unaviable for large ships all the way. It is about 20 miles broad at the entrance, between Cape Henry and Cape Charles, 170 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. There are a great number of large rivers fall into it, up which the ships may go to the very door almost of the planters, and take in their loading of tobacco and other commodities.

CHESHIRE, an English county-palatine, 50 miles in length, and 33 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Staffordshire and Derbyshire, on the W. by Flintshire and Denbighshire, on the N. by Lancashire, and on the S. by Shropshire. It contains 24054 houses, 164324 inhabitants, 13 market-towns, and 86 parishes. It sends 4 members to parliament, and the chief place is Chester. The principal rivers are the Dee, the Weaver, and the Tame; but there are several small streams. The air and soil are very good, and the land is fitter for pasture than corn, for which reason they feed a great number of cattle; and from it we have very good cheese, well known over all the kingdom. Besides which there are salt-works, which yield fine white salt; also mines of coal, and many mines and lakes.

CHESTER, the capital of Cheshire, with two markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and three fairs, viz. on the last Thursday in February, for cattle; on July 5, and

October 10; for cattle, Irish linen, cloths, hard-ware, hops, drapery, and Manchester goods. It is a place of great antiquity, and of a quadrangular form; 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, where all the causes belonging to the county palatine are determined. By the bridge is a handsome water-house, and the principal streets are adorned with piazzas, under which are the tradesmen's shops. It contains 10 parish churches, besides the cathedral. It has almost a constant communication with Ireland; this and Holyhead being the principal places of taking shipping for Dublin. It is governed by a mayor, 2 sheriffs, 24 aldermen, sends two members to parliament, and is a bishop's see. It is a place of very considerable trade, and is 147 miles N. of Bristol, and 182 N. W. of London. It gives title of earl to the prince of Wales. Lon. 3. o. W. lat. 53. 12. N.

CHESTER NEW, a town of N. America, in Pennsylvania, and capital of a county of that name. It is seated on the river Delaware, and has a fine capacious harbour, admitting vessels of any burthen. Lon. 74. 7. W. lat. 40. 15. N.

CHESTERFIELD, a town of Derbyshire, with a market on Saturdays, and seven fairs, viz. on Jan. 25, Feb. 28, April 3, May 4, and July 4, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware; on Sept. 25, for cheese, onions, and pedlars ware; and on Nov. 25, for cattle, sheep, and pedlars ware. It is pleasantly seated on a hill, between two small rivers, and has the title of an earldom. It has a large handsome church, a free-school, and several almshouses. The sessions for the peace are held here for the N. part of the county. It is governed by a mayor, and the market is considerable for corn, lead, and country-commodities. The houses are, for the most part, built of rough stone, and covered with slate. It is 19 miles N. of Derby, 11 S. of Sheffield, and 127 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

CHESTERFORD, a village in Essex, upon the borders of Cambridgeshire, 3 miles S. of Saffron-Walden, with one fair, chiefly for horses.

CHEVREUSE, a small town in the Isle of France, seated on the river Yvette, with an old castle on a neighbouring mountain. It is 15 miles from Paris, and has the title of a duchy.

CHEVIOT, or **TIVIOT-HILLS**, a ridge of mountains, which run from N. to S.

thro' Cumberland and Northumberland. Near these many an obstinate battle has been fought between the English and Scotch, before these kingdoms were united.

* **CHIAMETLAN**, a maritime province of Mexico, in N. America, with a town of the same name. It is very fertile, contains mines of silver, and produces a great deal of honey and wax. The savages are well made and warlike, and St. Sebastian is the capital town.

CHIAMPA, a territory in the S. part of Cochin-China, very little known to the Europeans.

CHIAPA, a province of N. America, in Mexico, with two towns of the same name, one of which is the capital. It abounds in cochineal, cattle, fruits, honey, and several sorts of game, and brings in a good revenue to Spain from its trade.

* **CHIAPAS DE LOS INDIOS**, a large and rich town of N. America, in Mexico, and in a province of the same name. The governor and most of the inhabitants are originally Americans. Lon. 9S. 5. W. lat. 15. 6. N.

* **CHIAPA EL REAL**, a town of North America, in Mexico, in a province of the same name, with a bishop's see. Its principal trade consists in chocolate-nuts, cotton, and sugar. Lon. 98. 35. W. lat. 16. 20. N.

CHIARENZA, a sea-port town of Turkey, in Europe, and in the Morea, opposite to the island of Zant, in the Mediterranean Sea, and on the N. W. coast. Lon. 21. 15. E. lat. 37. 35. N.

CHIARI, a town of Italy, in the territory of Brescia, belonging to the Venetians. It is famous for a victory obtained by the Imperialists over the French in 1701. Lon. 10. 17. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

* **CHIARO-MONTE**, a town of Italy in Sicily, and in the valley of Noto; seated on a mountain, 27 miles W. of Syracuse. Lon. 14. 50. E. lat. 37. 5. N.

CHIAVENNA, a handsome, populous, and large town of Switzerland, in the country of the Grisons. It is a trading-place, especially in wine and delicate fruits. The governor's palace, and the churches, are very magnificent, and the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. It is seated near the lake Como. Lon. 9. 29. E. lat. 46. 15. N.

CHICHESTER, the capital of Suffex, with two markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and five fairs, viz. on April 23, Whit Monday, and August 5, for horses and horned cattle; on October 10, for horned cattle; and on October 20, for horses

and horned cattle. It is seated in a plain on the banks of the river Levant. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral, with several small churches built with flint stone. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, a deputy-recorder, 14 aldermen, 6 bailiffs, 27 commoners, and a portreeve. The buildings are very regular, and the city being walled round, you may stand in the market-place, which is the centre, and see the four gates, which are all that belong to the city. It has some trade, but would have more if the harbour was not choaked up. It is 37 miles S. W. of Guildford, and 63 S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 49. W. lat. 50. 50. N.

CHICHESTER NEW, a sea-port town of N. America, in Pennsylvania, seated on the river Delaware, below Chester.

CHICUITOS, a province of S. America, in the government of Santo-Cruz de la Sierra. The chief riches consists of honey and wax, and the original inhabitants are very voluptuous and warlike. They are also very superstitious, and change their wives as often as they please. They maintained bloody wars with the Spaniards till 1690, since which some of them have become Christians. It is bounded by La-Plata on the N. E. and by Chili on the W.

CHIDDLEIGH, or **CHUDLEIGH**, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, viz. on June 11, for sheep, and on September 21, for horned cattle. It is seated near the river Teigne, and the market is good for corn, and provision. It is 9 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 182 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 5. W. lat. 50. 30. N.

* **CHIELEFA**, a strong town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea. It was taken by the Venetians in 1685; but after that the Turks retook it, with all the Morca. Lon. 22. 21. E. lat. 26. 50. N.

* **CHIEMSEER**, a lake of Germany, in Bavaria, which contains a town of the same name, where there is a bishop's see. The island it stands in is about 17 miles in circumference, and it lies 22 miles W. S. W. of Saltzburg, and 35 E. S. E. of Munich.

CHIENI, a fortified town of Italy, in Piedmont, subject to the King of Sardinia. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, in a very pleasant country, bordered on all sides with hills covered with vines. It is 8 miles E. of Turin, and 12 N. E. of Carmagnola.

* **CHIETI**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the Hither Abiuzzo, with an archbishop's see. It is seated

feated on a mountain near the river Pescara, 3 miles S. W. of Pescara, and 15 N. W. of Anzano. Lon. 14. 13. E. lat. 42. 22. N.

CHIHIRI, or PORT CHEER, a maritime town of Happy Arabia, with a harbour. Some pretend to say, that the inhabitants are very civil and sincere, and that they offer their daughters to strangers who arrive there; but this may be justly doubted, for the Mahometans are very jealous of their women. It carries on a considerable trade. Lon. 49. 25. E. lat. 14. 40. N.

* **CHILHAM**, a village in Kent, 6 miles S. W. of Canterbury, with one fair on November 8, for cattle.

CHILI, a large country and kingdom of S. America, lying along the side of the S. Sea, 750 miles in length, and from 37 to 50 in breadth. It may be divided into three principal parts; viz. the bishoprick of Iago, the bishoprick of Imperial, and Cuico. It was discovered by Don Diego d'Almagro in 1525. It abounds in trees, fruits, Indian corn, cattle, and mines of all kinds. The greatest part is inhabited by the native Americans, who have neither towns nor villages, properly speaking, but only wretched huts, at a distance from each other. They are much addicted to women and drunkennes. The colour of their skin is that of a red copper, as in all other parts of America; and, since the introduction of horses by the Europeans, they seldom travel without one, there being such a prodigious plenty of them. Some would have Chili extend as far as Cape Horn, but very improperly. It is bounded on the W. by the S. Sea, and on the E. by that prodigious ridge of Mountains called the Andes.

* **CHILMARK**, a village in Wiltshire, 12 miles W. of Salisbury, with one fair, on July 30, for cattle, sheep, horses, hogs, and cheese.

* **CHILOE**, an island of America, on the coast of Chili, in the South-Sea, about 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.

CHIMAY, a town of the French Netherlands in the province of Hainhalt. It was ceded to the French by the Spaniards in 1684, and is seated on the river Blanche, 20 miles S. of Charleroy. Lon. 4. 17. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

CHIMAY, a considerable lake of Asia, in Afem, a country that lies between Tibet on the N. and Bengal on the S.

CHIMERA, an ancient and strong town

of Turkey in Europe, and in Albania, capital of a territory of the same name, which comprehends a chain of mountains, of which one part is free, and the other subject to the Turks. It is seated on a rock near the sea, 15 miles N. of Corfu, and 57 S. E. of Valona, at the entrance of the Gulph of Venice. Lon. 20. 38. E. lat 40. 10. N.

* **CHIMLEIGH**, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on August 2, for cattle. It is seated on the river Dert, which fetching a compass like a bow, surrounds three parts of it. It is but a small place, and the market inconsiderable. It is 21 miles N. N. W. of Exeter, and 184 W. by S. of London. Lon 4. 5. W. lat. 51. 0. N.

CHINA, the empire of, in Asia, is bounded on the E. by the ocean, on the N. by a great wall, above 1000 miles in length, which separates it from Tartary; on the W. by high mountains and desarts, and on the S. by the ocean, and the kingdoms of Tonquin, Cochinchina, and Laos. It is included between 95 and 135 degrees of E. longitude, and between 21 and 55 of N. latitude. Some pretend it is bounded without the great wall by the empire of Russia, but improperly; for that country has always been known by the name of Tartary, tho' it is now in the Chinese dominions. It is about 2000 miles in length, from N. to S. and 1500 in breadth, from E. to W. and is divided into 16 provinces, which contain 155 towns of the first rank, 1312 of the second, besides 2357 fortified towns; in all which there may be about 50,000,000 of people. There are several large rivers, and where these are wanting, there are artificial canals, for the more ready communication and trading from one part to another; for they are all made navigable for large barks. It is generally a plain champaign country, and they scarce let an inch of ground remain unoccupied; for the hills are cut into several stages, or stories, from the bottom to the top, that the rain may water them all pretty equally, and render them more fruitful. Even the mountains are cultivated and covered with trees; and there are mines of iron, tin, copper, quick-silver, gold, and silver. There are corn and pulse of all sorts, especially rice; and there are a great number of simples, and several trees and fruits proper to the country, particularly one tree produces pease, very little different from those of Europe; another bears a kind of gum, which makes excellent varnish; and a third bears white berries, of the size of a hazel-

hazel nut, whose pulp is nothing but a sort of tallow, of which they make candles; and a fourth, called the white-wax tree, produces white thicing-wax, of much greater value than the common bees-wax. The Bamboo cane grows to the height of an ordinary tree; and, though it is hollow within, yet the wood is very hard, and proper for many uses, such as pipes to convey water, boxes, baskets, and for the making of paper, after it is reduced into a sort of paste. It is now well known to all Europe, that this is the only country from whence all sorts of teas are imported. The complexion of the Chinese is a sort of tawney, and they have large foreheads, small eyes, short noses, large ears, long beards, and black hair; and those are thought to be most handsome who are 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 but mean and low, consisting only of a ground-floor. They are addicted to all sorts of learning, particularly to arts and sciences. The government of this empire is absolute, and the emperor has a privilege of naming his successor; but the chief mandarin has permission to remind him of his faults. He looks upon his subjects as his children, and pretends to govern them with a fatherly affection. There is no country in the world where the inhabitants are so ceremonious as here; and yet, notwithstanding their seeming sincerity, they cheat as much in their dealings as in the most uncivilized countries. It is certain that their empire is very ancient, and they themselves pretend it has existed many thousand years before our æra of Noah's flood. However, it is generally allowed to have continued 2000 years without interruption, though they have had twenty-two different families on the throne. The last family, now reigning, is that of the Tartars, who conquered China in 1640. Their religion is Paganism, and the sect of Fo is the principal. They allow polygamy, and keep their wives pretty close. 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: But, what is most remarkable, it is said the Japanese use the same, and understand them very well, though their language is quite different. All their cities and towns are so much alike, that those that know one, are acquainted with all. Peking is the capital

of the whole empire. The revenues of the crown are computed at 21,000,000 sterling yearly, and the forces are said to consist of about 5,000,000 of men in times of peace; however, since their being conquered by the Tartars, they have no enemies to cope with. 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 devotion. They have laws which regulate the civilities and ceremonious salutation they pay each other, for which reason they always appear to be extremely good-natured; and yet there is but little dependance on their friendship, for they are as deceitful, and as great hypocrites, as any people in the world.

CHINCA, a large and famous valley of S. America, in Peru, and in the province of Lima. It has a sea-port town of the same name, and is seated on a river, 60 miles S. of Lima. Lon. 76. 5. W. lat. 13. 0. S.

CHINEY, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, on the confines of the bishoprick of Liege. It is 12 miles E. of Dinant, and 15 S. E. of Namur. Lon. 5. 2. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

CHINON, an ancient town of France, in Touraine, remarkable for the death of Henry II. King of England, and for the birth of the famous Rabelais. It is seated on the river Vienne, in a fertile and pleasant country, 10 miles N. of Richlieu, and 150 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 18. E. lat. 47. 12. N.

CHIOS. See **SIO**.

*** CHIOURLIC**, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania, with a see of a Greek bishop. It is seated on a river of the same name, 50 miles N. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 7. 47. E. lat. 41. 18. N.

CHIOZZO, an ancient and handsome town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in a small island, near the Lagunes, with a podesta, a bishop's see, and a harbour, defended by a fort. It is 15 miles S. of Venice. Lon. 12. 23. E. lat. 45. 17. N.

CHIPPENHAM, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, viz. May 6, June 11, October 18, and November 30, for horned cattle, sheep, horses, and hogs. It is seated on the river Avon, and the market is well supplied with corn and provisions. It is a good thoroughfare town, has a handsome stone-bridge over the river, consisting of 16 arches, and sends two members to parliament. It is 21 miles E. of Bristol, and 94 W. of London.

London. Lon. 2. 12. W. lat. 51. 25. W.

* **CHIPPING**, a village in Lancashire 10 miles E. of Garstang, with two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, and August 24, for cattle.

CHIPPING-WYCOMB, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on September 25, for hiring of servants. It is seated on a small river, which falls into the Thames, in a pleasant valley, and is well-built, containing about 200 houses, with several good inns, and the market is considerable for fish, flesh, and other provisions. It is a mayor-town, and sends two members to parliament. It is 12 miles S. of Aylesbury, and 33 W. of London. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 51. 35. N.

CHIPPING-NORTON, a town of Oxfordshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and seven fairs, viz. March 7, May 6, the last Friday in May, July 18, September 5, November 8, and the last Friday in November, all for horses, cows, sheep, and cheese. It has a dry situation on the side of a hill, and near a small rivulet, and is a straggling town, except about the market-place. It is a corporation; and the market is good for corn, cattle, and provisions. It is 12 miles S. W. of Banbury, and 76 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 51. 53. N.

CHIPPING-ONGER, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on September 30, for small wares. It is 10 miles W. by S. of Chelmsford, and 21 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

* **CHIPPING-SODEBURY**, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 23, and June 24, for cattle, cheese, and pedlars ware. It is seated in a bottom, near the Downs, on the road from Bristol to Cirencester, and has a great market for corn and cheese. It is 12 miles E. N. E. of Bristol, and 103 W. of London. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 51. 33. N.

CHIRVAN. See **SCHIRVAN**.

* **CHISSELBOROUGH**, a village in Somersetshire, 4 miles N. of Crookthorn. It has one fair, viz. on October 10, for cattle of all sorts, cheese, and hogs.

CHITTOOR, a famous town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and in a province of the same name. It is not now so considerable as formerly; however, some suppose it to be the capital of the dominions of Porus, who fought against Alexander the Great. It is 250 miles N. E. of Surat. Lon. 75. 58. E. lat. 23. 30. N.

CHITTOOR, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, seated on the river Po, 10 miles N. of

Turin. It was taken by the French in 1705, but was recovered by the confederates the year following, and is now subject to the King of Sardinia. Lon. 7. 32. E. lat. 45. 12. N.

CHITRO, a town of Turkey in Europe, seated on the bay of Salonichi. It is the place where the mother, wife, and son of Alexander the Great were murdered by Cassander; as also where Perseus king of Macedonia was defeated by Paulus Æmilius the Roman consul. Lon. 22. 5. E. lat. 40. 20. N.

* **CHIVAS**, a strong town of Italy, in Piedmont, which has been several times taken and retaken in the late wars, particularly in 1705, by the French, but was retaken the next year by the confederates after the victory at Turin. It is so advantageously situated near the river Po, that whoever is master of it has the key of the territory of Turin, Canavez, Vercellois, Monferrat, and Lombardy. It is 12 miles N. E. of Turin, and 9 W. of Verue. Lat. 45. 3. N.

CHIUSTI, an episcopal town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Siennese. It is poorly peopled on account of the unwholesome air, and is 85 miles S. E. of Sienna. Lon. 1. 55. E. lat. 43. 0. N.

CHIUSTENGI, a town of Turkey in Europe, seated on the Black Sea, and on one of the southern branches of the Danube, and about 25 miles N. of Temeswaer. Its ancient name was Iftropolis, and was formerly of great note. Lon. 27. 35. E. lat. 43. 2. N.

* **CHIUTAYE**, a considerable town of Turkey in Asia, capital of Proper Natolia, and the residence of a Beglerbeg, as also of the Grand Segnior before the taking of Constantinople. It is seated on the river Ayala, 75 miles S. of Bursa. Lon. 29. 47. E. lat. 39. 42. N.

* **CHOCZIN**, a town of Moldavia, on the confines of Poland, and seated on the river Neister. It is remarkable for two victories gained by the Poles over the Turks; but is now in possession of the Russians, who took it in 1739. It is 110 miles N. W. of Jazy. Lon. 27. 15. E. lat. 48. 50. N.

CHOISEY, a village in the Isle of France, seated on the river Aisne, 3 miles from Compeigne. Here is a handsome royal palace; likewise several of the Kings of France lye buried at this place.

* **CHOLET**, a town of France, in Anjou. It has a handsome castle, and is 175 miles S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 5. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

CHOLMOGORY, a town of Russia, in Europe, and in the government of Archangel. It is seated on an island of the river Dwina, near Archangel.

CHONAT, a town of Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Merich, 15 miles E. of Segedin, and 30 N. of Temeswaer. It is a bishop's see. Lon. 21. 19. E. lat. 46. 22. N.

CHORAZAN, a large country of Asia, and the most northern province of Persia; bordered on the N. by Zagathy as well as on the E. on the S. by Sablestan, and on the W. by Astrabad.

CHORCES, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in the diocese of Embrun, burnt down by the Duke of Savoy in 1692. It is 10 miles E. of Gap. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 44. 35. N.

CHOTSIN. See **CHOCZIN**.

CHREMnitz, the chief of the mine-towns in Upper Hungary; 68 miles N. E. of Presburg, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 18. 57. E. lat. 48. 45. N.

CHRISTBURG, a town of Polish Prussia, in the palatinate of Marienburg, from whence it is 12 miles to the S. E. It is seated on the river Sargune, about 5 miles above the lake Drausen into which the above river falls.

CHRIST-CHURCH, a town of Hampshire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, viz. on the Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, and October 17, for horses and bullocks; seated between two rivers, and was formerly fortified with a castle. It is now a pretty good town, and sends two members to parliament. It stands 10 miles E. of Pool, and 101 S. W. of London. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 50. 40. N.

CHRISTIANA, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, and seated on a bay of the sea, 100 miles N. of Gottenburg, and subject to Denmark. Lon. 10. 15. E. lat. 59. 50. N.

CHRISTIANOPLE, a strong sea-port town of Sweden, on the Baltic Sea, and capital of Bleking. It was ceded to the Swedes in 1658. It is 13 miles N. E. of Carlesroon, and 24 S. W. of Calmar. Lon. 16. 37. E. lat. 56. 20. N.

CHRISTIANBURG, a fort of Africa, on the gold coast of Guinea, near Acre, belonging to the Danes. Lon. 1. 55. E. lat. 59. 30. N.

* **CHRISTIANSTADT**, a town of Sweden, in S. Gothland, and territory of Bleking. It was ceded to the Swedes in 1658, taken by the Danes in 1678, and retaken by the Swedes in 1680. It is seated on the Helges, 50 miles N. E. of Copenhagen. Lon. 14. 30. E. lat. 56. 2. N.

CHRISTINA, anciently called **LETOA**, one of the islands of the Archipelago, lying on the S. side of Candia.

CHRISTOPHERS, ST. one of the Caribbee Islands, in America, lying to the N. W. of Nevis, and about 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 about 20 miles in breadth, and 7 in length, and has high mountains in the middle, whence rivulets run down, which are of great use to the inhabitants. Between the mountains are dreadful rocks, horrid precipices, and thick woods; and in the S. W. part of the island, hot sulphurous springs at the foot of them. The air is good, the soil light, sandy, and fruitful; but it is subject to hurricanes. The houses are as good as any in these parts; and the animals are the same as in the other islands. The produce is chiefly sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, and the tropical fruits. Lon. 62. 32. W. lat. 17. 30. N.

* **CHORLEY**, a village in Lancashire. It is 7 miles S. E. of Preston, with three fairs, viz. on May 5, and August 20, for horned cattle; and on September 5, for toys and small wares.

CHURCH STRETTON, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, viz. on May 14, and September 24, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated between two hills, and is but a small place, though the market is good for corn. It is 14 miles S. of Shrewsbury, and 101 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 52. 35. N.

CHURCHILL-FORT, seated on the E. side of Hudson's-Bay, in America, and the most northerly of those belonging to the Hudson's-Bay company.

* **CHURCHINGFORD**, a village in Devonshire, with three fairs, on January 25, last Friday in March, and last Friday in April for bullocks and horses.

CHUSAN, an island of Asia, on the east coast of China, where the E. India company had a factory; but the natives were so guilty of extortion, that they removed from thence. Lon. 124. 0. E. lat. 30. 40. N.

CHUSTAN, a province of Asia, in Persia, between Fars and Busarah, bounded on the S. by the Gulph of Persia, on the N. by Irac Agemi, on the W. by Irac Arabi and on the E. by Farsistan. It is the Susian of the ancients, and Suftar is the capital.

* **CIALIS**, a kingdom of Asia, in Independent Tartary, bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Eluth, on the E. by large sandy deserts, on the S. by Great Tibet, and on the

the W. by Turkistan. The chief town is of the same name.

* **CIAMPA**, a kingdom of Asia, in the E. Indies, bounded on the E. and S. by the sea, on the N. by the Deserts of Cochinchina, and on the W. by the kingdom of Cambogia. It is very little known.

* **CIBOLA**, a province of N. America, in New Mexico, inhabited by the original Americans, who have a few towns or villages. It abounds in Indian corn, pitch, salt, bears, a sort of tygers, pecaries, and camel sheep, which are very tall.

CILICIA, the ancient name of part of Asia Minor, now Natolia. It is at present part of the province of Caramania, and lies on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, in Asiatic Turkey.

CICLUT, or **CICLUGH**, a strong frontier town of Dalmatia, surrounded with walls built in the ancient manner. It is seated on a rocky hill on the western banks of the river Narenta, between a town of that name and the fort of Norin. It was taken from the Turks by the Venetians in June 1694. Lon. 17. 40. E. lat. 45. 20. N.

CILLEY, an ancient and famous town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in Upper Carniola, with the title of a principality. It is capital of a county of the same name, and seated on the Saar, 25 miles N. E. of Laubach, and 47 S. of Gratz. Lon. 15. 45. E. lat. 46. 28. N.

CIMBRISHAM, a small sea-port town of Schonen, in S. Gothland, a province of Sweden; seated on the Baltic Sea. Lon. 16. 0. E. lat. 57. 10. N.

CINALOA, a province of N. America, in Mexico, lying on the eastern coast of the sea of California. The air is very wholesome; and it abounds in fruits, Indian corn, pulse, and cotton. The natives are very robust and warlike. It has a capital of the same name, lying E. of the Bay of California; it is subject to Spain.

* **CINAN**, a large and populous town of Asia, in China, seated in a marshy bottom. Lon. 103. 35. E. lat. 30. 7. N.

CINGA, a rapid river of Arragon, in Spain. It rises in Bielsa, one of the Pyrenean Mountains, whence it runs through Arragon, and falls into the Ebro.

CINQUE-PORTS, certain sea-port towns so called, on the coast of Kent and Suffex, namely, Hastings, Dover, Romney, and Sandwich. They are under the government of the constable of Dover castle, and had large privileges granted them, on account of their fitting out ships, for the defence of the coast, against France. The sea is now retired some distance from Romney.

CENTRA, a cape and mountain of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, usually called the Rock of Lisbon. It lies on the N. side of the entrance of the river Tajo; and there is a town of the same name seated thereon. Lon. 10. 15. W. lat. 59. 0. N.

* **CIOTAT**, a sea-port town of France, in Provence; famous for Muscadine wine. It is seated on the bay of Laquce, between Marseilles and Toulon. The harbour is defended by a strong fort. Lon. 5. 30. E. lat. 43. 10. N.

* **CIR ST.** a village of France, in the diocese of Chartres, two miles from Versailles; remarkable for a nunnery founded here by Lewis XIV. The nuns are obliged to take care of the education of 250 girls, who must prove their families to have been noble from the 4th generation on the father's side. They cannot enter before they are 7 years of age, nor after 12, and they continue till they are 20 years and three months old. The house is a most magnificent structure.

* **CIRAN ST.** a town of France, in the diocese of Bouge, in Berri, seated on the river Claise, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey.

CIRCASSIA, a large country of Asia, lying between the rivers Don and Wolga; bounded on the N. by Russia, on the E. by Astrachan and the Caspian Sea, on the S. by Georgia and Dagistan, and on the W. by the Sea of Zabach. It is full of mountains and forests, and has no other city but Terky, which is seated on the Caspian Sea. It is a kind of republick; for the people put themselves under the protection of Persia, Russia, and the Turks: however, the last are in possession of Terky, the capital town. They are Tartars of a middle stature, well-set, with coarse black hair, and broad flat faces. They wear a vest of coarse grey cloth, and over it a sheep's skin, which they turn to the side from which the wind or rain comes. They have boots of horse-leather, and wear on their heads round bonnets of coarse felt, or black cloth. The women pass among the Turks for very great beauties, their complexion being extremely fine. The men are not jealous; for they allow their wives all imaginable liberties. These, in the summer, wear nothing but a shift open down to the naval; but, in the winter, they have furred gowns, like the Russians. They are very fond of necklaces, which consist of strings of pearls, or coloured glass. It is not a little surprising that the men should be so ugly, and the women so extremely handsome. Their religion

igion is a mixture of Christianity and Mahometanism; and, like the Jews, they marry their brother's wives, if they have no children. The men are good horsemen, and subsist chiefly by hunting and robbing, though some are addicted to husbandry. In winter they live in sorry huts, and in the summer in tents. Their female children are generally bought by the Turks and Persians, who bring them up for their seraglios.

CIRENCESTER, a town of Gloucestershire, with two markets, on Mondays and Fridays, and three fairs, on Easter-Thursdays, July 18, and November 8, for cattle, sheep, horses, wool, oil, and leather. The market on Mondays is chiefly for corn, and on Fridays for wool, yarn, and provisions. It is seated on the river Churn, and was a place of great account in the time of the Romans, being then 2 miles in circumference; the ruins of the walls are yet visible. A great many Roman antiquities have been discovered; and here the Roman roads met and crossed each other. It had also a castle and an abbey, long since demolished. It is now a borough-town, and sends two members to parliament. It is 35 miles E. N. E. of Bristol, 18 S. E. of Gloucester, and 85 W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

CIRENZA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the Basilicata, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the river Branduno, at the foot of the Appennine Mountains, 35 miles E. of Conza, and 97 E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 44. E. lat. 40. 48. N.

CISTEAUX, or **CITEAUX**, a small town of France, in Burgundy, remarkable for its abbey, which is the principal of the Cistercian Order, and depends immediately on the Pope.

CITTADELLA, a sea-port town of the Island of Minorca, and capital of that island. It was taken by the English in 1708, and ceded to them by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713; but it was taken by the French in 1756, and ceded to the English by the peace of 1763. It is seated at the W. end of the island, 60 miles W. of the town of Majorca. Lon. 3. 30. E. lat. 39. 58. N.

CITTA DI CASTELLO, a town of Italy, and capital of a county of the same name, in Umbria, with a bishop's see. It is pretty strong and populous, and is seated on the river Tiber, 27 miles S. W. of Urbino, and 100 N. of Rome. Lon. 12 18. E. lat. 43. 28. N.

CITTA NUOVA, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, and territory of the Pope; seated on the sea-shore, and

contains 16 churches and convents within its walls, besides 15 without. It is 8 miles from Loreto, and 5 from Firmo. Lon. 13 0. E. lat. 43. 12. N.

CITTA NUOVA COTTONERA, a town regularly fortified, in the Island of Malta; it includes the old port of St. Margerita.

CITTA NUOVA, a small sea-port town of Istria, in the territory of Venice, with bishop's see, 60 miles E. of Venice. Lon. 13. 48. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

CITTA VITTORIOSA, or **IL BORGO**, strong town in the island of Malta, seated on a narrow neck of land in the harbour to the left of Valetta, from which, on each side of the town, runs a very broad canal enclosing the town, and forming an excellent harbour. It is defended by the strong cast of St. Angelo, seated on a high rock, and joined to the town by a bridge.

* **CIVIDAD DE LAS PALMAS**, the capital town of the Island of Canary, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. The houses are well-built, two storeys high and flat-roofed. The cathedral is a very handsome structure; and the inhabitants are gay and rich. As the soil is sandy, the streets are always very clean. The air temperate, and free from extremes of heat and cold. It is defended by a small cast seated on a hill. Lon. 14. 35. W. lat. 28 0. N.

CIVIDAD-REAL, a town of Spain, in New Castile, and capital of La Mancha. The inhabitants are noted for dressing leath extremely well for gloves. It is seated two miles and a half from Guadiana, and 90 of Madrid. Lon. 4. 15. W. lat. 32. 2. N.

CIVIDAD-RODRIGO, a strong and considerable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a bishop's see. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Aquada, 4 miles S. W. of Salamanca, and 115 W. of Madrid. Lon. 6. 52. W. lat. 40. 38. N.

* **CIVIDAD-DI-FRIULI**, a small but ancient town of Italy, in Friuli, and in the territory of Venice; seated on the river Natifona, 3 miles E. of Udena. Lon. 12 25. E. lat. 46. 15. N.

CIVITA-DI-PENNA, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Abruzzo, with a bishop's see. It is near the river Salino, 25 miles N. E. of Aquila. Lon. 13. 3. E. lat. 42. 25. N.

CIVITA-CASTELLANA, a town of Italy, in St. Peter's patrimony, seated on a river which, seven miles from thence, falls into the Tiber. It is 18 miles E. by S. of Viterbo, and 20 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 12 5. E. lat. 42. 15. N.

CIVITA-DI-CHIETI. See CHIETI

CIVITA-VECCHIA, a sea-port town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a good harbour, and an arsenal. Here the Pope's galleys are stationed, and it has lately been made a free port: but the air is very unwholesome. It is 35 miles N. W. of Rome. Lon. 12. 31. E. lat. 42. 5. N.

* **CLACK**, a village in Devonshire, about 7 miles S. S. E. of Frome, in Somersetshire, with two fairs, on April 5, and September 19, for horned cattle, sheep, horses, and cheese.

CLACKMANNAN, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Monteith, seated on the N. shore of the river Forth, 25 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Here Robert de Bruce, King of Scotland, had a palace. Lon. 3. 36. W. at. 56. 15. N.

* **CLACKMANNAN**, a small county of Scotland, bounded on the E. by Fifeshire, on the N. and W. by Perthshire, and on the S. by Sterlingshire. It is but 8 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It produces good corn and pastures, and plenty of coals and salt. This shire, together with Kinross, sends one member to parliament.

CLAGENFURT, a strong and regular town of Germany, and capital of Carinthia, with a very handsome square. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 8 miles S. W. of Weit, and 150 S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 13. 56. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

CLAIN, a river of France, in Poitou. It rises on the borders of Angoumois, and falls into the Vienne.

CLAMECI, a town of France, in Nivernois, whose suburb is a bishop's see. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Buevron and Yonne, 112 miles S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 36. E. lat. 47. 28. N.

* **CLAPHAM**, a village in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles N. W. of Settle, with one fair, on September 21, for sheep.

CLARA ST. a small island of S. America, in Peru, lying in the bay of Guaiquil, and subject to Spain. It is 70 miles S. W. of Guaiquil. Lon. 80. 16. W. lat. 3. 30. S.

CLARE ST. a small island in the Atlantic Ocean, and one of the Canaries, lying between Lancerotta to the S. and Allagranza to the N. E. It is little more than a rock.

CLARE, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, and May 26, for toys. It is seated on a creek of the river Stour, and has ruins of a castle, and a collegiate church, are still visible. They have a manufacture of bays. In this town is a very large church, and a Presbyterian and Quakers

meeting. It consists of about 500 houses, which are mostly of clay white-washed, and the streets pretty wide, but not paved. It is 15 miles S. of St. Edmund's-Bury, and 56 N. E. of London. Lon. o. 37. E. lat. 52. 15. N.

CLARE, a town of Ireland, and capital of a county of the same name, in the province of Connaught, 17 miles N. W. of Limerick. Lon. 9. 5. W. lat. 52. 40. N.

* **CLARE**, a county of Ireland, 55 miles in length, and 38 in breadth; bounded on the E. and S. by the river Shannon, which separates it from Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry; on the W. by the ocean, and on the N. by Galway. It contains 10014 houses, 76 parishes, 9 baronies, and one borough. It sends 4 members to parliament, viz. two for the county, and two for Ennis. The soil is very fruitful, lies very commodious for navigation, and contains two market-towns, and one borough; but the principal place is said to be Killaloe, which has a bishop's see.

CLARENZA, capital town of a dutchy of that name, on the western coast of the Morea, belonging to the Turks. It is a sea-port, seated on the Mediterranean; 26 miles S. of Patras. Lon. 21. 41. E. lat. 37. 55. N.

* **CLAUDE ST.** a very handsome town of France, in the Franche Comtè, with a bishop's see. The cathedral church is extremely elegant. Great numbers of pilgrims flock hither, to visit the remains of the body of St. Claude, which they pretend are yet uncorrupted. It is seated on the river Lifon, 15 miles N. W. of Geneva, and 58 S. of Bezanfon. Lon. 6. o. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

CLAVENNA. See CHIAVENNA.

CLAUSENBURG, a large town of Transylvania, seated on the river Samos, 55 miles N. W. of Hermanstat. It is a large populous place, and on one of the gates is an inscription in honour of the emperor Trajan. Lon. 22. 48. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

CLAY, a town in Norfolk, whose market is disused; but it has a fair, on July 19, for horses and other things. It is seated on an arm of the sea between two rivers, so that three of its sides are surrounded with waters; 20 miles N. W. of Norfolk, and 115 N. N. E. of London. Lon. o. 50. E. lat. 53. o. N.

* **CLAYTON**, a village in Suffex, 6 miles W. of Lewes, with two fairs, viz. on July 5, and September 26, for cattle and sheep.

CLEAR CAPE, a promontory of a little island, lying on the S. W. coast of Ireland.

CLEBURY, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 2, and October 27, for horned cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is seated on the river Rea, near the forest of Wire, 28 miles S. E. of Shrewsbury, and 118 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 29. W. lat. 52. 28. N.

CLERAC, or CLAIRAC, a town of France, in Agenois, on the river Lot, 8 miles from Agen. Lon. 0. 33. E. lat. 44. 28. N.

* **CLERMONT IN ARGONNE**, town of France, in the Verdunois, 127 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 5. 9. E. lat. 49. 34. N.

CLERMONT, a town of the Isle of France, in Beauvoisis, 37 miles N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 28. E. lat. 49. 23. N.

CLERMONT, a considerable, rich, and populous town of France, in Auvergne, with a bishop's see. The cathedral, the public squares, and the walks, are very fine. Here is a bridge naturally formed, as they pretend, by the petrifying quality of a fountain. It is seated about three miles from Mount Gergoie, and 320 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 18. E. lat. 45. 47. N.

* **CLERVAL**, a town of France, in the Franche Comté, seated on the river Doux, belonging to the house of Wurtemberg, but depends on the crown of France. Lon. 5. 57. E. lat. 46. 35. N.

* **CLERVAUX**, one of the most celebrated and finest abbeys of France, in Champagne, 5 miles from BAR-SUR-AUBE, and seated in a valley surrounded with woods and mountains. It is the chief of the Cistercian order. Here is the famous Ton of St. Bernard, which will hold 800 tons of wine. Near this abbey is a small town.

CLETHERO, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on July 21, for horned cattle, and woollen cloth; on the fourth Saturday after Michaelmas-day, March 24, and December 7, for horned cattle, horses, and woollen cloth. It is seated near Pendil-Hill, and is an ancient borough-town, sending two members to parliament. The market is good for cattle, yarn, and provisions. It is 36 miles S. E. of Lancaster, and 207 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 59. W. lat. 53. 46. N.

CLEVES, or CLEEF, a handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, capital of a dutchy of the same name, and subject to the king of Prussia. It is seated on a hill, 3 miles from the Rhine, and over-against Fort-Schenk. It is near a wood, through which there are several

fine walks; 12 miles S. E. of Nimeguen, and 70 S. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 37. E. lat. 51. 48. N.

CLEVES, the dutchy of, is one of the finest and best countries of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and divided in two by the river Rhine. Cleves is the capital town.

CLEVELAND, a district in the North Riding of Yorkshire, with the title of dutchy.

CLIFFE, a town of Northamptonshire with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair on October 29, for cheese, home-spun linen, and turners ware. It is 30 miles N. E. of Northampton, and 73. N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 35. W. lat. 52. 30. N.

CLIFTON, a village of Westmoreland, three miles from Penrith, or Perith, remarkable for a skirmish between the king's forces and the rebels in 1745, when the former was defeated.

CLISSA, a fort of Dalmatia, of great importance, which was taken from the Turks by the Venetians. It is seated on a craggy mountain, near which there is a narrow valley, between two steep rock through which the road lies from Turkey to Dalmatia. It is 10 miles N. E. of Spalato, and 30 S. E. of Sebenico. Lon. 17. 35. W. lat. 44. 0. N.

CLISSON, a town of France, in Brittany, in the territory of Nantois, and seated on the river Sure, 12 miles S. of Nant. Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 47. 6. N.

CLITHERO. See **CLETHERO**.

* **CLOEAYNOG**, a village in Denbighshire, with two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, and October 24, for cattle.

CLOGHER, an episcopal town of Ireland in the county of Tyrone, and province of Ulster. It sends two members to parliament. Lon. 7. 30. W. lat. 54. 16. N.

CLONMEL, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, seated on the river Sure, 19 miles S. E. of Tipperary town. It sends two members to parliament. Lon. 8. 2. W. lat. 52. 51. N.

CLOUD ST. a town of France, 4 miles from Paris, seated on the river Seine. Here is a magnificent palace, and one of the finest in Europe, belonging to the Duke of Chartres; and the cascade is greatly admired. It has the title of a dutchy. Lon. 1. 18. E. lat. 48. 51. N.

CLOYNE, an episcopal town of Ireland in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, 16 miles E. of Cork. It sends two members to parliament. Lon. 8. 0. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

CLUNI, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in Macanensis, remarkable for its famous Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Grofne, 10 miles N. W. of Macon, and 37 S. W. of Lyons. Lon. 4. 33. E. lat. 46. 24. N.

* **CLUNN**, a village in Shropshire. 6 miles S. of Bishops Castle, with two fairs, June 13, and November 22, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

CLUSE, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Savoy, and capital of the territory of Aouffigny; seated on the river Ance, 22 miles S. E. of Geneva, and 40. E. of Chambéry. Lon. 6. 29. E. lat. 46. 0. N.

CLYSON, a river of Piedmont, in Italy, which runs through the valley of Perufe.

CLYDE, a river of Scotland, which rises at Annandale, and running N. W. thro' Widdale, passes by Lanerk, Hamilton, and Glasgow, falling into the Frith of Clyde, over-against the Isle of Bute.

* **CLYNFOGFAUR**, a village in Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, with two fairs, August 18, and Sept. 23, for cattle.

* **COBHAM**, a village in Surry, 8 miles W. of Kingston, with one fair, on December 11, for horses and sheep.

COBLENTZ, an ancient, strong, handsome, and pleasant town of Germany, in the electorate of Triers, or Treves, seated at the confluence of the rivers Rhine and Moselle, in a fertile country, with mountains covered with vineyards. It is the usual place of residence of the Elector of Treves, to whom it belongs. It is 12 miles N. W. of Nassau, and 55 N. E. of Treves, or Triers. Lon. 7. 18. E. lat. 50. 1. N.

COBLIN, a sea-port town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Coromandel; 12 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 80. 5. E. lat. 12. 1. N.

COBURG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Franconia, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a famous castle, a fort, and a castle. This town, with its principality, belongs to the house of Saxony, and the inhabitants are Protestants. It is seated on the river Itz, 25 miles N. of Bamberg, and 50 S. W. of Erford. Lon. 11. 5. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

COCA, a town of Old Castile, in Spain, seated among the mountains; and near it a strong castle for state-prisoners.

COCHIEIM, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, formerly imperial; seated on the river Moselle, 25 miles S. of Coblentz, and 35 N. E. of Treves. Lon. 6. 48. E. lat. 50. 12. N.

COCHIN, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of the same name, on the Malabar coast, with a good harbour. The Dutch have here a small fort, which retains the name of Cranganore, and lies three miles up the river. There were once 80,000 families of Jews here; but, at present, they are reduced to 4000, and have a synagogue not far from the king's palace, and two miles from the town. The first Europeans that settled here were the Portuguese, who were driven away by the Dutch. About six miles farther, towards the mountains, the inhabitants assemble to refresh themselves during the great heats of April and May, and both men and women divert themselves with swimming. The water is so unwholesome, that the constant drinkers of it have swelled legs, some of which are a yard in circumference. It is 100 miles S. of Callicut. Lon. 75. 10. E. lat. 10. 0. N.

COCHIN-CHINA, a maritime kingdom of Asia, bounded on the E. by the sea, on the N. by Tonquin, on the W. by Cambodia, and on the S. by Ciampa. It is much larger than Cambodia, and much richer; but the inhabitants are not so conversable nor civil to strangers. It abounds in gold, raw silk, and drugs; their religion is much the same as that of China, and their cities and towns have gates at the end of each street, which are shut up every night. If any fire breaks out in a ward, all the inhabitants are destroyed except the women and children. The inhabitants are of a light brown complexion, very well shaped, with long hair and thin beards. The women are handsome, but not very modest; that is, they are like the rest of the females in this part of the world, and the men of quality will offer their daughters to strangers.

COCKERMOUTH, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs the first Monday in May, for horned cattle, and on October 10, for horses and horned cattle. The situation is low, between the rivers Derwent and Cocker, over which there are two stone bridges. It is between two hills, on one of which stands a handsome church, and on the other a stately castle. It is a borough-town, and sends two members to parliament. It is well inhabited, has a good trade in coarse broad cloths, and has several handsome buildings. The market is the best for corn in the county, except Penrith. It is 44 miles S. E. by S. of Kendal, and 287 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 12. W. lat. 54. 35. N.

* **COCK-HILL**, a place in Somersetshire, where there is a fair on December 28, for all sorts of cattle.

COCONATO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, remarkable for being the place where Columbus was born, who first discovered America. It is 20 miles E. of Turin. Lon. 7. 59. E. lat. 44. 56. N.

* **COCSNON**, a river of France, in Normandy, which has its source in the diocese of Mans, and falls into the sea between Point Orson and Mount M. chael.

COD CAPE, is in N. America, on the coast of New England, near the entrance of the harbour of Boston. Lon. 69. 48. W. lat. 42. 0. N.

CODOGNO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the Ladefan, near the confluence of the rivers Adda and Po, 23 miles E. of Pavia. Lon. 10. 39. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

COESFELDT, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and in the territories of the bishop of Munster, where he often resides. It is near the river Burkel, 22 miles S. W. of Munster. Lon. 64. 2. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

* **COEVORDEN**, one of the strongest towns in the United Provinces, in Overijssel, fortified by the famous Cohorn. It was taken by the bishop of Munster, 1673; and the Dutch retook it the same year. It is surrounded by a morass, 30 miles S. of Groningen, and 37 N. E. of Deventer. Lon. 6. 41. E. lat. 52. 40. N.

COGNAC, a town of France, in Angoumois, with a castle, where Francis I. was born. It is seated in a very pleasant country, abounding in wine, upon the river Charente, and remarkable for excellent brandy. It is 17 miles E. of Saintes; 17 W. of Angouleme, and 248 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 45. 42. N.

COGNI, an ancient and strong town of Turkey in Asia, and in Carimania; where a Beglebeg resides. It is seated in a pleasant country, abounding in corn, fruits, pulse, and cattle. Here are sheep whose tails weigh 30 pounds. It is 150 miles E. by N. of Satalia, and 250 S. E. of Constantinople. Lon. 32. 56. E. lat. 37. 56. N.

COGSNALL, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair on Whit-Tuesday, for horses and toys, which lasts three days. It is seated on the river Blackwater, or Pant, over which there is a bridge. It has one large church, and three meeting-houses. The town consists of about 700 mean houses, which form several narrow streets badly paved, and there is here a manufactory of bays. It is 17 miles N. E.

of Chelmsford, and 45 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 47. E. lat. 51. 45. E.

COIMBRA, a handsome large and celebrated town of Portugal, capital of the province of Beira, with a bishop's see, and a famous university. The cathedral and the fountains are very magnificent. It is seated in a very pleasant country, abounding in vineyards, olive-trees, and fruit. It stands on a mountain, by the side of the river Mondego, 60 miles S. E. of Porto and 90 N. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 57. W. lat. 40. 10. N.

COIRE, or, as the Germans call it, **CHUR**, a large and handsome town of Switzer-land, and capital of the country of the Grisons, with a bishop's see, whose prelate has the right of coining money. It is divided into two parts, the least of which is of the Roman Catholic religion, and the greatest of the Protestant. It is governed by its own laws, and seated in plain, abounding in vineyards and grain on the river Pleffure, half a mile from the Rhine, and 48 miles S. of Constance. Lon. 9. 27. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

COKENHAUSEN, a strong town of Sweden, in Livonia, seated on the river Dwina, 50 miles S. E. of Riga; it did belong to Sweden, but now to Russia. Lon. 24. 5. E. lat. 56. 40. N.

* **COL**, a name given by some to one of the western islands of Scotland, it abounds in corn, pasture, salmons, eels, and c. Lon. 7. 35. W. lat. 57. 8. N.

* **COL D'AGNELLO**, a passage from France into Italy, that leads from Guillian to Chateau Dauphin.

* **COL-D'ARGENTIERE**, a passage from France into Italy, between the marquis of Saluce, and the county of Nice.

* **COL-DE-LIMON**, a passage over the Alps, which leads from Sospello to Corone.

* **COL-DE-TEND**, a passage over the Alps, between Piedmont and the county of Nice.

COLBERG, a strong handsome sea-port town of Germany, in Pomerania, belonging to the king of Prussia. It is remarkable for its salt-works, and is seated at the mouth of the river Persant, on the Baltic Sea; 60 miles N. E. of Stetin, and 30 E. of Camin. Lon. 15. 57. E. lat. 53. 18. N.

COLCHESTER, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, Easter-Tuesday, for wholesale taylors, June 24 for horses, on July 23 for cattle and horses, and on October 20 for cheese, butter, and toys. It is a place of great antiquity, and pleasantly and commodiously

feated on the S. side of the river Colne, which is navigable within a mile of the town, on the declivity of a hill. It was surrounded with a wall which had six gates, and three posterns, besides nine watch-towers; but these are now in a great measure, demolished. It had 16 parish-churches, but now only 12 are used, these are not very large, and most of them were damaged in Cromwell's time. There are here also five meeting-houses. The town consists of about 3000 dwelling-houses, most of them old built, with some few good brick ones; the streets are not very broad, though they are tolerably paved. The number of inhabitants amount to about 5000. The town suffered greatly in the civil wars. There is a large manufactory of bays, for Spain and Portugal, and the town is famous for oysters and eringo-roots, and imports wine, brandy, coals, deals, &c. It was lately a corporation, but has lost its charter for some misdemeanour; however, it still sends two members to parliament. Towards the E. are the ruins of an old castle, with a fence round it about two acres in circumference. It is 22 miles E. N. E. of Chelmsford, and 50 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 2. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

COLCHIS, now called **MENGRELIA**, lies at the E. end of the Black Sea in Asia.

COLBINGUEN, a town of Demark in N. Jutland, and diocese of Ripen; remarkable for its bridge, over which all the oxen and cattle pass that go from Jutland into Germany, which brings in a considerable revenue to the king. It is seated on an eminence, in a pleasant country, abounding in game; 50 miles S. by E. of Wyberg. Lon. 9. 25. E. lat. 55. 35. N.

COLERAIN, a large town of Ireland, in the county of Londondery, and province of Ulster; seated on the river Bann, 25 miles N. of E. of Londonderry. Lon. 7. 2. W. lat. 55. 10. N. It sends two members to parliament.

COLESHILL, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs on Shrove-Monday for horses, on May 6 for horses and cattle, and on October 2 for all sorts of cattle. It is seated on the side of a hill, by the river Colne, over which there is a stone bridge. It is 11 miles N. W. of Coventry, and 140 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 35. W. lat. 52. 30. N.

COLFORD, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs on June 20 for wool, and November 24 for cattle and cheefe. It is 14 miles N. of Warwick, and 122 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 51. 45. N.

COLIMA, a sea-port town of N. America, in Mexico, and capital of a fertile valley of the same name; it is seated at the mouth of a river, near the S. Sea, 300 miles W. of Mexico. Lon. 109. 6. W. lat. 18. 30. N.

COLIURE, a small but ancient and strong town of France, in Roussillon, seated at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains, with a small harbour, 10 miles S. E. of Perpignan, and 5 S. of Elne. Lon. 3. 10. E. lat. 43. 32. N.

COLLE, an episcopal town of Italy, in Tuscany, 10 miles N. W. of Sienna, and 28 S. of Florence. Lon. 11. 10. E. lat. 43. 24. N.

* **COLLINGBURN-DUKE**, a village in Wiltshire, about 10 miles S. of Marlborough, with a fair on December 11 for horses, cows, and sheep.

COLMAR, a considerable town of France, in Upper Alsace, of which it is the capital. It has great privileges, and the Protestants here have liberty of conscience. It is seated near the river Ill, 10 miles W. of Brisach, and 35 S. by W. of Straßburg. Lon. 7. 16. E. lat. 48. 5. N.

COLMARS, a town of France, in Provence, and in the diocese of Sens. It is near the Alps, 20 miles N. W. of Glan-deves, and 20 N. E. of Digne. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 44. 17. N.

* **COLMOGOROD**, a town of the empire of Russia, in an island formed by the river Dwina, with an archbishop's see. It is 30 miles S. E. of Archangel, and 425 N. by E. of Moscow. Lon. 23. 20. E. lat. 36. 32. N.

COLNBROOK, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on April 5 and May 3 for horses, cattle, and sheep. It is seated on the river Colne, which separates this county from Middlesex, is a great thoroughfare on the western road, and has several good inns. It is 9 miles E. by S. of Maidenhead, and 19 W. from London. Lon. 0. 19. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

COLNE, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on May 12 and October 11, for horned cattle, sheep, and woollen cloth. It is seated on a small hill, near the eastern confines of the county; 36 miles S. E. of Lancaster, and 200 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 2. W. lat. 53. 45. N.

COLOCHINA, an ancient town of Turkey, in Europe, and in the Morea, 50 miles S. E. of Missitra, and 10 N. of Cerigo. Lon. 23. 2. E. lat. 36. 32. N.

COLOCZA, a town of Hurgary, seated

on the Danube, and capital of the county of Bath, with an archbishop's see. It was taken by the Turks in 1686, and afterwards re-taken by the Imperialists. It is 50 miles S. E. of Buda, and 50 S. by W. of Zolnock. Lon. 19. 42. E. lat. 46. 33. N.

COLOGNA, a town of Italy in Padua, and territory of Venice, 30 miles S. W. of Padua. Lon. 11. 43. E. lat. 45. 39. N.

COLOGNE, an ancient, handsome, large, rich, and celebrated town of Germany, with an archbishop's see, and an university. It has 19 parishes, 37 monasteries, and 365 churches and chapels, with a vast number of monks and nuns. It is fortified in the ancient manner, with strong walls, flanked with 83 large towers, and surrounded with three ditches; however, it is a place of no great strength, and the inhabitants are but few for so large a place. It is a free imperial city, and though 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. It is in shape like a half-moon, and is seated on the western banks of the Rhine, which renders it more strong. There are always some thousands of students belonging to the university, who have the same privileges as at Paris. The town is governed by six burgo-masters, of whom two are regents, not unlike the consuls at Rome; besides whom, they have a council composed of 49 persons, which are chosen out of 150, for no more are allowed to act at a time. The inhabitants are generally Roman Catholics, but there are some Protestants, who are obliged to perform their devotions at Milheim, in the dutchy of Borg, near three miles from the city. There are a vast number of reliques, but the most remarkable are the bodies of the three Magi, called the Three Kings, and every seven years there is a procession of Hungarians, who come to return them thanks for procuring rain in a dry season. It is 17 miles E. of Juliers, and 85 W. by N. of Mentz. Lon. 6. 38. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

COLOGNE, electorate of, is one of the most considerable countries of Germany, being bounded on the N. by the dutchy of Cleves and Guelderland, on the E. by the dutchy of Berg, on the S. by the archbishoprick of Treves, and on the W. by the dutchy of Juliers. It is divided into the diocese and the domain. The diocese is divided into the upper and the lower; the domain comprehends the dutchy of Westphalia, and the territory of Recklin-cusen. The elector is archchancellor of

the empire for Italy, and has a right to consecrate the emperor for Italy, with that of Mentz. This electorate is thought to be the most fertile and pleasant country of all Germany; and it abounds in corn, wine, pastures, and all the necessaries of life. The revenues of Cologne are computed to amount to 130,000*l.* a year.

COLOMB ST. a town in the county of Cornwall, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs on Thursday after November 13, and Midlent-Thursday, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few horses. It is seated on the top of a hill, at the bottom of which is a river, which falls into the sea at a small distance from thence. It has about 130 houses, badly built, but the streets are broad, and paved. It is 13 miles W. of Bodmin, and 259 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5. 23. W. lat. 50. 30. N.

* **COLOMBO**, a handsome, pleasant, and strong town of Asia, in the E. Indies, seated on the eastern side of the island of Ceylon. It was built by the Portuguese in 1638, and in 1658 they were drove from thence by the natives and Dutch, who are now in possession of it. It is about a mile in length, and three quarters of a mile in breadth. The natives live in the old town, without the walls of the new; the streets of this last are wide and spacious, and the buildings in the modern taste, particularly the governor's house, is a handsome structure. Lon. 80. 25. E. lat. 7. 0. N.

COLOMBOTZ, a fortified castle of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, seated on a hill, under which is the strong pass of Urania.

COLOMEY or **COLOMIA**, a town of Poland in Red Russia, seated on the river Pruth, 42 miles N. E. of Halies, and 100 S. E. of Lamberg. Lon. 25. 9. E. lat. 48. 45. N.

* **COLOMMIERS**, a town of France, in La Brie, seated on the river Morin, in a fertile country, 32 miles E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 25. E. lat. 48. 48. N.

COLONNA, a small town of Italy, in the Campagna di Romano, subject to the Pope; and 18 miles E. of Rome. Lon. 23. 20. E. lat. 42. 15. N.

COLONNA DI RUBICONE, a town of Italy, in the ecclesiastical state; seated on the river Pisatella, anciently called the Rubicon.

COLORNO, a town of Italy, in the Parmazan, near the river Po, 8 miles from Parma. The duke of Parma has a pleasure-house here, one of the most delightful seats in all Italy, and the gardens are very fine. Lon. 9. 15. E. lat. 44. 54. N.

* **COLOSWAR**,

* **COLOSWAR**, a large and celebrated town of Transylvania, where the senates have their meetings. It is seated on the river Samoş, 37 miles N. W. of Wessemburg, and 250 E. by S. of Vienna. Lon. 22. 45. E. lat. 46. 53. N.

COLUMBO, a sea port town of Asia, seated on the S. W. coast of the island of Ceylon, and subject to the Dutch. Lon. 68. 10. E. lat. 7. 5. N.

COLUMNA, a town of the Russian empire, in the dutchy of Moscow, with an archbishop's see; 45 miles S. E. of Moscow. Lon. 40. 27. E. lat. 54. 50. N.

COLUMPTON, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 1, and October 28, for cattle. It is seated on the river Culm, over which there is a bridge, and is a pretty handsome place. It is 12 miles N. E. of Exeter, and 176 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 10. W. lat. 50. 50. N.

COLURI, an island of Greece, formerly called Salamis. The principal town is of the same name, and seated at 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, yet it is but a poor place, for all the riches consist in wheat, barley, tar, rosin, pit-coal, sponges, and pot-ashes, which they carry to Athens. It is 7 miles S. of Athens, and is separated from the continent by a freight, a mile in breadth. Lon. 24. 5. E. lat. 38. 0. N.

COM, a town of Asia in Persia, and in Irac-agemi. It is a large populous place, but it has suffered greatly in the late civil wars. It is 100 miles N. of Ispahan. Lon. 49. 1. E. lat. 34. 0. N.

COMACHIO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and in the Ferrarese. The air is bad, for which reason it is inhabited by few, besides fishermen. It is 27 miles S. E. of Ferrari, and 20 N. of Ravenna. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 44. 45. N. The lake of the same name is between the two mouths of the river Po, and about 10 miles in circumference; but dry in several places, on one of which the above town is built.

COMANA, a sea-port town of S. America, in Terra Firma, seated on the coast of Caracoa; 35 miles E. of Laguara, and subject to Spain. Lon. 64. 29. W. lat. 10. 10. N.

COMANIA, a territory of Asia, bounded on the E. by the Caspian Sea, on the W. by Circassia, on the N. by the territories of Russia, and on the S. by Georgia. Here are fine meadows and arable land, but the

inhabitants, though Mahometans, and very superstitious, are great thieves.

COMANAGOTTA, a town of America, in Terra Firma, 10 miles W. of Comana, and subject to Spain. Lon. 70. 35. W. lat. 10. 10. N.

COMB-MARTIN, a town of Devonshire, with a small market on Tuesdays. It is seated on the Severn Sea, where it has an inlet which runs through the town. It is but a small place, 7 miles E. of Ilfracomb, and 184 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 51. 12. N.

* **COMB ST. NICHOLAS**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on December 16, for bullocks, horses, and sheep.

* **COMETEAU**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Satz, with a handsome town-house. It was taken by storm in 1421, and all the inhabitants, men, women, and children, were put to the sword. It is seated on a fertile plain, 12 miles N. W. of Satz, and 60 N. W. of Prague. Lon. 13. 25. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

COMINES, a town of French Flanders, on the lines which the French have made to defend their country against the Austrian Netherlands, and it stands on the river Lis, 5 miles S. W. of Menin. Lon. 3. 1. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

* **COMMANY**, a kingdom of Africa, on the gold-coast of Guinea, about 12 miles in length, and as much in breadth, where the English and Dutch have forts.

COMMERCY, a handfometown of France, in the dutchy of Bar, with the title of a principality, and a magnificent castle. It is seated on the river Meuse, 8 miles S. of St. Michael, and 150 E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 24. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

COMMINGES, a province of France, 45 miles in length, and 15 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Gascony, on the S. by Catalonia, on the E. by Coufferans, and on the W. by Bigorre. Its principal trade consists in cattle, mules, and corn. St. Bertrand is the capital town.

COMO, a strong and populous town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, and in the Comasco, with a bishop's see. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1706, and is seated on a lake of the same name, 27 miles W. of Bergamo, and 80 N. E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 57. E. lat. 45. 45. N.

* **COMO**, the lake so called, is the largest in Italy, and is in the dutchy of Milan, and in Comasco, on the confines of Switzerland, and the Grisons. It is 88 miles in circumference, and yet it is not above six miles over in any one part.

COMORIN, a promontory of Asia, and the

the most northern point of the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and N. W. of the island of Ceylon.

COMORRA, a handsome and large town of Lower Hungary, and 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 Hungarians or Russians, who are very rich, and are of the Greek religion. It is seated on the river Danube, in the island of Sihut, 6 miles S. of Newhaufel, and 70 S. by E. of Vienna. Lon. 18. 25. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

COMPEIGNE, a handsome town of the isle of France, in the county of Senlis, with a palace, or castle, where the king often resides. The maid of Orleans was taken prisoner here in 1430. It is seated on the river Oise, near a large forest, 17 miles N. W. of Senlis, and 45 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 12. E. lat. 49. 25. N.

COMPOSTELLA, a celebrated town of Spain, and capital of Galicia, with an archbishop's see, and an university. The publick squares, and the churches, particularly the metropolitan church, are very magnificent. It has a great number of monasteries, for both sexes, and about 2000 houses. It is pretended that the body of St. James was buried here, which draws a great number of pilgrims from most parts of Christendom. They walk in procession to the church, and visit his wooden image, which stands on the great altar, and is illuminated with forty or fifty 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 thirty 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 original. It is seated in a peninsula, formed by the rivers Tambre and Ulla, in a pleasant plain, 88 miles N. of Braganza, and 275 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 7. 17. W. lat. 42. 54. N.

COMPOSTELLA, New, a town of North America, in New Spain, and province of Xalisco, built in 1531. It is seated near the S. Sea, 400 miles N. W. of Mexico. Lon. 110. 12. W. lat. 21. 0. N.

* **CONCALE-BAY**, is on the coast of France, in Brittany, where the English

forces landed in June 1758, in order to go to St. Maloes, which they did, and burnt all the ships in that harbour, which were above 100, of all sorts. Concale is the town, which gives name to the bay, and is famous for oysters. It is 18 miles E. of St. Maloes, and 197 W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 47. W. lat. 48. 41. N.

CONCARNEAU, a town of France, in Breagne, with a harbour, and a castle. It is 16 miles from Quimper. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 47. 55. N.

CONCEPTION, a town of S. America, in Chili, with a bishop's see, and a very large harbour. It has been taken and ravaged several times by the native Americans, and is seated on the S. Sea, in a fertile soil, abounding in corn and excellent wine. Lon. 79. 12. W. lat. 36. 42. S.

CONCEPTION, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the Audience of Guatimali. It is seated near the sea-coast, 100 miles W. of Porto-bello, and a small river that runs into the sea. Lon. 83. 5. W. lat. 10. 0. N.

* **CONCHES**, a town of Normandy, with a Benedictine abbey, which carries on a considerable trade. It is seated on the top of a mountain, in the territory of Ouche, 45 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 51. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

CONCORDIA, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mirandola; seated on the river Sechia, 5 miles W. of Mirandola, and 15 miles S. E. of Mantua; subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 11. 22. E. lat. 44. 52. N.

CONCORDIA, a small town of Italy, in Friuli, and in the territory of Venice, with a bishop's see; it is now almost ruined, and the bishop resides at Porto Guaro.

CONGRESSAUT, a town of France, in Berry, and government of Orleans; seated on the river Souder, 25 miles N. of Bourges. Lon. 2. 30. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

CONDE, a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, with the title of a principality, and a castle. It is one of the strongest towns in this country, and seated near the confluence of the rivers Haisne and Scheld, 8 miles N. E. of Valenciennes, and 127 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 29. E. lat. 50. 27. N.

* **CONDE**, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the Bessin, which carries on a considerable trade; seated on the river Nereau, 10 miles from Tinchebri, and 125 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 37. W. lat. 48. 50. N.

CONDECEDO, a cap or promontory of N. America, in the province of Yucatan,

100 miles W. of Merida. Lon. 93. 7 W. lat. 21. 0. N.

CONDOM, a town of France, in Gascony, and capital of the Condomois, with a bishop's see. It is but a poor place, and the trade is very small. It is seated on the river Gelise, 22 miles N. W. of Auch, and 75 S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 22. E. lat. 44. 0. N.

* **CONDOMOIS**, a small territory of France, in Gascony, of which Condom is the capital town.

CONDORÉ, or **PULO CONDORÉ**, is the capital of a number of islands which lie in lat. 8. 40. and about 60 mile S. by E. from the mouth of the river Cambodia. The mould is blackish, and pretty deep, only on the hills it is stoney; it is covered with trees, but not very thick. The mangoes grow on trees, as large as apple-trees, and the fruit is of the size of a small peach, and when ripe, has a pleasant smell and taste. Pickled mangoes are now well known in England. The animals are, lizards, guanoes, and hogs, as also parrots, paroquets, doves, pigeons, wild-cocks, and hens. The inhabitants are small in stature, well shaped, and of a dark olive complexion; 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 any ships arrive there, they will bring them on board, and offer them to the sailors. Their religion is Paganism, but of what kind is not certainly known. They have a little idol temple, built of wood, and thatched like their houses, which are very mean. The English E. India company had a settlement here in 1702, but the factors falling out with the natives, most of them were murdered, and the rest driven from thence in 1705. Lon. 106. 26. E. lat. 9. 30. N.

* **CONDRIEU**, a town in France, in Lyons, remarkable for its excellent wines. It is seated at the foot of a hill, near the river Rhone, 8 miles S. W. of Vienne, and 17 S. of Lyons. Lon. 4. 33. E. lat. 45. 28. N.

* **CONDROS**, a district of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the territory of Leige. Huy is the capital town.

* **CONFLANS-EN-JANESI**, a town of Lorraine, on the confines of the Franche Comté, seated at the confluence of the rivers Iron and Orn. Lon. 5. 35. E. lat. 47. 45. N.

CONFLANS, a beautiful palace of France, which belongs to the archbishop of Paris,

and is seated at the confluence of the rivers Seine and Marne.

* **CONFULENS**, a town of France, in La Marche, seated on the river Vienne. Lon. 0. 43. E. lat. 46. 55. N.

* **CONGERBURY**, a village in Somersetshire, 6 miles N. of Axbridge, with one fair, on September 14, for cattle and horses.

CONGLETON, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on the Thursday before Shrove-tide, May 12, July 5, and July 13, for cattle, and pedlars ware. It is seated on the river Dane, and is a large mayor-town, though it has nothing but a chapel of ease, the church being two miles distant. Its manufactory is the making of leather-gloves, but the most considerable is silk, there being a large silk-mill lately erected here by some Turkey merchants, which employs 700 hands. It is 7 miles S. of Macclesfield, and 157 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 13. W. lat. 53. 7. N.

CONGO, a large country of Africa, between the equinoctial line and 18 degrees of S. latitude, containing the counties of Loango, Angola, and Benguela. It is bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Benin, by the inland parts of Africa on the E. by Mataman on the S. and by the Atlantic Ocean on the W. It is sometimes called Lower Guiney; and the Portuguese have a great many settlements on the coast, as well as in the inland country, which were first begun soon after the year 1484, at which time it was discovered. The heat is almost insupportable, especially in the summer months. They have many desert places within land, in which are many wild beasts; such as elephants, tygers, leopards, monkeys, and monstrous serpents: 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. The greatest part of the inhabitants are negroes, going almost naked, worshipping the sun, moon and stars, besides animals of different kinds. But the Portuguese have made a great number of converts, such as they are. Congo, properly so called, is about 150 miles in length along the coast, and 372 in breadth. From March to September is called the winter season, when it rains almost every day; and the summer is from October to March, and then the weather is always serene. The inhabitants are skilful in weaving cotton-cloths, which serve them to hide their nakedness; and they trade in slaves, ivory, cassia, and tamarinds. This country contains vast numbers of elephants, whose teeth are prodigiously large. The river Zaire is full of crocodiles, and sea and river

horfes. Some fay there are gold mines here, but that the inhabitants do not know how to work them. Their current money is sea-shells. The principal town is St. Salvadore. The trade is open to all European nations.

CONI, a strong town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a territory of that name, with a good citadel. This town being divided into two factions, it surrendered to the French in 1641; but was restored to the duke of Savoy soon after. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Gresse and Sture, 35 miles S. of Turin. Lon. 7. 29. E. lat. 44. 23. N.

CONINGSECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of a county of the same name; 20 miles N. of Constance. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

CONNAUGHT, one of the four provinces of Ireland, bounded on the E. by that of Leinster, on the W. by the ocean, on the N. and N. W. by part of the ocean and province of Ulster, and on the S. and E. by Munster. It is about 130 miles in length, and 84 in breadth. It has no rivers of any great note, besides the Shannon. It has several convenient bays and creeks, and is fertile in many places. It had several dangerous bogs, over-run with woods, which are now in some measure cleared away. This province produces abundance of cattle, sheep, deer, hawks, and honey; but the inhabitants being lazy, it is the least cultivated of all the four provinces. It contains one archbishoprick, 5 bishopricks, 6 counties, 7 market-towns, 8 places of trade, 10 boroughs that send members to parliament, 47,256, houses, 24 old castles, besides fortresses that have been erected of late, and 330 parishes. The principal town is Galway.

CONNECTICUT, a province of N. America, in New England, bounded on the N. E. by the colony of Massachusetts, on the S. by the sea, and on the W. by New York, and is 100 miles in length, and 80 in breadth. It is a distinct government by itself, chusing its own governor, deputy-governor, council, and assembly.

CONNOR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, and province of Ulster, with a bishop's see; 6 miles N. of Antrim. Lon. 6. 28. E. lat. 54. 50. N.

CONQUET, a handsome maritime town of France, in Lower Brittany, with a good harbour and road. It is very rich, and seated 12 miles W. of Brest. Lon. 4. 45. W. lat. 48. 26. N.

CONSERANS, or COUSERANS, a small district of France, in Gascony, bounded by

the counties of Foix, Comminges, and Catalonia. It lies along the river Salat, and has nothing considerable but St. Lizier, which is the capital town.

CONSTANCE, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with a bishop's see, whose bishop is a prince of the empire. It has a handsome bridge, several fine structures, as well sacred as prophane. It carries on a great trade, and is well fortified; and though it pretends to be an imperial town, the Austrians keep a garrison here. It is famous for a council held here in 1514, when there were three popes; but they were all deposed, and Martin V. was elected in their room. This council caused Jerom of Prague to be burnt, though the emperor Sigismund had given him a safe conduct, in pursuance of this maxim, that no faith is to be kept with heretics. They likewise condemned the doctrine of Wickliff, and ordered his bones to be burned 40 years after he was dead. However, the inhabitants now are Protestants. It is seated on a lake of the same name, 35 miles N. E. of Zurich, and 62 S. W. of Ulm. Lon. 9. 12. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

CONSTANCE, a great lake of Germany, between Suabia and Swisserland. It is 30 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. It is crossed by the river Rhine, and there are several towns on its banks.

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 place in all the eastern parts, and it is seated at the top of a great rock. There is no way to it but up steps cut out of the rock; and the usual way of punishing criminals here is to throw them down the cliff. Here are a great many Roman antiquities, particularly a triumphal arch. It is 75 miles from the sea, and 200 E. by S. of Algiers. Lon. 7. 12. E. lat. 36. 4. N.

* **CONSTANTINA**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, and capital of a small territory of the same name, with a castle seated on a mountain, 40 miles N. E. of Seville. Lon. 5. 35. W. lat. 37. 40. N.

CONSTANTINE, a kingdom of Barbary of that name, in Africa. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the kingdom of Tunis, on the S. by Belidulgerid, and on the W. by the river Sufegmar, which separates it from the kingdom of Bugia. This country is the New Numidia of the ancients, and had its own king; but it is now a province to Algiers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, one of the largest and most celebrated cities of Europe, stand-

ing at the eastern extremity of Romania, and capital of the Ottoman empire. It is seated 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 gulph 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. Constantine the Great, being obliged to reside in the East, chose this place for his abode, and rebuilt it after the model of Rome. It was taken by the Turks in May 1453, who have kept possession of it ever since. The Grand Signior'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 1200 ships. The number of houses must needs be prodigious, since one fire has burnt down 30,000 in a day, without greatly changing the aspect of the city. However, in general, they are but mean, especially on the out-side, 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 merchandize. 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 caravanseries, for the entertainment of strangers, are many of them very magnificent. It is 112 miles S. of Adrianople, 700 S. E. of Vienna, 750 E. of Rome, 1500 S. E. of London, 1250 E. of Madrid, 1250 S. E. of Paris, and 1100 S. S. E. of Stockholm. Lon. 29. 20. E. lat. 41. 4. N.

* **CONSTANTINOW**, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, remarkable for two battles fought in 1648 and 1651. It is seated on the river Seluczka, 30 miles S. E. of Bar, and 62 N. E. of Kamieck. Lon. 48. 37. E. lat. 49. 46. N.

CONTESSA, a sea-port town of Turkey, in Europe, seated on a gulph of the same name in the Archipelago, 42 miles N. E. of Salonica, and 200 W. of Constantinople. Lon. 24. 58. E. lat. 40. 58. N.

CONTI, a town of France, in Picardy, with the title of a principality. It is seated on the river Seille, 12 miles S. W. of Amiens, and 62 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 17. E. lat. 49. 54. N.

* **CONVERSANO**, a considerable town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Terri di Bari, with a bishop's see. It is seated 10 miles from the Gulph of Venice, and 15 S. E. of Bari. Lon. 17. 15. E. lat. 41. 10. N.

CONWAY, a town of N. Wales, in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, viz. on April 6, September 4, October 10, and November 8, for cattle. It is seated at the mouth of the river Conway, and is a large walled town, with a castle, and the houses are well-built and well-inhabited, and yet the market is but small. Near this town corn, timber, and oak-bark, are in great plenty; and they clear out at the custom-house here from 12 to 12,000 bushels of grain every year. There is a vast body of marcasite up the river, with which coppers is made; and some think there are veins of copper-ore near it. Formerly it was famous for pearl-fishing; and there is still plenty of pearl mussels, but they are now neglected. It is 15 miles N. W. of Denbigh, and 209 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 47. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

* **CONWYDD**, a village in Merionethshire, in N. Wales, with one fair, on October 21, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

CONZA, a small ancient town in the
X 2 king.

kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Principato, 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 32 N. E. of Salerno, and 32 E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 5. E. lat. 40. 50. N.

* **Coos**, an island in the Archipelago, 56 miles W. of the Isle of Rhodes, and is subject to the Turks. Lon. 27. 24. E. lat. 37. 27. N.

COPENHAGEN, a large, rich, and strong town, or city, of Denmark, with a famous university. There was a new palace built here in 1730, which is very magnificent; besides which, there are two others, in which the king sometimes resides. The citadel is a regular fort, defended by five good bastions, a double ditch full of water, and several advanced works. The arsenal is furnished with naval stores, sufficient to fit out a whole fleet. The exchange of the E. India company, their arsenal, the king's stables, the college, the house and provisions, the orphan-house, the opera-house, and the military-school, are all superb structures. The royal library contains above 40,000 manuscripts and printed books, collected from all parts. The inhabitants are reckoned at about 60,000, without counting the soldiers and sailors. Before the terrible fire in 1728, there were about 6000 houses, of which 3785 were reduced to ashes, with a prodigious quantity of merchandizes of all sorts. It is above five miles in circumference, and is seated on the eastern shore of the Isle of Zealand, upon a fine bay of the Baltic Sea, near the strait called the Sound. It is 300 miles S. W. of Stockholm, 450 N. W. of Vienna, 500 N. E. of London, and 550 N. N. E. of Paris. Lon. 13. 2. E. lat. 55. 51. N.

COPIAPO, a great river of S. America, with a town of the same name, in Chili, which carries on a great trade, and is seated in a fertile country, near the S. Sea, 500 miles N. of St. Jago, and is subject to Spain. Lon. 75. 10. W. lat. 26. 0. S.

COPILOWATS, a pretty large town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria. There were formerly several Albanian merchants in this place, who professed the Roman Catholic religion; but they were expelled in 1700. Lon. 37. 25. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

* **COPORIA**, a town of the Russian empire, at the mouth of a small river of the same name, in Ingria. It was ceded to the Swedes in 1617: but it was taken from them by Peter the Great, in the beginning of the present century. Lon. 29. 50. E. lat. 59. 36. N.

COQUIMBO, a sea-port town of S. America, in Chili, seated on a river of the same name. It abounds in fruits, and mines of different metals, and the fields are always green, though it seldom or never rains. It has a good harbour, and has been often pillaged by the English. Lon. 61. 59. W. lat. 29. 44. S.

CORBACH, a town of Germany, in Hesse, and in the principality of Waldeck, formerly imperial, 10 miles N. W. of Waldeck, and 35 N. of Marburg. Lon. 8. 55. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

CORBECK, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, 3 miles S. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 45. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

CORBEIL, a town of the Isle of France, divided into two by the river Seine, 8 miles from Melun, and 17 S. from Paris. Lon. 2. 21. E. lat. 48. 38. N.

CORBIF, a town of France, in Picardy, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey. The fortifications were demolished by Lewis XIV. in 1673. It is seated on the river Somme, 10 miles E. of Amiens, and 75 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 35. E. lat. 49. 54. N.

CORBIERS, a small territory of France, in Languedoc, remarkable for a victory that Charlemagne gained over the Saracens in 737.

CORBY, a town of Germany, on the confines of Westphalia, with a famous abbey, whose abbot is a sovereign prince, and has a place in the diet of the empire. It is seated upon the river Weser. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

* **CORBY**, a village in Lincolnshire, 12 miles N. of Stamford, with two fairs, viz. on August 26, and on Monday before October 10, for horses and horned cattle.

* **CORCANG**, otherwise called **JURGANTZ**, a town seated on a river anciently called Oxus, which ran from the Caspian Sea to the lake Aral; but the Tartars have found out means to dry up the channel. It was formerly of more consequence than it is at present; for the greatest part of the houses are now in ruins, and those remaining are mean low buildings. It is 90 miles S. of the lake Aral. Lon. 73. 15. E. lat. 40. 57. N.

CORDOVA, an episcopal, and one of the most considerable towns of Andalusia, in Spain, remarkable for its antiquity, and having preserved its splendor, dignity, power, and riches, through so many ages, it being well known to the Romans by the name of Corduba. It is very pleasantly seated on the river Gualalduivir, over which there is a magnificent stone-bridge. On the N. are high mountains, and on the S.

very extensive plain. The circumference is large, but it is not peopled in proportion to its extent, for there are a great many orchards and gardens within the walls. There are many superb structures, palaces, arches, and religious houses, particularly the cathedral, which is very magnificent; it was formerly a mosque, when the Moors possessed the town, for which reason it still retains the name of Mezquita, which has the same meaning. The square called the Plaza Major, is surrounded with very fine houses, under which are piazzas. The trade is flourishing on account of the river, and consists of wine, silk, and Cordovan leather. In the neighbourhood of this place are a vast number of orange and lemon trees, which renders their fruits exceeding cheap. The best horses in Spain come from hence. It is 75 miles N. E. of Seville, and 135 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 47. lat. 37. 42. N.

* **CORDUA NEW**, a considerable town in S. America, in the province of Tucuman, with a bishop's see, 175 miles from St. Jago. n. 62. 5. W. lat. 32. 10. S.

CORDUAN, a famous pharos or light-house of France, in Guienne, at the mouth of the river Girond. The architecture is extremely fine, and is placed there to hinder vessels from running on the sand-banks at the mouth of the river. It is 55 miles N. of Bourdeaux, and 37 S. W. of Rochelle. n. 1. 9. W. lat. 45. 36. N.

COREA, a peninsula lying to the N. E. of China, between 99, and 109 degrees of E. longitude, and between 32 and 46 of N. latitude. It is divided into 8 provinces, which contain 40 cities of the 1st rank, 51 of the 2d, and 70 of the 3d. The capital of the whole is Hanching, where the king resides. The Jesuits say, the people are ill-made, of a sweet and tractable disposition, and fond of learning, music, and dancing, and in general resemble the Chinese. Their houses are mean, being covered with thatch; and they have no stoves, but lie on the floor. They have little furniture, and therefore make use of linen-cloth for their room. Their arms are cross-bows, and very long sabres, or swords. Their trade consists in white-paper, pencils, ginseng, gold, silver, iron, yellow-varnish, fowls whose tails are 3 feet long, horses no more than 3 feet in height, sable skins, castor and mineral salt. In general it is a fertile country, though abounding in mountains. They never bury their dead till three years after their decease, but keep them close shut up in coffins for that time. It is tributary to China.

CORFE-CASTLE, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, viz. on May 12, and October 19, for hogs and toys. It is seated in a peninsula called Purbeck, on a river, and in a barren soil between two hills, on one of which stands the castle. It has one church, and 130 houses; governed by a mayor and aldermen, and sends two members to parliament. It is 18 miles S. by W. of Pool, and 116 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. S. W. lat. 50. 33. N.

CORFU, a considerable island of Europe, lying near the coast of Epirus, subject to the Venetians, and the most important place they have in these parts; because it commands the Adriatic Sea, for which reason they have always here about 15 galleys, and several other vessels. The metropolitan church of the Greeks, which stands in the capital town, is very handsome, and adorned with several rich silver lamps, and one of gold. The Turks have often attempted to become masters of it, but in vain. It is defended by an impregnable castle called St. Angelo. It formerly belonged to the kingdom of Naples; but the inhabitants submitted to the Venetians about the year 1386. Here they make a great deal of salt; and the country abounds in vineyards, lemons, olives, and cyder trees. The capital town is of the same name, and seated towards the middle of the eastern coast of the island, over-against Canina. Lon. 19. 3. E. lat. 39. 40. N.

CORIA, an episcopal town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon. It was taken by the allies in 1706, and seated on the river Alagon, 25 miles S. W. of Placentia, and 120 S. W. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 23. W. lat. 39. 36. N.

CORIENTES, a cape or promontory on the W. coast of Mexico, in S. America, and in the S. Sea, 100 miles N. of Xalisco. Lon. 110. 50. W. lat. 20. 2. N.

CORINTH, now called **CORANTO**, or **GERAME**, an ancient town, and formerly much celebrated, in the Morea, with a Greek archbishop's see. It was one of the most important places in Greece, on account of its antiquity, its situation on the passage from Greece into the Morea, its castle, standing on the top of an almost inaccessible rock, its harbours on the gulphs of Lepanto and Egina, its riches, and its architects, sculptures, and painters, who were the most skilful in all Greece. It belonged to the Venetians, till it was taken by Mahomet II. but they retook it in 1678; the Turks became masters of it again in 1715, and have kept it ever since. It is now greatly decayed,

ed, 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 above-mentioned, is one of the finest prospects in the world, over the sea to the E. and W. and a fertile country N. and S. The narrowest part of the isthmus, on which it stands, is above six miles over; and on a mount there, called Oneius, were formerly celebrated the Isthmian games. There are still the ruins of a town upon it, and of the temples dedicated to the Sun, Pluto, Diana, Neptune, Ceres, and Bacchus. The inhabitants are most of them Christians, of the Greek church, who are allowed liberty of conscience by the Turks. It is 40 miles N. W. of Athens, and 70 N. by E. of Miffitra. Lon. 28. 13. E. lat. 38. 14. N.

* **CORINTH**, the isthmus of, in the Morea, is a neck of land which joins Morea to Greece, and reaches from the gulph of Lepanto to that of Egina. Julius Cæsar, Caligula, and Nero, attempted to cut a channel through it, but in vain; and they therefore afterwards built a wall across it, which they called Hexamilium, because it was six miles in length. This was demolished by Amurat II. and afterwards re-built by the Venetians, but was levelled a second time by Mahomet II.

CORITA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, 23 miles E. of Salamanca. Lon. 5. 20. W. lat. 31. 5. N.

* **CORK**, a county of Ireland, 80 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, bounded on the W. by Kerry and the sea, on the N. by Limerick, and on the S. and S. E. by the ocean. It contains 43,286 houses, 232 parishes, 19 baronies, and 12 boroughs. It sends 26 members to parliament, is fertile, rich, and populous, and has two remarkable rivers, namely, Black-Water, and Lee. The principal town is of the same name.

CORK, the capital town of the county of Cork, in the province of Munster, in Ireland, with a bishop's see. It is a neat, wealthy, and populous place, seated on the river Lee, where it has a commodious harbour. It is a place of some strength, and is inclosed with walls, in the form of an egg; and the river runs round about it, over which there are bridges. It surpasses all the towns in Ireland, for trade, except Dublin. It contains 8113 houses, and is 13 miles W. of Ballicora, and 124 S. W. of Dublin. Lon. 8. 25. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

CORLIN, a town of Germany, in Farther Pomerania, belonging formerly to the bishop of Camin, and now to the king of Prussia.

It is seated on the river Perfant, 8 miles E. of Colberg. Lon. 16. 5. E. lat. 44. N.

* **CORMENTIN**, the name of a fortress and town, on the gold coast of Guinea. The fortress belongs to the Dutch, and below is the town, which is very large and populous. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 5. 30. N.

* **CORMERY**, a town of France, in Touraine, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is very pleasantly seated on the river Indre, 18 miles from Tours. Lon. 0. 18. W. lat. 30. N.

CORNEIGHA, one of the five places round the fortified castle of St. Maria de Suorta, on the bay of Speitia, in the Genoese dominions.

CORNET, a castle on the island of Guernsey, belonging to Great Britain. Lon. 40. W. lat. 49. 40. N.

CORNETO, a town of Italy in the papal dominion of St. Peter, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Marta, 3 miles E. of the city, and 37 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 11. 43. lat. 42. 15. N.

* **CORNHILL**, a village in the bishopric of Durham, with one fair, on December for pedlars' goods.

CORNWALL, an English county, bounded on all sides by the sea, except the E. which joins to Devonshire, from which it is separated by the river Tam. It is 75 miles in length, and 26 in breadth, but grows narrower gradually towards the land's end. It contains 27,620 houses, 165,660 inhabitants, 161 parishes; market-towns; and sends 44 members to parliament. It is remarkable for its stannaries, where they get tin, and to which belong particular laws, immunities; and privileges. And there are particular places which have the coinage of tin; to which all the tin must be carried, to be stamped. The other commodities are, blue-slate, coals, fruits, cattle, and a little silver. Sometimes a sort of diamonds have been found here, but not so hard as the true. This county was one of the places to which the ancient Britons retreated, whose language they retained for a considerable time, but is now almost extinct, unless at two or three parishes near the land's end. The soil is generally hilly and rocky, covered with shallow earth, though there are many fruitful valleys particularly near the sea, which they manure with sea-weeds, and fat sand. The air is pretty healthy, though subject to high winds, and storms. It has the title of a duchy, and the king's eldest son is duke of Cornwall.

* **CORNWALL**, a territory of France, in Bretagne.

tagne, which stretches out into the ocean. comprehends the diocese of Quimper.

CORO, a town of S. America; in Terra ma, seated at the bottom of the gulph Venezuela, 60 miles W. of La Guaira. n. 70. o. W. lat. 11. o. N.

COROMANDEL, the coast so called, is the eastern coast of the peninsula, on this side the Ganges, in Asia. It is bounded the N. by Golconda, on the E. by the bay of Bengal, on the S. by Madura, and on the W. by Bisnagar, tho' some Geographers give it different bounds. The country is fertile, healthy, and pleasant. The bulk of the people are Gentoos, and have various manufactures of cotton-cloth.

CORON, a sea-port town of Turkey in Europe, in the territory of Belvidera, and the Morea, it is said to be a strong place, and yet it made but little defence in 1715, when the Turks took it, and all the Morea, from the Venetians. It is seated on a bay, 15 miles S. E. of Modon, and 80 S. of Trieste. Lon. 12. o. E. lat. 36. 30. N.

CORREGIO, a small pleasant town of Italy, and capital of a territory of the same name, in the dutchy of Modena, with a handsome castle. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1706. It is 9 miles N. E. of Reggio, and 10 N. W. of Modena. Lon. 11. 15. E. lat. 44. 45. N.

* **CORSHAM**, or **COSHAN**, a village in Wiltshire, with two fairs, on March 7, and September 4, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses. It is 4 miles S. W. of Chippenham, and 11 N. E. of Bath.

CORSICA, a large island in the Mediterranean Sea, about 88 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. The air is very unwholesome, and the land hilly, full of stones, and cultivated very poorly; however, the hills produce wheat, and the hills fruits, such as olives, figs, grapes, almonds and chestnuts. They have horses also, of a very good 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 Ajaccio. It belongs to the Genevise, but the natives have, for many years, taken up arms against them, under pretence of the tyranny of that government.

* **CORSLEY-HEATH**, a place in Wiltshire, where there is a fair kept, the first Monday in August, for cattle, horses, and cheese.

CORTATE, a town of Asia, in the penin-

sula on this side the Ganges, a little to the N. of Cape Comorin. Lon. 77. o. E. lat. 8. o. N.

CORTE, a town of Italy, in the island of Corsica, with a strong castle in the middle of the island. It is 25 miles S. E. of Calvi, and 27 S. W. of Bastia. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 42. 12. N.

CORTIS, a town of Germany, in Leige, 10 miles N. E. of Ramillies. Lon. 5. 10. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

CORTONA, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Florentino, with bishop's see, and a famous academy. It is 32 miles E. of Sienna, and 20 N. W. of Perugia. Lon. 12. 2. E. lat. 43. 18. N.

CORUNNA, an ancient sea-port town of Spain, in Galicia, with a castle, and a very large harbour, defended by two forts. There still remains an old tower, built by the Romans, which is exceeding strong. It is seated in a small peninsula, 15 miles N. W. of Betancos, and 37 N. of Compostella. Lon. 7. 15. W. lat. 43. 20. N.

CORVO, an island of the Atlantick Ocean, and one of the Western Islands, commonly called the Azores, lying between Europe and America. It is but small, and this, with the neighbouring island of Florez, produce variety of beautiful flowers. They are all subject to Portugal. Lon. 32. 35. W. lat. 40. o. N.

* **CORWEN**, a village of Merionethshire, in N. Wales, 10 miles N. E. of Bala, with five fairs, on March 12, May 24, July 21, October 10, and December 26, all for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

CORZOLA, an island in the Gulph of Venice, divided from Dalmatia and Ragusa by a narrow channel. Lon. 19. 15. E. lat. 42. 36. N.

COSENZA, a considerable town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of Hither Calabria, with an archbishop's see, and a strong castle. It is seated in a fertile plain, on the river Crate, 11 miles from the sea, and 105 S. by E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 35. E. lat. 39. 23. N.

COSLIN, a town of Germany, in Brandenburg-Pomerania, 10 miles E. of Colberg. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 54. 10. E.

COSMOPOLI. See PORTO FERRAGO.

* **COSNEY**, a town of France, in the diocese of Auxerre, seated on the river Loire, at the place where the river Noyort falls into it; 105 miles S. of Paris. Lon. 3. o. E. lat. 47. 25. N.

COSSACKS, a people inhabiting the confines of Poland, Russia, Tartary, and Turkey. They are divided into several branches, the Kofakki fa-Parovi, the Kof-faki-

faki-Donski, and the Kofakki-Jaici. These are the wildest of them all, though they dwell in large villages, along the banks of the river Yaik, near its fall into the Caspian Sea. They live on husbandry, fishing, and their cattle, but rob their neighbours as often as they have opportunity. In the winter they keep at home, but in summer they rove in boats, on the Caspian Sea, with an intent to attack the vessels sailing thereon. Their religion is a mixture of Paganism, Mahometanism, and Christianity. Their only town is Yaikikoy. The banks of the rivers are exceeding fertile, and produce all the necessaries of life. Kofakki-sa-Parovi are the principal of the three branches, and dwell near the river Boristhenes or Nieper. These people are large and well made, have blue eyes, brown hair, and aquiline noses; the women are handsome, well shaped, and very complaisant to strangers. The country which they now inhabit, is called Ukraïn, and is one continued and exceeding fertile plain, which produces corn, pulse, tobacco, and honey. The pastures are so good, that their cattle are the largest in Europe. Their towns are all built of wood, after the manner of the Russians. Kofakki-Donski dwell on both sides the river Don, and are much the same for size and shape, as the former; these are under the protection of Russia, and profess the same religion. They live upon their cattle, husbandry, and rebbing.

COSSANO. See CASSANO.

* **COSSOVA**, a large plain of Turkey, in Europe, and in the eastern part of Bosnia, on the confines of Servia, about the river Sitniza. It is of great extent, and very fertile, and contains the cities of Pristina and Ucteragna; but is chiefly known on account of the victory gained by Amurath I. a Turkish Sultan, over Lazarus, the despote of Servia, in which this last was taken prisoner, and the Sultan himself was either killed during the battle, or after the victory.

COSTA-RICCA, a province of N. America, in New-Spain, and in the audience of Guatimala, bounded on the N. E. by the northern ocean, on the S. W. by the S. Sea, on the N. W. by Nicaragua, and on the S. E. by Veragua. The soil is not very fertile, though there is plenty of cattle. Carthage is the capital town.

* **COTATI**, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the kingdom of Travancor, in the peninsula, on this side the Ganges. Lon. 77. 33. E. lat. 8. 0. N.

* **COTATIS**, a town of Asia, in Georgia, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river

Fasso, and in the kingdom of Imeretta, which it was formerly the capital. It is divided into three parts, the town, which is without walls, and contains about 20 houses; the palace, where the king resides, and the houses of the great men; and a citadel, which is on the other side the Fasso, on a high mountain, where the Turks keep a garrison. Lon. 43. 55. E. lat. 43. 10. N.

COTBUS, a town of Germany, in Lower-Lusatia, it is a strong important place, and has been subject to the king of Prussia since the year 1645. It is seated on the river Spree, 60 miles S. by E. of Berlin, and 55 S. E. of Wirtemberg. Here are a great number of French Protestants, who have introduced manufactures, and this place is noted for excellent beer, pitch, and the cultivation of flax. Lon. 15. 29. E. lat. 40. N.

* **COTENTIN**, a territory of France, in Lower Normandy, on the side of the English channel. It abounds in pastures, cattle, and excellent horses. Coutances is the capital town.

* **COTIGNIAC**, a town of France, in Provence, and in the diocese of Frejus, with the title of a barony. It is seated on the river Argens, and is famous for sweet-meats.

COTRONE, a maritime town of Italy, in Hither Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples, seated on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, 15 miles S. E. of St. Severina, with a bishop's see. Lon. 17. 30. lat. 38. 50. N.

* **COUCO**, a territory of Africa, in Barbary, between Algiers and Bugia. The inhabitants are independant, and dwell in mountains, which are pretty fertile. Here the deys of Algiers retire with their riches when they are in dread of being put to death by the people.

COUCY, a town of France, in the Languedoc, between Laon and Oyse. It is divided into the Upper and Lower towns. Lon. 13. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

COVENTRY, a town in Warwickshire, which, with Litchfield, is a bishop's see. The market is on Friday, and the fairs are, May 2, for horses, cows, and sheep; on Friday, in Trinity week, for flannels, linnen, and woollen; and on the first day they present the lady Godiva on horseback; and on November 1, for linnen, woollen, and horses. It is a city and county, containing 19 villages and hamlets, and governed by a mayor, 2 bailiffs, sheriffs, 10 aldermen, and other officers. It hold pleas for all actions, has a gaol for felons, as well as debtors, a

sends two members to parliament. It comprehends 10 wards, 3 parish-churches, 2 of which have very lofty spires, and was surrounded with strong walls, which were demolished by the order of king Charles II. in 1662. It has a grammar-school, with three masters, and exhibitions for both Universities, and another free school for poor boys, besides several hospitals; as, one for ten old men, another for 20 Blue-coat boys, a third for 8 married couples, and a fourth in West-orchard-street. In the marketplace stood the stateliest cross in England, it being 66 feet high, and adorned with the statues of several kings, but it has been lately taken down. This town is of great extent, but the houses being mostly very old, and chiefly built with wood and plaister, with stories projecting over each other, make but an indifferent appearance. It has a considerable manufacture in stuffs, particularly tannies, as also ribbands, and has the title of an earldom. It is 30 miles W. N. W. of Northampton, and 92 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 26. W. lat. 52. 26. N.

COVERDEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Overysse, near the confines of Westphalia, and the fortrefs in the marshes, is strong both by nature and art. It is 40 miles N. W. of Deventer. Lon. 6. 45. E. lat. 52. 50. N.

COULAN, or QUILON, a kingdom of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the Malabar coast. The inhabitants are generally Gentoes, mixed with Christians of St. Thomas. The capital town is of the same name, where the Dutch have a settlement. Lon. 75. 30. E. lat. 8. 30. N.

* COULANGE LA VINEUSE, a small town of France, in Burgundy, seated on the river Yonne. There is also another town of the same name, and on the same river, at the distance of five miles.

COULANS, a town of France, in Maine, and in the election of Mans, with the title of a barony, and a castle.

COULONGES, a town of France, in Poitou, and election of Fonten.

* COUPER, or COUPEN, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus, 12 miles N. E. of Perth. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 56. 33. N.

* COUPEZE, one of the principal rivers of France, in Limoſin, which rises beyond Manach, and falls into the Vizere.

COURLAND, a territory of Livonia, with the title of a duchy, whose dukes are independent, and under the protection of Poland. It is bounded by the river Dwina on the N. which separates it from Livonia, on the E.

by Lithuania, on the S. by Samogitia, and on the W. by the Baltic Sea, being about 130 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is usually reckoned a province of Poland, though they elect their own princes, and are governed by their own laws. However, they are influenced by the neighbouring powers, and the Russians now seem to have the ascendant. Mittau is the capital town, whose inhabitants are Protestants.

* COURMONTERAL, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the diocese of Montpellier.

* COURPIERE, a town of France, in Auvergne, and in the diocese of Clermont.

COURTENAI, a town of Gatenois, in the Isle of France, 15 miles S. E. of Sennes, 15 N. E. of Montarges, and 60 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 9. E. lat. 48. 1. N.

COURTRAY, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, whose fortifications were demolished in 1683. It is seated on the river Lys, 14 miles E. of Ipres, and 137 N. of Paris. Lon. 3. 13. E. lat. 51. 51. N.

COUTANCES, a sea-port town of France, in Lower Normandy, and capital of Cotentin, with a bishop's see. The churches, and particularly the cathedral, are very magnificent. It is 22 miles N. of Avranches, and 37 N. E. of St. Malo's. Lon. 1. 23. E. lat. 49. 3. N.

* COUTHORPE, a village in Lincolnshire, about the middle of the eastern part, near the sea-coast, and two miles S. of Louth, with one fair, on July 5, for horses and horned cattle.

COUTRAS, a town of France, in Perigord, remarkable for the victory gained here by Henry IV. in 1587. It is seated on the river Dordogne, 20 miles N. E. of Bourdeaux, and 290 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 3. W. lat. 40. 6. N.

* COWERINGE, a town of Glamorgan-shire, in South-Wales, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, viz. on April 23, August 1, and October 18, for cattle. It is called by the Welch Pont-Van, from the stone-bridge over the river, which soon after falls into the sea. It is seated in a low bottom, and in a fertile soil. The streets are broad and paved; and it is governed by two bailiffs, 12 aldermen, and 12 common-council. The market is well supplied with corn, cattle, sheep, and provisions. It is 12 miles W. of Cardiff, and 175 W. from London. Lon. 4. 15. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

* COWES, a sea-port town of Hampshire, on the N. E. coast of the Isle of Wight chiefly noted for having a safe harbour for ships. It is 8 miles S. W. of Portsmouth. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 50. 45. N.

* COWLING

* **COWLING**, a village in Suffolk, 6 miles S. E. of Newmarket, with two fairs, on July 31, and October 17, for sheep and lambs.

COWPAR, a parliament-town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, 10 miles W. of St. Andrews. Lon. 3. 15. W. lat. 56. 20. N.

COXWOLD, a town in the North-Riding of Yorkshire, which has no market, but a fair, on August 25, for horned cattle, sheep, linnen and woollen-cloth, pewter, and hardware. It is 16 miles N. of York, and 214 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 54. 16. N.

COZUMEL, a considerable island of America, on the W. coast of Yucatan, where Cortez landed, and refreshed his troops, before he attempted the conquest of Mexico. It is very fertile, and abounds in fruits, pulse, cattle, and fowls. The original natives still possess this island, though it is in some sense subject to Spain.

CRACOW, the capital town or city of Poland, and the most important place therein. The streets are broad and strait, but very nasty; and the houses are about five stories high, built with stone, and covered with shingles. The royal palace, or castle, was a magnificent structure, and seated on a rock, and there was as fine a view from it as from any place in Europe. The kings of Poland resided here before they removed to Warsaw. It was burnt to the ground in 1702 by the Swedes, and is not likely to be rebuilt very soon. The city has two large suburbs, and is surrounded with deep ditches and thick walls, fortified with towers; and yet it never held out any long siege. Here are several churches, but the principal is that dedicated to St. Stanislaus, which is immensely rich. The Jesuits have also a handsome church as well as the Dominicans; and there is a famous university, consisting of 11 colleges. During the civil wars of Poland, this city suffered greatly. War, famine, the plague, and a fire, made great havock of the inhabitants all at the same time, insomuch that half of them were destroyed. The regalia are kept here, this being the place where the kings of Poland are crowned; and likewise the supreme courts are held here. It is seated in an extensive plain on the rivers Vistula, Weiffel, or Weiffer, 112 miles S. W. of Warsaw. Lon. 19. 55. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

* **CRACOW**, the palatinate of, is one of the three provinces of Lesser Poland. It is bounded on the E. by the palatinate of Sandomir, on the N. by that of Sired, which is part of Great Poland, on the W. by Silesia,

and on the S. by Hungary. Here are mines of lead which contain a little silver, at Slenskow, and elsewhere; of copper, at Sandeck of vitriol, at Biecz; and of salt, at Wielicz and Bochnia. It is tolerably fertile, and watered with several rivers, of which the Vistula, or Weiffer, is the chief. Cracow is the capital town.

CRAIL, a parliament-town of Scotland in the county of Fife, seated at the mouth of the Frith of Forth, 7 miles S. E. of St. Andrews. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 56. 17. N.

* **CRAINBURG**, a town of Germany, in Carniola, seated on the river Saave, 25 miles N. W. of Laubach. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

* **CRANBORN**, a town of Dorsetshire with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on August 29, and December 6, for cheese and sheep. It is well watered with streams, and is finely seated for pleasure there being a chace which extends almost as far as Salisbury. It is 38 miles N. E. of Dorchester, and 96 W. of London.

* **CRANBROOK**, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 30, and September 29, for cattle, and horses. It is a large and well-frequented place, and the market is the best in the parts. It is 17 miles S. of Maidstone, and 56 S. E. of London. Lon. 1. 5. E. lat. 51. 3. N.

CRANGANOR, a town of Asia, in the Indies, and on the Malabar coast, where the Dutch have a factory. It is capital of a small kingdom or territory, and depends on the Samorin. It was taken from the Portuguese in 1662. Lon. 75. 5. E. lat. 10. 25. N.

CRANSAC, a small town of France, in Guienne, noted for its sulphureous water and coal-pits.

* **CRAONNE**, a town of France, in the generalty of Soissons, and in the diocese of Laon.

* **CRAPAC**, or **CARPAC**, a long chain of mountains that surround Hungary and Transilvania, on the north and west sides they have different names, according to the places they run through.

CRATO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, 7 miles W. of Portalegre. It has 29 parishes under its jurisdiction, besides the capital priory belonging to the Order of Malta. Lon. 7. 0. W. lat. 38. 50. N.

* **CRAVAN**, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the diocese of Auxerre. It is seated in a country abounding in excellent wine, near the confluence of the rivers Cure and Yonne, famous for a battle fought

here between the English and French. It is 40 miles E. of Auxerre, and 12 N. W. of Avillon. Lon. 3. 30. E. lat. 47. 42. N.

CRAVEN, a division of the West-riding of Yorkshire, which lies on the river Aire.

* **CRAWLEY**, a village in Suffex, 6 miles E. by N. of Horsham, with two fairs, on May 8, and September 19, for horned cattle.

* **CRECI-EN-PONTHIEU**, an ancient royal house of France, in Picardy, remarkable for a battle fought here in 1346, between the English and French. It is 20 miles S. W. of Laon, 8 N. W. of Soissons, and 55 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 23. E. lat. 49. 30. W.

* **CRECY**, a town of France, in Brie, and in the diocese of Meaux, with a convent of Benedictine monks.

CREDITON, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 11, August 21, and September 21, for cattle. It is seated in a rich soil, between two hills, and is a pretty large place, one being called the East-town, and the other the West. The church is a handsome structure, built in the form of a cathedral, to which belongs a free-school, with twelve governors, incorporated by queen Elizabeth. It was unhappily almost destroyed by fire in 1743, and the loss was computed at upwards of 50,000l. There were large contributions gathered for their relief throughout all parts of the kingdom. It is 12 miles N. W. of Exeter, and 183 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 50. W. lat. 50. 50. N.

* **CREIL**, a town of the Isle of France, seated on the river Oise, five miles from Senlis, and 30 from Paris. Lon. 2. 33. E. lat. 49. 13. N.

CREMA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and capital of Cremasco, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Serio, 20 miles N. of Placentia, 20 N. W. of Cremona, 25 S. W. of Brescia, and 22 S. E. of Milan. Lon. 9. 50. E. lat. 45. 25. N.

* **CREMASCO**, a territory of Italy, in the state of Venice, round about the town of Crema, which is the capital.

CREMIU, a small town of France, in Dauphiny, and in Viennois. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, about a mile from the river Rhone. Lon. 5. 21. E. lat. 45. 46. N.

CREMNITZ, the principal mine-town of Upper Hungary, seated in a deep valley between two hills. It has suffered greatly from intestine broils. It is subject to the house of Austria; and is 69 miles N. E. of Presburg. Lon. 19. 16. E. lat. 48. 52. N.

CREMONA, an ancient, strong, and con-

siderable town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, and capital of the Cremonese, with a strong castle, a bishop's see, and an University. The streets are broad and straight, the houses well-built, the churches handsome, and the squares large. It has been several times taken and retaken; but last of all by prince Eugene, in 1707. It is seated in a delightful plain on the river Po, 30 miles N. W. of Parma, 15 E. of Placentia, 11 S. of Brescia, 37 W. of Mantua, and 40 S. E. of Milan. Lon. 9. 55. E. lat. 45. S. N.

* **CREMONESE**, a territory of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, bounded on the E. by the dutchy of Mantua, on the N. by Brescia, on the W. by Cremasco, and Lodez-Lodezan, and on the S. by the dutchy of Parma. It is extremely fertile in wine and fruits, and belongs to the house of Austria. Cremona is the capital town.

* **CREMPEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Holstein, five miles from Hamburg. It is subject to the king of Denmark.

CRESCENTINO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, seated 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, 17 S. W. of Casal, and 33 N. of Verue. Lon. 8. 5. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

CRESPI, a town of the Isle of France, and capital of the Valois. It is 17 miles N. of Meaux, 17 S. of Compeigne, and 32 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 43. E. lat. 49. 12. N.

CRESSY, a town of France, in Picardy, and in the diocese of Meaux. It was here that Edward III. king of England, beat the French in 1346. It is 44 miles S. of Calais, and 27 N. W. of Abbeville. Lon. 2. 0. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

CREST, a town of France, in Dauphiny, seated on the river Drome. It is 48 miles S. of Vienne, 15 S. E. of Valence, 37 N. E. of Orange, and 40 S. by W. of Grenoble. Lon. 4. 9. E. lat. 44. 45. N. It is capital of the Valentinois.

CREVANT. See **CRAVAN**.

CREVECOEUR, a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Cambrai, or Cambresis. It is seated on the river Scheld, 5 miles S. of Cambrai. Lon. 3. 5. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

CREUTZNACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle seated on an eminence. It was taken by the French in 1688; and is 20 miles S. W. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 31. E. lat. 49. 54. N.

* **CRICCIETH**, a village of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, with 3 fairs, on May 23,

July 1, and October 18, all for cattle.

* **CRICKHOWELL**, a town of Brecknockshire, in S. Wales, that has a very small market, though it is a very pretty place. It is seated on the river Uik. over which there is a bridge, and it has one fair, on May 12, for cattle, sheep, goats, and horses. It is 10 miles E. by S. of Brecknock. Lon. 2. 50. W. lat. 51. 55. N.

CRICKLADE, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on the second Wednesday in April, for sheep, cows and calves; and on September 21, for hiring of servants, and chapmen's goods. It is seated upon the Isis, which almost surrounds it, and here begins to be navigable. It sends two members to parliament; and is 50 miles S. W. of Oxford, and 80 W. of London. Lon. 1. 55. W. lat. 51. 35. N.

CRIM-TARTARS are a people of Asia, so called, because they originally came from Crimea, who rove from place to place in search of pastures, their houses being drawn on carts. There are great numbers of them about Astrachan, to which place they flock in the winter time; but they are not permitted to enter the city; for this reason they erect huts up and down in the open fields, which are made either of bull-tushes or reeds, being about 12 feet in diameter, of a round form, and with a hole at the top to let out the smoke. Their fuel is turf, or cow-dung, and, when the weather is very cold, they cover the hut with a coarse cloth, and sometimes they pass several days without stirring out. They are generally of small stature, with large faces, little eyes, and of an olive complexion. The men are generally so wrinkled in their faces, that they look like old women. Their common food is fish dried in the sun, which serves them instead of bread, and they eat the flesh of horses, as well as camels. Their drink is water and milk, especially mares milk, which they carry about in nasty leathern-bags. Their garments are of coarse grey cloth, with a loose mantle, made of a black sheep's skin, with a cap of the same. The women are clothed in white linen, with which likewise they dress their heads, hanging a great many Moscovian pence about them, and there is likewise a hole left to stick feathers in. As for their religion, they are a sort of Mahometans, but do not coop up their women like the Turks.

CRIM-TARTARY, or **CRIMEA**, is the ancient Taurica Chersonesus, and is a peninsula, lying on the Black Sea, by which it is bounded on the W. and S. on the E. by Circassia, and on the N. by the Palus Meotis. It is between 44 and 46 degrees

of latitude, and 40 and 44 of longitude. The towns are, Bascha-Sara, which is seate about the middle, and is the usual residence of the Khan. It contains about 300 houses, and is inhabited only by Tartars and Jews. The town of Crim is seated in very pleasant and fertile plain, and was formerly capital of the country, but it is now gone to ruin, and does not contain above 600 thatched huts. Perekey is on the E. side of the Isthmus, which joins Crimea to the continent; it is the key of the country, and yet is a pitiful place, having only 600 houses with a half ruined castle and some ill contrived fortifications. Kasi is the principal town, and was a long while in the hands of the Genoese, and was then a trading place; at present they only deal in slaves, which they steal from their neighbours, and sell to the Turks. It contains about 5000 houses, which are nothing like what they were in the time of the Genoese, and is inhabited by Jews, Mingrelian Turks, and Christians, of different persuasions. The Turks are at present masters of the town, who keep a strong garrison here. Baluclawa is on the southern coast and has a good harbour; however, at present it does not contain above 3000 houses though it is of great importance, and the Turks are masters of it. The Tartars are short and squat, with swarthy complexion, pig's eyes, square and flat faces; their hair is black, and as strong as horse-hair, with very little beards. Their shirts and drawers are cotton-cloth, and over them they have cloaks of felt, or sheeps skins. The women are too much like their husbands to be handsome, however, the men usually make use of the slaves which they steal from the neighbours, and are continually roving from one place to another. The best sort have tents, but the others are contented with their cloaks. When their horses tire, they kill them, and eat their flesh. When they return from robbing, the Khan has the title of all the booty, who is so much under the disposal of the Turks, that they deposit him at pleasure, and set up another, and the Tartars generally oblige him to furnish 30,000 men when they take the field. The Russians ravaged this country in 1738, and 1739, but they did not think it worth while to keep it. In exchange for the slaves they have rice, coffee, raisins, dates, and cloathing. The country is naturally fruitful, and the produce would be very great in any other hands, but the Tartars make no other use of it than to feed their cattle.

* **CRISINGHAM MAGNA**, a village in Norfolk, 5 miles S. of Swaffham, with or
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fair, on August 12, for horses and toys.

CROATIA, a province of the kingdom of Hungary, bounded on the N. by Sclavonia, on the E. by Bosnia, on the S. by Dalmatia and the gulph of Venice, and on the W. by Carniola. The greatest part belongs to the house of Austria, and the inhabitants are good soldiers. Carlestad is the capital town.

* **CROIA**, a town of Albania, in Turkey in Europe, with a bishop's see. The Turks have demolished the fortifications. It is seated near the gulph of Venice, 17 miles N. E. of Durazzo, and 27 S. of Scutari. Lon. 19. 33. E. lat. 41. 46. N.

CHROISSETTE, a town of France, in Champagne near Chalons, where 8000 English were defeated by its inhabitants, under Charles of Anjou, king of Naples.

CROISIL, or **CROISIC**, a town of France, in Bretagne, five miles S. of Guerande, seated between the mouths of the rivers Loire and Vilaine. It was bombarded by Sir Edward Hawke in December 1759. It is 45 miles W. by N. of Nantes, and 255 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 25. W. lat. 47. 38. N.

CROMARTIE, a capital town of the shire of Cromartie, in Scotland, seated on the German ocean, at the mouth of the frith of the same name, 12 miles N. E. of Inverness. Lon. 3. 41. W. lat. 57. 40. N.

CROMER, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on Whit-Monday, for petty chapmen. It is seated near the sea-side, and was formerly more considerable than it is at present, for it had two churches, one of which, with several houses, was swallowed up by the sea. The inhabitants are now chiefly fishermen. It had formerly a good harbour, but it is now little used. The part of a church, which still remains, was built in the time of the Saxons, of curious flint, and the tower was raised to a great height; this indeed is all that stands, and the other part of the structure being decayed, Divine Service is performed once a fortnight in the steeple. The town has been walled round, some remains of which are still to be seen; but it at present consists of only about 200 houses, straggling here and there, without form or order. It is 23 miles N. of Norwich, and 66 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 52. 55. N.

CRONACH, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishoprick of Bamberg, with a strong citadel. It is subject to that bishop, and is 12 miles E. of Coberg, and 25 N. E. of Bamberg. Lon. 11. 20. E. lat. 50. 25. N.

CRONENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the Landgrate of Hesse-Cassel, with a strong castle. It is seated at the foot of a high mountain, in a fertile soil, and is surrounded with a double wall. It is 10 miles N. of Francfort on the Maine. Lon. 8. 15. E. lat. 50. 15. N.

CRONENBURG, a strong fortress of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, at the entrance of the Sound, where the Danes take toll of such ships as are bound for the Baltic. It was very richly furnished, but was pillaged by the Swedes in 1658, who took away the furniture, among which were statues of massy silver. It is built upon piles, Lon. 12. 50. E. lat. 56. 0. N.

CRONSLOT, a town and fortress of Russia, in a little island of the same name, seated at the mouth of the river Neva, near the entrance of the gulph of Finland, with a good harbour, which is the station of the Russian fleet, and where the great magazines of naval stores, as well as docks and yards for building ships, are. It is 12 miles W. of Petersburg. Lon. 32. 0. E. lat. 60. 0. N.

CRONSTAT, a town of Transilvania, near the frontiers of Moldavia. It is 50 miles N. E. of Hermanstat, and is subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 25. 0. E. lat. 47. 0. N.

* **CROOKHORN**, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on September 4, for horses, bullocks, linnen drapery, cheese, and toys. It is seated on a branch of the river Parret, on the confines of Dorsetshire, and the market is good for corn, sheep, and provisions. It is 50 miles W. by S. of Salisbury, 39 E. by N. of Exeter, and 133 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 50. 50. N.

CROSSEN, a handsome town of Silesia, in Germany, and capital of a principality of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Bobar and Oder, in a fertile country, abounding in wine and fruits. The bridge over the Oder is fortified, and it is 27 miles S. E. of Francfort on the Oder, and 35 N. W. of Glogaw. Lon. 15. 20. E. lat. 52. 5. N.

* **CROSS-IN-HAND**, a place in Sussex, where there are two fairs, on June 22, and November 19, for horned cattle and pedlars ware.

CROTONA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, seated on the gulph of Taranto, with a bishop's see, and a citadel. It is 15 miles S. E. of St. Severina. Lon. 17. 27. E. lat. 39. 10. N.

CROTOY, a town of France, in Picardy, and in Ponthieu. The fortifications are demolished. It is seated at the mouth of the river Somme, 12 miles N. W. of Abbeville. Lon. 1. 45. E. lat. 50. 15. N.

* **CROUY**, a town of France, in Brie, 10 miles from Meaux, near Ferte-Milon.

* **CROWBOROUGH**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on April 25, for horses and horned cattle.

* **CROWCOMB**, a village in Somersetshire, 8 miles N. of Taunton, with two fairs, on the first Friday in May, and October 31, for cattle and drapery-goods.

CROWLAND, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is seated in the Fenns, in a dirty soil, and had formerly an abbey of very 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 water-courses, whose banks are supported by piles, and set with willow-trees. Their chief trade is in fish and fowl, which are here in great plenty; that is, in the adjacent pools and marshes. It is 11 miles N. of Peterborough, 36 S. of Boston, and 88 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 52. 40. N.

* **CROWLE**, a village of Lincolnshire, in the isle Axholm, 6 miles S. W. of Burton; with two fairs, on the last Monday in May, and November 22, for cattle, hemp, and flax.

CROYDON, a town in Surry, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 5, and October 2, for horses, bullocks, sheep and toys. Its situation is low, near the spring-head of the river Wandel, and is, in a manner, surrounded with hills. It is pretty large, and is chiefly noted for being the seat of the archbishop of Canterbury. It has a large handsome church, an hospital, and a free-school. It is 10 miles S. of London. Lon. 0. 5. W. lat. 51. 22. N.

* **CROZET**, a town of France, in Forez, on the confines of Bourbonnois.

* **CRUZY**, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the diocese of Pons.

* **CRUZY**, a town of France, in the Se-monois, and election of Tonnerre.

CUBA, or **ALCUBA**, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 36 miles from Evora. Lon. 11. 25. E. lat. 38. 20. N.

CUBA, an island of N. America, at the entrance of the gulph of Mexico, about 700 miles in length, and 87 in breadth. It was discovered by Christopher Columbus, in 1494. The Spaniards are entirely masters of it, they having rooted out the ancient inhabitants. The soil is not extremely

fertile, but there are pastures sufficient to feed a great number of beeves, sheep, and hogs, which were originally brought thither. There are several forts 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 plain. Here are a great many rivulets, which run down from the hills to the N. and S. but they have a very short course. The air is pretty temperate and wholesome, and here are cedar-trees so large, that canoes made of them will hold 50 men. Between St. Jago and St. Salvadore there is a valley full of round stones, which, upon occasion, might serve for great guns; Havannah is the capital town, and is seated on the western side of the isle, next Florida. The English landed on the S. W. side of the island, in 1741, but the rainy season coming on, it prevented their doing any thing. The galleons that return annually to Spain rendezvous at Havannah. This island is about 120 miles S. of Florida, 50 W. of Hispaniola, and 75 N. of Jamaica.

CUBAGUA, an island of America, seated between that of Margareta and Teria Firma, subject to Spain. Lon. 63. 0. W. lat. 10. 15. N.

* **CUBLEY**, a village in Derbyshire, 6 miles S. of Ashburn, with one fair, on November 30, for fat hogs.

CUCKFIELD, a town of Suffex, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, viz. on November 25, for cattle and pedlars ware, on Whit-Tuesday, and September 29, for cattle and sheep, and on November 18, for cattle and pedlars ware. It is seated in a dirty part of the country, and the market is but small. It is 13 miles N. W. of Lewes, and 41 S. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 12. W. lat. 51. 5. N.

CUENZA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, and in the territory of the Sierra, with a bishop's see. It was taken by lord Peterborough in 1706, but retaken by the duke of Berwick. It is seated on the river Xucar, 77 miles E. by S. of Madrid, and 80 E. by N. of Toledo. Lon. 1. 45. W. lat. 40. 10. N.

* **CUJAVIA**, a province of Poland, lying along the river Vistula, on the confines of Prussia. It contains two palatinates, named after the towns of Inolocz and Brestia. The capital is Uladislaw.

CULEMBACK, or **CULLEMBACH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of the margravate of the same

same name, with a citadel, which is well fortified, and is called Baslemburg. It is seated on the river Maine, 22 miles S. W. of Coberg, and 25 N. E. of Bamberg. Lon. 11. 28. E. lat. 50. 12. N.

* **CULKYT**, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hea. It stands upon a high mountain, difficult of access, and was built in the year 1520.

* **CULIACAN**; a town of America, in Mexico, and capital of a province of the same name. It is opposite to the S. end of California, and is subject to Spain. Lon. 13. 35. W. lat. 24. 0. N.

* **CULLEFORD**, or **COLLIFORD**, a village in Devonshire, two miles S. of Culliton, with one fair, on March 1, for cattle.

CULLEMBURG, or **CULLENBURG**, a town of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, subject to the Dutch. It is seated on the river Lech, 10 miles N. of Bommel, and 12 S. E. of Utrecht. Lon. 5. 8. E. lat. 51. 38. N.

CULLEN, a parliament town of Scotland, seated on the sea-coast of the county of Banff, 40 miles W. of Aberdeen. Lon. 6. 12. W. lat. 57. 38. N.

CULLENBACH, the marquifate of, in Germany, and in the circle of Franconia. It is bounded on the W. by the bishoprick of Bamberg, on the S. by the territory of Nuremberg, on the E. by the palatinate of Bavaria, and by Bohemia, and on the N. by Voitiand, part of the circle of Upper Saxony. It is full of forests and high mountains, and is the source of four large rivers. The principal town is Cullembach. Lon. 11. 32. E. lat. 50. 26. N.

* **CULLUMPTON**, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 1, and November 30, for cattle. It is seated on a river, not far from the sea, and is a pretty good town, but the market is inconsiderable. It is 20 miles S. E. of Exeter, and 150 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 15. W. lat. 50. 40. N.

CULLODEN-HOUSE, is three miles E. of Inverness, in Scotland, near which the king's forces, commanded by his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, gained a complete victory over the rebels, on April 16, 1746, and so put an end to the rebellion.

CULM, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, in Polish Prussia, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the river Vistula, 75 miles S. of Dantzick, and 30 N. W. of Uladislaw. Lon. 8. 10. E. lat. 53. 4. N.

CULMORE, a town of Ireland, in the

county of Londonderry, in the province of Ulster, seated on the coast of Loughfoyle; 5 miles N. of Londonderry. Lon. 7. 40. W. lat. 55. 0. N.

* **CULMSEE**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Culm, and 5 miles from that town; the bishop generally resides here; it is also 10 miles from Thorn.

* **CULMSTOCK**, a village in Devonshire, 5 miles S. of Wellington, with two fairs, on May 21, and October 1, for cattle.

CULROSS, a parliament-town of Scotland, seated on the river Forth, in the county of Monteith, 33 miles N. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 34. W. lat. 56. 8. N.

* **CUMANA**, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and capital of a province of the same name. Lon. 63. 35. W. lat. 9. 46. N.

CUMBERLAND, a county of England, 75 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, and is bounded on the N. by Scotland and part of Northumberland, on the W. by the Irish sea, on the S. by Lancashire, and on the E. by Westmoreland, Durham, and Northumberland. It contains 14820 houses, 88920 inhabitants, one city, 14 market-towns, 58 parishes, and sends 6 members to parliament. The air is sharp and cold, and the land for the most part hilly. It yields plenty of fish, flesh, and fowls, with abundance of large salmon. The principal mountains are, Skiddow, which is very high, from whence run a ridge of mountains, called the Fells, to the most northern part of the county; it is watered by several rivers, besides lakes and meers, and part of the Picts wall runs through this county. In this county, near Keswick, are mines of black lead, which if not the only ones in the world, are certainly the best. Besides which, there are mines of coal, copper, and lapis calaminaris. Carlisle is the principal town.

CUNNINGHAM, a shire of Scotland, lying on the river Clyde, opposite to the isle of Bute.

CUR. See **KUR.**

CURAZAO, an island of America, to the N. of Terra Firma, and subject to the Dutch, which is the only considerable island they have in the W. Indies. It is about 25 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and its principal trade consists in sugar and skins. From hence they carry on a smuggling trade to the Spanish settlements, and, for that purpose, employ ships of force, that the Guarda Costas are not able to cope with. The principal town is of the same name, with a good harbour and a fort, and where the Jews have a synagogue.

CURDISTAN, a country of Asia, seated between the Turkish empire and Persia, lying along the eastern coast of the river Tigris, and comprehends great part of the 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 are also robbers like them. Their religion is partly Christian, and partly Mahometanism, but they are very loose in regard to either.

* **CURIA-MARIA**, an island of Asia, on the coast of Arabia the Happy, over against the mouth of the river Prim. Lon. 35. 25. E. lat. 77. 0. N.

* **CURREY-RIVAL**, a village in Somersetshire, a mile W. of Langport, which hath one fair, on Monday after August 1, for cattle and sheep.

* **CURSOLIERS**, a small island of Greece, in the gulph of Patras, formerly called Echanades; there are but few inhabitants.

* **CURZOLA**, an island in the gulph of Venice, lying on the coast of Dalmatia: it is about 20 miles long, and has a small town of the same name, with a bishop's see. It belongs to the Venetians. Lon. 17. 15. E. lat. 43. 6. N.

Cusco, a large and handsome town of S. America, in 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 there is the best market in all America: four large streets terminate in this square, which are all as straight as a line, and regard the four quarters of the world. The Spaniards tell us wonderful things of the richness of the Inca's palace, and of the temple of the sun; but more sober travellers, judging from what remains, think most of them to be fabulous. At present it contains 8 large parishes, and 5 religious houses, the best of which belongs to the Jesuits, and the number of the inhabitants may be about 50,000, of which three-fourths are the original natives, Americans. From this town there is a very long road, which runs along the Cordillera, and, at certain distances, there are small houses, for resting-places, some parts of which are so artificially wrought, that it is surprizing how a people, who had no iron tools, could perform such workmanship. There are streams of water run through the town, which are a great convenience in so hot a country, where it never rains. It is 375 miles E. of Lima. Lon. 74. 37. W. lat. 13. 0. S.

* **CUSSET**, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, and diocese of Clermont, with a celebrated nunnery near the town. It is

17 miles N. of Roan. Lon. 3. 35. E. lat. 46. 2. N.

CUSTRN, a handsome and strong town of Germany, in Upper-Saxony, and in the New Marche of Brandenburg, with a handsome castle. It is capital of the province, and is seated in a morass, surrounded by two branches of the river Oder. It is 17 miles N. E. of Franckfort, and 50 E. of Berlin. Lon. 15. 0. E. lat. 52. 34. N.

Cuyo, a part of Chili, in S. America, and in the government of Santa Cruz, of the Sierra. The principal commodities are, honey and wax. They are so addicted to war, that they have had a great many bloody battles with the Spaniards, and are not yet entirely subdued, though it is pretended some of them are converted to Christianity.

CYCLADES, a name anciently given to some of those islands of the Archipelago which lie near Negropont. They are disposed in the form of a circle, as their names imports.

CYPRUS, an island of Asia, in the Mediterranean Sea, near the coast of Syria and Natolia. It was taken by the Turks from the Venetians in 1570. It is divided into four provinces, namely, Paphia to the E. Salaminia to the W. Amathusia to the S. and Lapithia to the N. Nicosia is the capital which is seated almost in the center of the island, and is the see of a Greek archbishop. It is well peopled, and has some fortifications. Famagusta is seated near the sea and has a good harbour, which carries on almost all the business of the island. Baffa formerly called Paphos, is a large place and a trading town, but has no fortifications. It is famous for a temple built to the honour of Venus. The soil is an excellent, fertile clay, and, if the natives were industrious, they might make it perfect paradise, for, though there are no rivers, the defect is supplied with plenty of springs. They are much infested with locusts, and the inhabitants are obliged to tack bells to their hoots to fright away the asps, the tarantulas, and other venomous reptiles. There is one kind of serpent about two yards long, and of a black colour, with a sort of a coronet on its head which it carries majestically about a foot high, as it waves along. The Grecian women are wantonly superb, and they are as great libertines as the old inhabitants. The men will marry any women that have earned it by the sweat of their bodies. This island brings in the Turks 1250 l. annually, though the governor is changed

every year, The judges are so corrupt, that they always favour him who bids highest. There is one archbishop and three bishops, who join with the Turks to fleece the people. The priests are extremely ignorant, and they submit to the most servile employments to get money. The exports of the island are, silks, wool, umber, and wine; the imports are, French and Venetian broad cloths, and sometimes a few bales of English manufactory, cutlery wares, toys, sugar, tin, lead, and all sorts of silks. But the people are so miserably poor, that there is no great consumption of any of these things.

CZACKTHURN, a strong place of Germany, in Austria, and on the frontiers of Hungary. It is seated between the rivers Drave and Muhir, 40 miles S. E. of Gratz, and 100 S. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 19. E. lat. 46. 24. N.

CZASLAW, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the same name. Here is the highest tower in all Bohemia, and it was near this place that the king of Prussia gained a battle over the Austrians in May 1742. It is seated on the river Crudenka, 42 miles S. E. of Prague. Lon. 15. 33. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

CZENSTOKOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracovia, with a fort, in which they keep a rich treasure, called the treasure of the virgin Mary. The pilgrims flock hither so much, for the sake of a convent near it, that it is called the Loretto of Poland. It is seated on the river Warta, 50 miles N. by W. of Cracow, and 75 S. E. of Breslaw. Lon. 19. 15. E. lat. 50. 48. N.

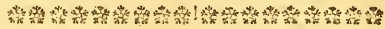
CZERCASSI, a town of Poland, in the Ukrain, and in the palatinate of Kiow, with a castle. It is seated near the river Nieper, 85 miles S. E. of Kiow. Lon. 32. 5. E. lat. 49. 0. N.

CZERNIC, a town of Carniola, in the circle of Austria. It is remarkable for its lake, which is 15 miles in length, and 5 in breadth, and produces fish, game, 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 grafs and corn. It is probable there is some gulph to which the fish retire with the waters. Lon. 15. 0. E. lat. 46. 12. N.

CZERNIKOU, a considerable town of Muscovy, and capital of a dutchy of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the river Dezna, 75 miles N. E. of Kiow. Lon. 32. 13. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

* **CZERSKO**, a town of Poland, in Mazovia, seated on the river Vistula, 20 miles W. of Warsaw. Lon. 21. 31. E. lat. 52. 26. N.

CZONGRODT, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a territory of the same name, at the confluence of the rivers Teisse and Keres. It is 13 miles N. of Sagedin. Lon. 20. 57. E. lat. 46. 30. N.



D.

DABUL, a town of Asia, in the East-Indies, on the coast of Malabar, and to the S. of the gulph of Cambaye, on a navigable river. It is not so flourishing now as it was formerly, its principal trade consisting in pepper and salt. It either did, or does belong to the Portuguese, and is 160 miles N. of Goa. Lon. 73. 55. E. lat. 17. 30. N.

DACA, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Bengal, and seated on the river Ganges. It is the largest in Bengal, and its manufacture of cotton and silk is the best and cheapest. Provisions of all sorts are exceedingly cheap and plenty, and the inhabitants very numerous, but so cowardly, that five or six armed men will drive away a thousand. Lon. 89. 10. E. lat. 24. 0. N.

DACHAW, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, which is pretty large, well built, and seated on a mountain. The Elector has a palace here, with fine gardens, in a sweet air. It is seated on the river Amber, 7 miles N. W. of Munich. Lon. 11. 30. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

* **DACHSTEIN**, a town of Lower Alsace, in the bishoprick of Strasburg, with a palace belonging to the bishop of Strasburg. It was taken by the Swedes 1633. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

* **DADIVAN**, a plain of Asia, in Persia, and in Farsistan, about 12 miles in circumference. It is covered with orange, citron, and pomegranate trees. It is between the towns of Shiras and Lar, and sometimes the Europeans from Gombroon come to take their pleasure here, in the hot season of the year.

* **DAFAR**, or **DOFAR**, a town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, seated on a bay of the same name, on the S. coast. Lon. 55. 25. E. lat. 16. 30. N.

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 Shirvan.

van. It is inhabited by Tartars, who are of a swarthy complexion, with hard features, and black hair as coarse as a horse's tail. Their horses are small, but exceeding swift, and expert in climbing mountains. They have great herds of cattle, which they leave to the care of the women and slaves. They rob all strangers that fall in their way, and steal women and children from the neighbouring countries. They dwell in towns and villages, and have hitherto kept themselves independent. With regard to religion, they are a sort of Mahometans. Some say they rove about in tents, but that is a mistake. Sometimes they put themselves under the protection of one power, sometimes under another. When Kouli Khan attacked them, he lost a great part of his army in the mountains. The towns of Tarku and Derbent are in this country, which sometimes are in possession of the Russians, and sometimes of the Persians.

DAGO, or **DAGHO**, an island in the Baltic Sea, on the coast of Livonia, between the gulph of Finland and Riga. It is of a triangular figure, and may be about 20 miles in circumference. It has nothing considerable but two castles, called Dagerwort and Paden. Lon. 22. 30. E. lat. 58. 48. N.

DAGNO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, with a bishop's see. It is capital of the district of Ducagini, and it is seated on the rivers Drino and Nero, near their confluence. It is 15 miles S. E. of Scutari, and 15. N. E. of Alessio. Lon. 19. 48. E. lat. 42. 0. N.

DANOMZ, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, to the N. of Whidaw, or Fida. The king of this country conquered Whidaw, and very much disturbed the slave-trade of the Europeans.

* **DALACA**, an island of the Red Sea, over against the coast of Abex, about 72 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It is very fertile, populous, and remarkable for a pearl fishery. The inhabitants are negroes, and great enemies to the Mahometans. There is a town of the same name seated over against Abassia.

DALEBURG, a town of Sweden, and capital of the province of Dalia, seated on the western bank of the lake Wener, 50 miles N. of Gottenburg. Lon. 13. 0. E. lat. 59. 0. N.

DALECARLIA, a province of Sweden, so called from a river of the same name, on which it lies, near Norway. It is divided into three parts, which they call valleys, and is about 175 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. It is full of mountains, which

abound in mines of copper and iron, some of which are of a prodigious depth. The towns are very small, and Idra is the capital. The inhabitants are rough, robust, and warlike, and all the great revolutions in Sweden had their rise in this province. The river rises in the Dofrine mountains, and running S. E. through the province, falls into the Gulph of Bothnia.

DALEM, a town of the United Provinces, and capital of a district of the same name. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demolished the fortifications; and is seated on the river Bervine, five miles N. E. of Liege. Lon. 5. 59. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

DALIA, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Dalecarlia, on the E. by Wermeland and the lake Wener, on the S. by Gothland, and on the N. by Norway and the sea.

DALKEITH, a town of Scotland, in Mid-Lothian, 6 miles S. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 55. 50. N.

* **DALLWOOD**, a village of Dorsetshire, to the W. of Dorchester, with a fair, on the first Wednesday before August 24, for cattle.

DALMATIA, a province of Europe, bounded on the N. by Bosnia, on the S. by the Gulph of Venice, on the E. by Servia and on the W. by Mollachia. Spalatro is the capital of that part belonging to the Venetians; and Ragusa, of a republic of that name; the Turks have a third, whose capital is Herzegovina. The air is whole some, and the soil fruitful; and it abounds in wine, corn, and oil.

* **DALTON**, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on June 6, for horned cattle, and on October 23, for horned cattle, horses, and pedlar-ware. It is seated on the spring-head 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 Furnes. It is 26 miles N. W. of Lancaster, and 257 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 54. 18. N.

DAM, a town of the United Provinces, in Groningen, seated on the river Damster, 3 miles from the sea, and 15 S. W. of Embden. Lon. 6. 48. E. lat. 53. 36. N.

DAM, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, with some fortifications, and subject to Prussia; seated on the river Oder, 3 miles from Steuin. Lon. 15. 5. E. lat. 53. 4. N.

DAMAN, a maritime town of the East-Indies, at the entrance into the S. of the Gulph of Cambaya; divided by the river Damani into two parts, called the Old and the

the New. The air is very good, and there is a harbour between the two towns defended by a fort. It is subject to the Portuguese, and the Great Mogul has attempted to take it several times, but in vain. It is 50 miles S. of Surat, and 200 N. of Goa. Lon. 72. 35. E. lat. 21. 5. N.

* **DAMAR**, a famous and considerable town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy. Lon. 49. 25. E. lat. 16. 0. N.

DAMASCUS, now called **SHAM**, a town of Syria, in Asiatic Turkey; a very ancient place, and had once three walls, which are almost entirely ruined; and of the several suburbs which it formerly had, there remains only one, which extends three miles in length from N. to W. The form of this town is an exact square, each side being a mile and a half long. The extraordinary beauty of this place is owing to several streams, which run a-cross the plain of Damascus, and water all the gardens, supply the public fountains, and run into every house. The most remarkable things are the caravan-serais, which consist of long galleries, supported by marble pillars, and surrounding a large square court. There is a mosque belonging to one, which is very handsome, and adorned on the inside with columns of curious marble. 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 houses of this place are built of wood, with their fronts backward, and within is a court. In the street there is nothing to be seen but walls without windows, and yet the insides are richly adorned. The mosques are the handsomest buildings, of which there are about 200, whereof the most stately was a Christian church. The only thing besides this, worth notice, is the strait street which runs a-cross the city and suburbs in a direct line; on each side there are shops, where all sorts of rich merchandises are sold. The gardens are always extremely handsome; 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. In short, many would have it to have been the seat of paradise. It stands on the river Barida, in a very fertile plain, 112 miles S. of Antioch, and 112 N. of Jerusalem. Lon. 47. 18. E. lat. 33. 0. N.

DAMBEA, a province of Africa, in Abyssinia, near a great lake of the same name, not far from the river Nile. It is fertile and watered by several rivers. Some pretend the capital town is called Danibea; but this is uncertain.

DAMGARTEN, a town of Germany, in

Pomerania, with a castle. It belongs to the Swedes, and is seated on the river Recknits, 17 miles W. of Stralsund. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 54. 20. N.

DAMIETTA, an ancient and celebrated town of Africa, in Egypt, seated at one of the eastern mouths of the river Nile, with a good harbour, and a Greek archbishop's see. It is one of the richest places in Egypt, and some take it to be the ancient Pelusium, but others will not allow it. It is 100 miles N. of Cairo, 125 N. E. of Alexandria, and 78 E. of Rosetta. Lon. 28. 20. E. lat. 31. 0. N.

* **DAMIANO, ST.** a town of Italy, in Monterrat, famous for a siege it sustained of three months in 1553. The fortifications are now demolished; and it is 18 miles W. by N. of Vercelli. Lon. 6. 3. E. lat. 45. 33. N.

DAMME, a strong town of the Netherlands, belonging to the house of Austria; seated near the sea, 3 miles N. E. from Bruges, and 5 S. W. of Sluys. Lon. 2. 15. E. lat. 51. 14. N.

DAMVILLIERS, a town of France, in the duchy of Luxemburg, dismantled in 1673. It is seated on a mount in a marshy country, 15 miles N. E. of Verdun, and 30. S. W. of Luxemburg. Lon. 5. 33. E. lat. 49. 22. N.

DANCALA, or DONGOLA, a town of Africa, in Nubia, seated on the eastern bank of the river Nile, on the declivity of a dry sandy hill. The houses are ill-built, and the streets half deserted, being filled with heaps of sand brought down by the waters from the mountain. The castle is large and spacious, but not very strong. It is 150 miles N. of Sennar. Lon. 34. 35. E. lat. 15. 6. N.

DANNEBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a district of the same name. It belongs to the Elector of Hanover, and is seated on the river Tetze, near the Elbe; 40 miles S. E. of Lunenburg, and 75. N. by E. of Brunswick. Lon. 11. 45. E. lat. 53. 18. N.

DANTZICK, one of the largest, richest, and strongest towns of Europe, capital of Regal Prussia, and of Pomerella in Poland, with a famous harbour, a bishop's see, and an university. It is encompassed with a wall and fortifications of great extent. The houses are well built of stone or brick, six or seven stories high; and the granaries, containing vast quantities of corn and naval stores, are still higher, to which the ships lye close, and take in their lading. The arsenal is well provided, and the exchange is a handsome structure. It is reckoned

to contain 200,000 inhabitants, tho' there died of the plague, in 1709, above 30,000 persons. The college is provided with very learned professors. It is said to be under the protection of Poland; but in 1706, the English, Dutch and Prussians, entered into an alliance for its protection. In 1734 it was besieged and bombarded by the Russians, because they would not acknowledge Augustus III. for their king. King Stanislaus was then in the town, who finding means to make his escape, it surrendered by capitulation in 1734. It carries on a great trade, particularly in corn, timber, and naval stores, which are chiefly purchased by the Dutch. It is said, that in one year they export 700,000 tons of corn. It is a free hanziatic town, governed by its own laws, and own magistrates, and all extraordinary affairs are decided by the council; but if any thing very important happens, it is carried before the grand chancellor of Poland, or the diet. The established religion is the Lutheran; but there are Papists, Calvinists, and Anabaptists, who are all tolerated. The magistrates consist of 30 senators, four of whom are burgo-masters: besides these, there are 13 consuls, who elect the burgo-masters out of their own body, and they likewise appoint all other officers; an hundred burghers are elected to represent the peoples' grievances, to defend their privileges, and to inspect the administration of the government. They coin money, with the king's head on one side, and the city-arms on the other. The jurisdiction of this town extends about 50 miles round it; and they maintain a garrison at their own expence. It is seated on the western banks of the river Weisfel, or Vistula, near the Gulph of Angil, in the Baluck Sea; 30 miles S. E. of Marienburg, and 140 N. of Warsaw, Lon. 19. 5. E. lat. 54. 22. N.

DANUBE, the largest and most considerable river in Europe, rising in the Black Forest, near Zunberg; and running N. E. through Suabia, by Ulm, the capital of that country; then running E. through Bavaria and Austria, passes by Ratisbon, Passau, Ens, and Vienna. It then enters Hungary, and runs S. E. from Pressburg to Buda, and so on to Belgrade; after which it divides Bulgaria from Molachia and Moldavia, discharging itself by several channels into the Black Sea, in the province of Bessarabia. Towards the mouth, it was called the Ister by the ancients; and it is now said, that four of the mouths are choaked up with sand, and that there are only two remaining. It begins to be navigable for boats at Ulm, and receive several large rivers as it

passes along. It is so deep between Buda and Belgrade, that the Turks and Christians have had men of war upon it; and yet it is not navigable to the Black Sea, on account of the cataracts.

DARDA, a town and fort of Lower Hungary, built by the Turks in 1686, and taken by the Imperialists the next year, in whose hands it remains. It is seated on the river Draw, 10 miles from its confluence with the Danube, and at the end of the bridge of Effeck, 8 miles S. of Baraniwar, and 80 N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 19. 10. E. lat. 45. 45. N.

DARDANELLS, two ancient and strong castles of Turkey, one of which is in Romania, and the other in Natolia, on each side the canal formerly called the Hellespont. This keeps up a communication with the Archipelago, and the propontis or sea of Marmora. The mouth of the canal is four miles and a half over; and the castles were built in 1659, to secure the Turkish fleet from the insults of the Venetians. The ships that come from Constantinople are searched at the castle on the side of Natolia, to see what they have on board. These castles are not built on the foundations of Sestos and Abydos, nor even near the places where they stood, as some have erroneously asserted.

* **DAREL-HAMARA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, built by the Romans. Its trade consists in oil and corn; and it is seated on a mountain. Lon. 8. 35. W. lat. 34. 20. N.

* **DARHA**, or **DRASS**, a large province of Africa, lying on a river of the same name, in the dominions of the king of Morocco. It abounds in honey and excellent dates.

DARIEN, a narrow isthmus, or neck of land, which joins N. and S. America, having the N. Sea on one side, and the S. Sea on the other. It is also the name of a province in Terra Firma, which is not the richest, but of the greatest importance of any in the possession of the Spaniards; for all the wealth of Peru is brought hither, and thence imported into Europe. There are many high mountains; and the low grounds are often overflowed with the great rains. In this isthmus there are places where the Spaniards have no dominion, particularly where Mr. Wafer lived for some time. Here the men go stark-naked, and they have a silver plate fastened to their noses, which hangs over their mouths, in the shape of a half-moon. The women have a ring hanging down in the same manner, which passes through the bridge of the

the nose. They have also several necklaces, or chains of teeth, shells, beads, and the like, hanging down from the neck to the pit of the stomach. Their houses are mostly thin and scattered, and always by a river side, with plantations lying about them. They are built with small posts set upright, about seven feet high, which are hurdled with sticks, and daubed over with earth. 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. It is the business of the men to make baskets, which they do very neatly with canes, reeds, or palmeto leaves dyed of several colours. Each man has several wives, who live together in great harmony. They are greatly addicted to dancing to the sound of a pipe and drum, and play a great many antic tricks like our tumblers. When they go out a-hunting, the women carry in their baskets plantains, bonanoes, yams, potatoes, and cassava-roots ready roasted. When they travel, they guide themselves by the sun; and when it does not shine, by the wind. When they come to rivers, the women and children, as well as men, swim over them. They have no distinction of days, or weeks, but reckon their time by the course of the moon. The animals, as well as beasts as birds, are the same as in other countries of the same climate.

DARKING, a town of Surry, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, viz. on May 23, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and toys. It is seated on a branch of the river Mole, not far from Box, or White-Hill, where the river falls into the ground. On this hill there are great plenty of box-trees. The market is noted for corn and provisions, and more particularly for fowls. It is 12 miles E. of Guilford, and 24 S. W. of London. Lon. o. 20. W. lat. 51. 18. N.

* **DARLEY-FLASH**, a village in Derbyshire, with two fairs, on May 13, and October 27, for sheep and cattle.

DARLINGTON, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Mondays, and four fairs, viz. on Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, Monday fortnight after Whit-Monday, and November 22, for cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated in a flat on the river Skerne, which falls into the Tees. It is a pretty large place, consisting of several streets, and has a spacious market-place. The market is well supplied with corn, live cattle, and provisions. It is 19 miles S. of Durham, and 243 N. by W. of

London. Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 54. 30. N.

DARMSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of the landgraviate of Hesse-Darmstadt, with a handsome castle, where its own prince generally resides. There has been lately built several handsome houses, and suburbs; and there is likewise a good college. It is seated on a river of the same name, 15 miles S. of Franckfort, and 30 N. W. of Heidelberg. Lon. 8. 40. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

DARTFORD, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, viz. on July 22, for horses and bullocks. It is seated on the river Darent, not far from its influx into the Thames, on the road to Rochester, and is accommodated with good inns. It is 7 miles W. of Gravesend, and 16 E. by S. of London. Lon. o. 16. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

DARTMOUTH, a sea-port town of Devonshire, with a market on Fridays, but no fairs. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, by the river Dert, near its fall into the sea, and has a commodious harbour. It is a well-frequented and inhabited place, having a considerable trade by sea. It is a mayor-town, taken out of several parishes, and is large and well built, containing 3 churches; but the streets are narrow and bad, though they are all paved. It has the title of an earldom, and sends two members to parliament. It is 31 miles S. S. W. of Exeter, and 158 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. o. W. lat. 50. 25. N.

DARWENT, a river which rises in the Peak of Derbyshire, and running from N. to S. through that county, falls into the Trent.

* **DASSEN-EYLAND**, OR, **THE ISLE OF DEER**, is 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. There are also sheep there, whose tails weigh 19 pound.

DAVENTRY, OR **DAINTRY**, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and five fairs, on Easter-Monday, for horses and horned cattle; on June 6, for hogs, and all sorts of goods; on August 3, for horned cattle; on October 2, for cattle, cheese, and onions; and on October 27, called Ram-fair, chiefly for sheep. It is seated on the side of a hill, and is a pretty handsome town on the great road to Chester and Carlisle; and the market is well supplied with horses, cattle, sheep, corn, and provisions. It is 12 miles W. of Northampton, and 73 N. W. of London.

Lon.

Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 52. 17. N.

DAVID'S, ST. an episcopal town of Pembroke-shire, in S. Wales; but has neither market nor fair, and is seated in a barren soil on the river Ilen, not a mile from the sea-shore. It was once a considerable place, and had walls which are now demolished; but it is small at present, and thinly inhabited; however, the cathedral is a pretty good structure. From the cape, near this place, there is a prospect into Ireland. It is 24 miles N. W. of Pembroke, and 270 W. by N. of London. Lon. 5. 20. W. lat. 52. 0. N.

DAVID'S, ST. a town and fort of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Coromandel. It is an English factory, and one of the strongest places they have in the East-Indies. The fort stands close to the river, and the territory belonging to it is 8 miles on the sea-shore, and 4 within land. It produces good long cloths, chints, callicoës, and muslins. Each house has a garden, and there are plenty of black cattle, but small. The rivers and sea abound with good fish. It is 80 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 79. 55. E. lat. 11. 30. N.

DAVIS'S-STRAITS, an arm of the sea, between Greenland and North-America, discovered by Davis in 1585, when he attempted to find a north-west passage to China.

* **DAUMA**, a town and kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, whose inhabitants are said to be very rich. Lon. 14. 30. E. lat. 3. 0. N.

* **DAUN**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, or Triers, seated on the river Lezer, at the foot of a mountain on which a castle is built that commands it. It is 12 miles N. of Montroyal.

DAUPHIN, an island so called. See **MADAGASCAR**.

DAUPHIN-FORT, belonging to the French, and built by them on the E. coast of the island of Madagascar, in Africa. Lon. 45. 30. E. lat. 24. 55. S.

DAUPHINY, a province of France, bounded on the W. by the river Rhone, on the N. by the Rhone and Savoy, on the S. by Provence, and on the E. by the Alps. Hence the presumptive heir of France is called the Dauphin. In some places it is very fertile, and produces corn, wine, olives, woad, copperas, silk, chrystal, iron, and copper. But two thirds of this province is barren, and the inhabitants are obliged to go into other countries for subsistence. The mountains abound in simples, and game of all sorts, and here are fir trees

proper for masts. The principal rivers are, the Rhone, the Durance, the Isere, and the Drone. There are a great number of mineral springs, and Grenoble is the capital town.

DAX, or **ACQS**, an ancient town of France, in Gascony, and capital of Landes, with a bishop's see and remarkable baths. It is seated on the river Adour, 25 miles N. E. of Bayonne, and 75 S. by W. of Boudeaux. Lon. 1. 1. W. lat. 43. 42. N.

DEAD-MAN'S-HEAD, a cape, or point of land, near Tregony, in Cornwall, between St. Maws and Fowey.

DEAD-SEA, a lake of Asia, in Palestine, into which the river Jordan runs. Some have pretended to see the tops of the houses of Sodom and Gomorrhah in this Lake, but Maundrel assures us it is a fable. It is about 70 miles long, and 20 broad, being enclosed on the E. and W. by high mountains. It abounds in bitumen, which has a resemblance of pitch.

DEAL, a sea-port town in Kent, which, though pretty large, has neither market nor fair. It is seated near the sea, and is a member of Sandwich, governed by a mayor and jurats. It has a church, a chapel, and about 1000 houses, which are mostly low and built with bricks; these form three long but narrow streets. The inhabitants amount to about 4500; but as no manufacture is carried on here, the trades people chiefly depend on the sea-faring men who resort thither. This place is defended by a castle built by Henry VIII. and near it are two others. Between this place and Goodwin's Sands are the Downs, where the ships usually ride at going out or coming home. It is 7 miles S. by E. of Sandwich, and 71 E. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 51. 16. N.

* **DEAN**, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, or Easter-Monday, and October 10, for cattle, sheep, and horses. It had its name from the forest of Dean, in which it is seated. 11 miles W. of Gloucester, and 140 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 2. 30. E. lat. 51. 55. N. It is called Mitchell-Dean, to distinguish it from a lesser town of the same name. The forest of Dean comprehends that part of Gloucestershire which lies between the Severn and Monmouthshire, and contains 23 parishes and 4 market-towns with many mines of iron and coal, beside stone-quarries.

DEBENHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on July 24, for braziers and toys. It is seated near the head of the river Deben, on the side

of a hill, 24 miles E. of St. Edmund'sbury, and 86 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 20. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

DEBREGEN, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a district of the same name. It was taken by the Turks in 1684, and the Imperialists retook it the same year. It is 45 miles S. E. of Tokay, 45 N. of Great Waradin, and 57 E. of Buda. Lon. 21. 11. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

DECAN, a kingdom of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, bounded on the S. by the kingdom of Bisnagar, on the W. by the ocean, on the N. by Mogolistan, and on the E. by the mountains of Balagate, which separate it from the kingdom of Golconda. The chief inland town is Aurengabad, on the coast of Bombay. The principal trade consists in cottons and silks.

DECISE, an ancient town of France, in the O.leannois, and in the district of Nivernois, seated on the river Loire, 20 miles S. E. of Nevers, and 125 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 31. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

DECKENDORF, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, 37 miles S. E. of Ratisbon. It was taken by the Swedes in 1641, and is seated near the river Danube. Lon. 13. 9. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

DEDDINGTON, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on August 10, for horses and cows, and on November 22, for horses, cows, and pigs. It is seated on a rising ground, in a fertile soil, 16 miles N. of Oxford, and 62 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 51. 55. N.

* **DEDHAM**, a town of Essex, which has a market on Tuesdays, and a fair, on Easter-Tuesday and Wednesday for toys, &c. It has one old large church, which has a remarkable fine steeple, of the gothick order, and a great deal of carved work about it, but much injured by time; here is also a presbyterian meeting-house, and three very good schools. The town consists of about 400 lofty houses, and the streets, tho' not paved, are very clean, occasioned by their lying pretty high. It is 6 miles N. of Colchester, and 58 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 10. E. lat. 52. 5. N.

DEE, a river which riseth in Merionethshire, in N. Wales, and runs E. to the borders of Denbighshire, when, turning N. it washes the walls of Chester, and then, with a broad channel, falls into the Irish Sea.

DEEPING, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursdays, and 3 fairs, on the second Wednesday after May 11, Wed-

nesday before August 1, and October 10, for houses, stock, and timber of all sorts. It is seated on the river Weland, in a fenny ground, is 6 miles E. of Stamford, and 87 N. of London. Lon. 0. 20. W. lat. 52. 35. N.

* **DEHEURDD**, a village of Cardiganshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on May 9, for pigs and pedlars ware.

* **DEINSE**, a town of Austrian Flanders, seated on the river Lis, 3 miles S. W. of Ghent, and 12 N. E. of Courtray. Lon. 3. 36. E. lat. 51. 59. N.

* **DELBRUGH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishoprick of Paderborn, near the source of the river Ens.

DELFT, a town of the United Provinces, and capital of Delftland, in the province of Holland. It is a pretty large place, very clean and well-built, with canals in the streets, planted on each side with trees. The publick buildings, especially the town-house, are very magnificent. Here are two churches, in one of which is the tomb of the prince of Orange, who was assassinated, and in the other that of Amiral Tromp. It has a fine arsenal, well furnished, is about two miles in circumference, and is defended against inundations by three dams, or dykes. Here a prodigious quantity of fine earthenware is made, known by the name of Delft-ware, but it has no other trade. It is pleasantly seated among the meadows on the river Schie, 8 miles N. E. of Rotterdam, and 30 S. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 13. E. lat. 52. 6. N.

* **DELFTZY**, a fortress of the United Provinces, in Groningen, seated on the river Fivel, 10 miles S. W. of Embden, and 15 N. of Groningen. Lon. 6. 51. E. lat. 53. 18. N.

DELLY, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of the province of the same name. It is a large and populous place, being about 10 miles in circumference, and was the residence of the Great Mogul when Kouli Khan invaded India, and took him and his court prisoners, and released him upon very hard conditions. He seized upon the greatest part of his treasure, and obliged him to transfer some of the provinces which lie next to Persia. It is surrounded with a brick-wall, and defended by a fortress. Some are inclined to think that it is the place where king Porus resided, so famous in the history of Alexander the Great. It is seated on the river Gemma, 100 miles N. of Agra, and 212 E. of Lahor. Lon. 79. 25. E. lat. 28. 20. N.

DELLY, a province of Asia, in Asia, bounded

bounded by Bencab and Jamba on the N. Becar on the E. Agra on the S. and Indoftan on the W.

DELMENHORST, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Oldenburg, belonging to Denmark; seated on the river Delm, near the Weifer, 8 miles S. W. of Bremen, and 17 S. E. of Oldenburg. Lon. 8. 37. E. lat. 53. 10. N.

DELLOS, an island of the Archipelago, now called Dili, not Sdili, as some have erroneously thought. There are abundance of very fine ruins, supposed to be of the temples of Diana and Apollo, whose birth-place it is thought to be. It is about 6 miles in circumference, but is now quite destitute of inhabitants. Lon. 25. 45. E. lat. 37. 22. N.

DELPHOS, a town of Turkey, in Asia, in the province formerly called Achaia, now Libadia; formerly famous for the oracle of Apollo, which they came from all parts to consult.

DELSPERG, a town of Switzerland, in the bishoprick of Basle, 10 miles N. W. of Solieure, and 20 S. W. of Basle. Lon. 11. 13. E. lat. 47. 17. N.

DELTA is a part of Lower Egypt, which takes up a considerable space of ground between the branches of the Nile and the Mediterranean Sea: 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 about 130 miles along the coast from Damietta to Alexandria, and 70 on the sides, from the place 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 the fertility is chiefly owing to the inundation of the river Nile. The principal towns on the coast are, Damietta, Rosetta, and Alexandria; but, within land, Menoufia and Maala, or Elmala.

* **DEMETRIOWITZ**, a town of the Russian Empire, in the dutchy of Smolenskau, seated on the river Ugra. Lon. 36. 25. E. lat. 52. 30. N.

* **DEMMIN**, an ancient town of Germany, in the dutchy of Stetin, subject to Sweden, and seated on the river Peen. Lon. 14. 45. E. lat. 54. 3. N.

DEMMEER, or **DEMER**, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which has its source near Bilsen, to the W. of Maestricht, in the territory of Liege, where it washes Hasselt, and then entering Brabant, passes to Dieft, Sichen, Arsthot, and Mechlin, after which it takes the name of Ruppel, and falls into the Schelde over against Ruppelmond.

DEMONA, or the **VAL-DI-DEMONA**, a large fruitful valley of Sicily, 100 miles in length, and 62 in breadth; Messina is the principal town.

* **DEMONA**, a fort of Italy, in Piedmont, seated on the river Sture, 10 miles S. W. of Coni. Lon. 7. 26. E. lat. 44. 18. N.

* **DENAIN**, a village of the Netherlands, in Hainault, seated on the river Schelde, remarkable for an abbey of canoneses, and for a victory gained by the duke of Villers, in 1712.

DENBIGH, the capital town of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on May 14, July 18, and September 25, for cattle and small pedlars-ware. It is seated on the side of a rocky hill, on a branch of the river Cluyd, and was formerly a place of great strength, with an impregnable castle, now demolished. It is pretty large, well built, and inhabited by tanners and glovers, and has the title of an earldom. It sends one member to Parliament, and the market is good for corn, cattle, and provisions. It is 27 mile W. of Chester, and 209 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 53. 15. N.

DENBIGHSHIRE, a county of N. Wales 39 miles in length, and 15 in breadth bounded on the E. by Flintshire and Shropshire, on the W. by Carnarvonshire, on the S. by Merionethshire, and on the N. by the Irish Sea. It contains 6400 houses 38,400 inhabitants, 57 parishes, and 4 market-towns. It has some good pastures and feeds a great number of horned cattle sheep, and goats. The air is good, but sharp, and the soil hilly, intermixed with fruitful valleys. Among the hills are stone called Druid-stones, and small pillars, with inscriptions, which no one hitherto has been able to read.

* **DENBURY**, a village in Devonshire, to the S. of Newton-bushel, with one fair, on September 8, for cheese and soap.

DENDERMOND, a handsome and strong town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, with a strong citadel. It was taken by the allies in 1706, and by the French in 1745. It is surrounded by marshes and fine meadows, which the inhabitants callay under water when they please. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Denker and Schelde, 15 miles S. W. of Antwerp, and 15 W. of Mechlin. Lon. 4. 3. E. lat. 51. 3. N.

DENIA, an ancient and strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, with commodious harbour. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the sea, 45 miles

S. of Valencia, and 52 N. by E. of Alicánt. Lon. o. 33. E. lat. 39. o. N.

DENMARK, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the E. by the Baltick Sea, on the W. and N. by the ocean, and on the S. by Germany. The country is generally flat, and the soil a barren sand. The air is rendered foggy by the neighbourhood of the seas and lakes, of which it is full. Denmark, properly so called, consists of Jutland and the islands of Zealand and Funen, with the little isles about them; but the king of Denmark's dominions contain the kingdom of Norway, the duchies of Holstein, Oldenburg, and Delmonhorst. There is no considerable river, and the winter continues 7 or 8 months. In the summer the heat is very considerable, and the days are long. The commodities are corn, pulse, but chiefly horses, and large beeves. The kingdom of Denmark was formerly elective, but since 1660 it was rendered hereditary, even to the daughters, partly by consent, and partly by force; at which time the nobility lost most of their privileges. They have very few laws, and those are so plain that they have little need of lawyers, for causes are soon tried. They allow but of one apothecary in a town, except at Copenhagen, where there are two. Their shops are visited by the physicians once a-week, and all the perished drugs are destroyed. The inhabitants are protestants since the year 1522, when they embraced the confession of Augsburg. The forces which the king of Denmark has usually on foot are near 40,000, but most of them are in the pay of other princes. The revenues are computed at 500,000l. a-year, which arise from the crown lands and duties. The produce of Norway consists in pitch, tar, fish, oil, and deal-boards. Copenhagen is the capital town.

DENYS ST. a famous town in the island of France, with a Benedictine abbey, wherein are the tombs of the kings of France, and a considerable treasure. It is seated on the small river Crould, five miles N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 26. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

* **DENYS ST.** a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the diocese of Carcaffonne.

* **DENYS D'ANJOU**, a town of France, in Anjou, three miles from the river Sarte, and in the election of Chateau-Gontier.

* **DENYS DE CÁNDE**, a town of France; in Anjou, in the election of Angers.

* **DENYS LE GAST, ST.** a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Coutances.

DEPTFORD, a town of Kent, consider-

able for its fine docks for building ships; and for the king's yard, and store-houses for the use of the navy. It had a victualling-house built in 1745, which in 1749 was burnt down, with great quantities of provisions and other stores. It is 4 miles E. of London. Lon. o. 4. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

* **DERAS**, a large town of Asia, in Persia. Lon. 61. 55. E. lat. 31. 32. N.

DERBENT, a strong town of Asia, in Persia, said to be founded by Alexander the Great. The walls are built with stones as hard as marble, and near it there are the remains of a wall which reached from the Caspian to the Black Sea. During the late troubles it was taken by the Czar Peter the Great. It is seated near the Caspian Sea, at the foot of Mount Caucasus. Lon. 50. o. E. lat. 42. S. N.

DERBY, the county-town of Derbyshire, with 3 markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, and 8 fairs, on February 25; which is a meeting, for cheese; on Wednesday in the Lent-aiize-week for horses, now almost neglected; Friday in Easter-week for horned cattle; first Friday in May, Friday in Whitsun-week, and July 25 for horned cattle; September 27 for cheese, first Friday before Michaelmas for horned cattle. It is seated on the river Derwent, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge, and a small brook runs through the town, under several bridges. It is a large, populous, and well frequented place, containing five parish-churches, whereof All-Saints is the chief, whose steeple is as high as most in the kingdom. The shire-hall is a stone-building, where the assizes are kept. It has the title of an earldom, and sends two members to parliament. In 1734 there was a machine erected here by Sir Thomas Lombe, for the manufacturing of silk, the model of which he brought from Italy. The town is governed by a mayor, 9 aldermen and other officers, but is a place of no great trade, except in corn. The Rebels came as far as this town in 1745, and then returned back into Scotland. It is 36 miles N. of Coventry, and 122 N. W. by N. of London. The town is well paved, and adorned with many handsome buildings. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 52. 57. N.

* **DERBYSHIRE**, an English county, 54 miles in length, and 24 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Nottinghamshire, on the S. by Leicestershire, on the W. by Staffordshire, and on the N. by Yorkshire. It contains 21,140 houses, 126,900 inhabitants, 106 parishes, and 11 market-towns. The air in general is pretty good and temperate, except among the mountains of the Peak.

where it is sharp and cold. The N. and W. parts are hilly and stony, but in the S. there is some very rich land. The produce is lead, iron, coals, and mill-stones, besides what is common to other counties. The peak-country is taken notice of for several caves and holes, commonly called the Wonders of the Peak, of which notice will be taken in their proper place. The principal rivers are the Trent, the Dove, and the Derwent. In some parts they have a manufactory of knit-flockings.

DEREHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on February 3, and September 23, for cattle and toys. It is pretty large, and the market is noted for woollen-yarn. It is 11 miles W. of Norwich, and 86 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 52. 40. N.

* **DEREOTE, or DEIROUTE**, a town of Africa, in Egypt, and in the isle formed by the canal which runs from Cairo to Rosetta, where there is a magnificent temple. Lon. 31. 55. E. lat. 30. 40. N.

DERWENT, a river that rises in Derbyshire, runs by Derby, and falls into the Trent near Nottingham. There is another river, of the same name, which rises in the North riding of Yorkshire, and running S. falls into the Ouse.

DERWENT-WATER, a river in Cumberland, which runs from the S. W. to the N. W. and forming several lakes in its passage, falls into the Irish Sea, below Cocker-mouth.

* **DERP**, a town of Livonia, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a bishop's see, and an university. It is subject to the Russians, and lies near the river Ambeck, 50 miles N. W. of Plesco. Lon. 38. 25. E. lat. 8. 10. N.

DESEADA, one of the Caribbee Islands, in America. It is 10 miles long, and 5 broad, and belongs to the French. It is generally the first land that is made in sailing to the W. Indies.

DESEADA, or CAPE DESIRE, the most westerly point of the Straits of Magellan, in America, at the entrance of the S. Sea. Lon. 100. 0. W. lat. 53. 30. S.

DISSAW, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and province of Anhalt. It belongs to its own prince, and is seated on the river Elle, 37 miles N. of Leipfick, and 60 N. W. of Dresden. Lon. 12. 50. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

DETHMOLD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated on the river Wehera, 15 miles N. of Paderborn. Lon. 8. 35. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

DETTINGEN, a village of Germany, in

the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the territory of Hanau. Here the Austrians and the English, in June 1743, were attacked by the French, who met with a repulse; but as the allies were inferior in number, they did not make the advantage of it they might have done, but continued their march to Hanau. It is 9 miles E. of Hanau, and 4 W. of Afchaffenburg. Lon. 8. 45. E. lat. 50. 8. N.

DEVA, a sea-port town of Spain, on the Bay of Biscay, and province of Guipuscoa, 15 miles S. E. of Bilboa, and 12 N. of Placentia. Lon. 2. 27. W. lat. 43. 30. N.

DEVELTO, a town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated on the river Paniza, 65 miles N. E. of Adrianople. Lon. 38. 33. E. lat. 42. 33. N.

DRVENTER, a large, strong, trading, and populous town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel, with an university. It is surrounded with strong walls, flanked with several towers, and with ditches full of water. It is seated on the river Iffel, 59 miles E. of Amsterdam, and 42 W. of Benthem. Lon. 5. 8. E. lat. 52. 18. N.

DEVISES, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Thursdays, and 6 fairs, on February 13 for cattle, and Holy Thursday for cattle, horses, and sheep, on June 13 for horses, on July 5 for wool, on October 2, for sheep, and on October 20, for sheep and hogs. It is seated on a hill, and formerly was a place of great note, is at present pretty large, and sends two members to parliament. It is 24 miles N. W. of Salisbury, and 89 W. of London. Lon. 2. 6. W. lat. 51. 25. N.

* **DEVONSHIRE**, an English county, 73 miles in length, and 53 in breadth, bounded by the Irish Sea on the N. by Somersetshire and Dorsetshire on the E. by the English Channel on the S. and by Cornwall on the W. It contains 56,310 houses, 337,860 inhabitants, 394 parishes, and 38 market-towns. The air is pretty temperate in the valleys, but sharp and cold on the hills. It has mines of tin, copper, and other metals. The sea-coasts abound in herrings, pilchards, and other salt-water fish. The hills are barren, but the lower grounds are fruitful, when manured. Besides the common productions, it is noted for cyder and perry. The chief rivers are, the Ex, the Touridge, the Tame, and the Taw.

DEUX-PONTS, a handsome town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of a duchy of the same name. It is seated on the river Eibach, 45 N. by W.

W. of Strasburg, and 52 S. W. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 31. E. lat. 49. 20. N. The dutchy is bounded by Lorrain on the W. by Alface on the S. and on the E. and N. by the palatinate and county of Sarbruck.

* **DEWSBURY**, a village in the W. riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles S. W. of Leeds, with two fairs, on Wednesday before May 22, and on Wednesday before October 10, for horned cattle and sheep.

DEYNSE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the river Lis, 9 miles S. W. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 30. E. lat. 51. 0.

DIARBECK, or **DIARBEKER**, a province of Turkey, in Asia, lying between the rivers Tygris and Euphrates. It is bounded on the N. by Turkomania, on the E. by Persia, on the S. by Irac-Arabi, and on the W. by Syria. It was known to the ancients by the name of Mesopotamia.

DIARBEKAR, a large and ancient town of Turkey, in Asia, capital of a province of the same name. It is seated in a very fertile plain on the river Tygris, and the Turks are more affable here than in other places, with regard to the Christians, who are above 20,000 in number. They carry on a great trade in red Turkey leather, and cotton-cloth of the same colour. It is 162 miles N. W. of Aleppo, and 130 N. W. of Mosul. Lon. 39. 0. E. lat. 36. 58. N.

DIE, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and capital of the Diois, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Drome, 22 miles S. E. of Valence, and 30 S. W. of Grenoble. Lon. 5. 23. E. lat. 44. 44. N.

* **DIE, ST.** a town of Lorrain, with a celebrated chapter, whose canons must prove their nobility. It is seated on the river Meutre, 3 miles E. of Luneville. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

DIEGEM, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, 3 miles N. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 20. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

DIEPHOLT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name, subject to the elector of Hanover. It is seated at the N. end of Dummer-lake, 30 miles N. W. of Minden, and 35 S. of Bremen. Lon. 8. 35. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

DIEPPE, a handsome sea-port town of France, in Upper Normandy, in the territory of Caux, with a good harbour, an old castle, and two handsome moles. The parish-church of St. James is a very fine structure, and there is a tower from which, in fine weather, the coast of England may be seen. The principal trade consists in

herrings, whittings, mackerel, ivory, toys, and laces. It was bombarded by the English in 1694, and is not now so considerable as it was formerly. It is seated at the mouth of the river Arques, 30 miles N. of Rouen, and 95 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 9. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

* **DIESSENHOFEN**, a large, rich, and handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Schaffhausen. It has the same privileges as the other towns of this canton, and embraced the reformation in 1529. It is 5 miles S. of Schaffhausen. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 47. 45. N.

DIEST, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, not so considerable as formerly. It was taken by the duke of Mailborough in 1705, but the French retook it, and demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the river Demer, 15 miles N. E. of Louvain, and 10 N. E. of Tillemont. Lon. 4. 0. E. lat. 50. 59. N.

DIETZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in Wetteravia, 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 river Loan, 15 miles E. of Coblentz, and 25 N. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 0. E. lat. 50. 22. N.

* **DIEU**, an island of France, on the coast of Poitou.

* **DIEUSE**, a town of France, in Lorrain, remarkable for its salt-pits, where they make a great deal of salt. It is seated on the river Seille, 5 miles E. of Marfal, and 22 N. W. of Nanci. Lon. 6. 45. E. lat. 48. 50. N.

* **DIGNAN**, a handsome town of Italy, in Istria, 3 miles from the sea, and subject to the Venetians. Lon. 13. 5. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

DIGNE, a town of France, in Provence, with a bishop's see. It is famous for the baths that are near it, and is seated on the river Marderic, 30 miles S. by E. of Embrun, and 17 S. E. of Sisteron. Lon. 5. 27. E. lat. 44. 5. N.

DIGON, an ancient, handsome, rich, and very considerable town of France, capital of Burgundy, and of the Digonois, with a parliament, a bishop's see, a mint, an university, an academy of sciences, an abbey, and a citadel: most part of the churches and public structures are very beautiful, and in one of the squares there is an equestrian statue of Lewis XIV. It is seated in a very pleasant plain, which produces excellent wine, between two small rivers, 48 miles N. E. of Autun, and 100 N. of Lyons. Lon. 5. 7. E. lat. 47. 19. N.

VILLEMBURG, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, and capital of a county of the same name. It is subject to a prince of the house of Nassau, and is 22 miles N. W. of Marburg, and 50 E. of Bonn. Lon. 8. 24. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

DILLENGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with an university, and where the bishop of Augsburg resides. It is seated near the Danube, 25 miles N. E. of Burgaw, and 17 N. E. of Augsburg. Lon. 11. 35. E. lat. 48. 38. N.

* **DILTON-MARSH**, a town in Wiltshire, 3 miles N. of Warminster, with two fairs, on Easter-Monday, and September 13, for cattle, horses, and cheese.

* **DIMOTUC**, a town of Romania, in European Turkey, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, surrounded by the river Meriza, 12 miles S. W. of Adrianople, and 25 N. of Traganople. Lon. 26. 23. E. lat. 41. 38. N.

DINAN, a strong and considerable town in Brittany, seated on the river Rance, 15 miles S. of S. Maloes, and 30 N. W. of Rennes. Lon. 2. 8. W. lat. 48. 27. N.

DINANT, a rich and strong town of the Netherlands, in the bishoprick of Liege, with a castle. It is seated near the river Meuse, 12 miles S. of Namur, and 40 W. of Liege. Lon. 4. 59. E. lat. 50. 15. N.

DINASMONDY, a town of Merionethshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Fridays, and 4 fairs, on June 2, September 10, October 1, and November 19, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is 18 miles S. of Bala, 8 E. by S. of Doelgelly, and 176 N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 35. W. lat. 53. 37. N.

* **DINCKELSPIL**, a free and imperial town of Germany, in 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 are all Papists. It carries on a considerable trade in cloth and reaping-hooks, and is 40 miles N. W. of Newburg, and 37 S. W. of Nuremberg. Lon. 11. 30. E. lat. 49. 2. N.

DINGELFING, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, seated on the river Iser. 20 miles E. of Landshut. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

DINGLE, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Derry, and province of Munster, seated on Dingle-bay, about 4 miles W. of Limerick. Lon. 8. 16. W. lat. 52. 0. N.

DINGWEL, a parliament town of Scotland, in the shire of Ross, seated on the Frith of Cromarty, 15 miles W. of the

town of Cromarty. Lon. 4. 15. W. lat. 57. 45. N.

* **DIOIS**, a territory of France, in Dauphiny, between Geivaudan, Capenzois, and Valentinois. Die is the capital town.

* **DIRGHAW**, a town of Germany, in Prussia, and in the palatinate of Culm, seated on the river Vistula, 10 miles from Marienburg, and 17 from Dantzick. Lon. 19. 25. E. lat. 54. 3. N.

* **DIS**, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on November 9, for cattle and toys. It is seated on the river Wavenay, on the side of a hill, and the market is supplied with cloth, yarn, and provisions. It is a neat, flourishing town, with one large church, a Presbyterian and a Quaker's meeting. It has about 600 good houses, the streets are well paved, pretty wide, and always clean. At the W. end of the town is a large meer, or lake, but so muddy, that the inhabitants can make no other use of it but in catching of eels. In the town is carried on manufactories of sail-cloth, hose, and the making of stays. It is 19 miles S. of Norwich, and 94 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 16. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

* **DITCHLEY**, a village in Suffex, formerly a market-town, 6 miles N. W. of Lewes, with two fairs, on April 5, for sheep and hogs, and October 12, for pedlars ware.

DITHMARSEN, a territory in the dutchy of Holstein, partly in Denmark, and partly belonging to the dutchy of Holstein-Gottorp.

DIU, a strong town of Asia, in India, and in the kingdom of Guzurat, seated in an island of the same name. It is pretty large, and fortified by a high stone-wall, with bastions at convenient distances, and well furnished with cannon. The harbour is secured by two castles, one of which is made use of for powder and other warlike stores. It was one of the best places in these parts, the structures being built of free-stone and marble. It contains five or six fine churches, well embellished within, with images and painting, built by the Portuguese; but it is much decayed from what it was, not one fourth part of it being inhabited. In 1670 it was taken by the Arabs, who plundered all the churches and other places of the riches, but were driven away with the loss of 1000 men. There is not now above 200 Portuguese inhabitants, for the rest are Banyans, who may amount to 40000. If this town was in good hands, it would be the best place for trade on all the coast. Lon. 68. 55. E. lat. 21. 45. N.

* **DIYANDUROU**, the name of five islands

Asia, near the Maldives. They belong to the king of Cananor, and carry on a considerable trade.

* **DIVE**, a river of France, in Normandy, which rises below Gaffi, and falls into the sea after a course of 30 miles.

* **DIVE**, a river of France, in Poitou, that falls into the Vienne.

DIUL, a sea-port town of Asia, in the province of Tatta, or Sinda, 50 miles W. of the city of Tatta. It was ceded to Kouli Khan by the Great Mogul, when he was taken prisoner at Delli. Lon. 68. 43. E. lat. 26. 11. N.

DIXMUDE, a fortified town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, seated in a pleasant country, on the river Iperlee, 10 miles N. W. of Ipres, and 19 E. of Dunkirk. Lon. 2. 55. E. lat. 51. 2. N.

DIZIET, ST. a considerable town of France, in Champaign, seated on the river Marne, where it begins to be navigable for boats, 15 miles E. of Vitri. The road between these two towns is the finest in Europe. It is 12 miles E. of Bar-le-duc. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

DOBELIN, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Courland, 40 miles W. of Mittau. Lon. 23. 28. E. lat. 57. 0. N.

* **DOBRZIN**, a territory of Poland, in Mazovia, which lies between Prussia, Cuvia, and the palatinate of Plockzo; it is divided into three parts, that take their names from three towns, namely, Dobrzin, Ippina, and Libnia.

DOBRZIN, a town of Poland, in Mazovia, capital of a territory of the same name, seated on a rock near the river Vistula, or Weissel, 12 miles N. W. of Plefcow, and 12 W. of Vadislaw. Lon. 20. 0. E. lat. 52. 38. N.

DOCKUM, a considerable town of the United Netherlands, in Friesland; seated in fertile soil, at the mouth of the river Vers, 10 miles N. E. of Lewarden, and 22 W. of Groningen. Lon. 5. 43. E. lat. 53. 3. N.

* **DOE**, a town of France, in Anjou, remarkable for its ancient palace, of which the ruins are still to be seen, for its fairs, and for its handsome fountains. It is 10 miles from the river Loire. Lon. 0. 25. W. lat. 47. 12. N.

DOEL, a town of Dutch Brabant, on the W. side of the Schelde, opposite to Lillo, 5 miles N. W. of Antwerp. Lon. 4. 5. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

DOESBURG, a town of the United Provinces, in Zutphen, seated on the river Issel, 5 miles S. of Zutphen. Lon. 5. 7. E. lat. 52. 3. N.

DOFRINE - MOUNTAINS, or **DOFRIFIELD**, are those which divide Sweden from Norway.

DOGADO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded on the E. by the Gulph of Venice, on the S. by Polefino, on the W. by Paduano, and on the N. by Trevisana. It lies only on the sea-coast, and comprehends a great number of small islands near it, called **THE LAGUNES OF VENICE**.

DOL, a town of France, in Upper Brittany, with a bishop's see; seated 5 miles from the sea, in a soil abounding in hemp, corn, and apples of which they make cyder, 17 miles S. E. of St. Maloes, and 30 N. W. of Rennes. Lon. 1. 41. W. lat. 48. 33.

* **DOLCE-AQUA**, a town of Piedmont, capital of a marquise of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the river Nervia, in a country producing good wine and oil, 5 miles N. of Vintimilla. Lon. 4. 40. E. lat. 43. 52. N.

DOLCIGNO, a strong town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Upper Albania, with a bishop's see, a good harbour, and a strong citadel; seated on the river Drin, 10 miles S. of Antivari, and 20 S. W. of Scutari. Lon. 19. 27. E. lat. 41. 54.

DOLE, a town of France, in the French County, seated on the river Doux, in a pleasant and fertile country, 25 miles S. W. of Besancon, and 70 N. W. of Geneva. Lon. 5. 35. E. lat. 47. 6. N.

DOLEGELLY, a town of Merionethshire, N. Wales, with a market on Tuesdays, and six fairs, on May 11, July 4, September 20, October 9, November 22, and December 16, for sheep, cattle, and horses. 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 Welch cotton, is 35 miles N. W. of Montgomery, and 187 N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 0. W. lat. 52. 50. N.

DOLLART-BAY, a large gulph, which separates East-Friesland in Germany, from Groningen, and one of the United Provinces.

DOLTABAD, a town of Asia, in India, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul, with a fort. Lon. 76. 55. E. lat. 18. 40. N.

* **DOLTON**, a village in Devonshire, six miles S. by E. of Torrington, with two fairs, on Wednesday before March 25, and November 20, for cattle.

* **DOMAZLIZE**, a town of Bohemia, seated on the rivulet of Cadburz, in the circle of Pilsen, 17 miles S. of Pilsen, and is remarkable for a battle fought between the Crusa-

Crusades and the Hussites in 1466, to the great disadvantage of the former. It was taken by the Swedes in 1541.

DOMES, a territory of France, in the dutchy of Burgundy, with the title of a principality. It is about 22 miles in length, and almost as much in breadth. It is bounded on the E. by Bresse, on the N. by Macanois, on the W. by Beaugolois, and on the S. by Lionnois. It is a fertile pleasant country; and Trevoux is the capital town.

DOMEA, a great river of Tonquin, in Asia, sometimes called **CHAULE**, upon which the capital town Cachao stands. It rises in China, in the province of Yunan, and running S. through the kingdom of Tonquin, discharges itself into Cochinchina, in lon. 123. 35. and lat. 21. 0.

* **DOMFRONT**, a town of France, in Normandy, with the title of a county, seated on a mountain, 35 miles N. W. of Alençon, and 140 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 37. W. lat. 48. 34. N.

* **DOMINGO ST.** an island of America, and one of the Caribbees, being about 400 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1502, and is almost surrounded with 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 with 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 chrysal. The Spanish name of it is Hispaniola; and is inhabited partly by the French, and partly by the Spaniards.

DOMINGO ST. a handsome town of America, and capital of Hispaniola, or St. Domingo, with an archbishop's see, whose cathedral is a superb structure. It belongs to the Spaniards, and is seated on a large navigable river, and very difficult of access. It is the seat of the governor of the island, and has an excellent harbour. Lon. 69. 15. W. lat. 10. 20. N.

DOMINICA, an island of America, and one of the Caribbees. It is very little cultivated, tho' the most numerous inhabitants are the native Caribbees. It is 32 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. Lon. 61. 55. to 61 W. lat. 15. to 15. 30. N.

DOMITZ, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Mecklenburg, with a strong fort. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Elb and Elve, 25 miles S. of Swiren, and 12 N. of Danneburg. Lon. 11. 41. E. lat. 53. 25. N.

* **DOMME**, a town of France, in Peri-

gord, seated on a mountain near the river Dordogne. Lon. 1. 19. E. lat. 45. 58. N.

* **DOMO-D'OSCELA**, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, and in the county of Anghiera, to the S. of the lake of Maggiore. It is seated on the small river Tosa, at the foot of the Alps, and has a castle.

* **DOMPAIRE**, an ancient town of Lorraine, where the kings of Aufrasia, and the dukes of Lorraine, had their residence. It is now reduced to almost a village.

* **DOMREMY**, surnamed **LA PUCELLE**, a village of France, in Barrois, remarkable for the birth of the famous Joan of Arc, known by the name of **THE MAID OF ORLEANS**. It is seated on the river Maese, or Meuse, 5 miles from Neuf-Château, and 8 from Veau-Couleurs.

DON, one of the principal rivers in Europe, which separates it from Asia. It rises in the province of Rezan, in Moscow, and passing by a great number of towns, fall into the Palus Meotis. In that part which is near the river Wolga, Peter the Great attempted to cut a canal between the two rivers, but did not finish it: it would have been of great use, had he continued mast of Azoph, for then he might have sent vessels into the Black Sea, not only down that river, but by the Wolga.

DONAT ST. a fortress in Dutch Flanders a little to the W. of Sluys, which it commands.

DONAWERT, a strong town of Germany, on the frontiers of Suabia, and subject to the duke of Bavaria. It is seated on the N. side of the Danube, over which there was a bridge that was burnt by the French in 1743. It is 25 miles N. Augsburg, and 37 N. E. of Ulm. Lon. 1. 55. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

DONCASTER, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday and two fairs, on April 5, and August for cattle and pedlars ware. It had its name from the river Don, on which it is seated, and a castle now in ruins. It is a large, well-built corporation-town, and has good manufactures in stockings, kn waistcoats, and gloves, and the market good for cattle, corn, and provisions. It is 37 miles S. of York, and 155 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 53. 37. N.

* **DONEGAL**, a county of Ireland which is 68 miles in length, and 44 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Londonderry and Tirone, on the W. and N. by the ocean, and on the S. by Fermanagh, and the bay of Donegal. It contains 10,789 houlds, 40 parishes, 5 baronies, 5 boroughs, and sends 12 members to parliament. It is a gene-

general, a champain country, and abounds with harbours; the principal town is of the same name.

* **DONCHERY**, a handsome town of France, in Champagne, seated on the river Meuse, 3 miles from Sedan. Lon. 5. o. E. lat. 49. 42. N.

* **DONGO**, a kingdom of Africa, in Abyssinia, towards Angola, which is little known to Europeans.

DONZY, a town of France, in Orleannois, and in the territory of Nivernois. It is 22 miles N. of Nevers. Lon. 3. o. E. lat. 47. 22. N.

DORAT, a town of France, in Orleannois, and in the Marche, seated on the river Save, 25 miles N. of Limoges. Lon. 1. 11. E. lat. 42. 10. N.

DORCHESTER, the capital town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on February 12, for cattle and sheep, on Trinity-Monday, and July 5, for cattle, sheep, and lambs, and on August 5, for cattle, sheep, wool, and leather. It is a town of great antiquity, and was much larger than it is at present, the ruins of the walls being still to be seen in some places. It is pleasantly seated on the river Frome, on a Roman road. The houses are well-built, and it has three handsome streets. It sends two members to parliament, in the place where the assizes are held, and gives title to a marquis. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, and 24 common-council men. It has 3 churches, and about 600 houses. The streets are broad and paved, and a fine terrace-walk, planted with trees, almost surrounds the town. This place was formerly a city. At about half a mile's distance stands Maiden-castle, with intrenchments 40 feet deep, thrown up round it in the time of the Romans. It is 8 miles N. of Weymouth, and 24 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 50. 40. N.

* **DORCHESTER**, a town in Oxfordshire, whose market is now disused, and the fair, on Easter-Tuesday, is only for pleasure. It was formerly of much greater account than it is at present; however, being on the great road to Gloucester, it is provided with some very good inns; and the church is a large handsome structure. It was formerly a bishop's see. It is 10 miles S. E. of Oxford, and 49 W. N. W. of London. Lon. o. 50. W. lat. 51. 10. N.

DORDOGNE, a river of France, which rises in the mountains of Auvergne, and running W. through Guienne, falls into the Garonne, near Bour-sur-mer, at the E. of Ambes,

DORMANS, a town of France, in Champagne, with a castle. It is seated on the river Marne. Lon. 3. 47. E. lat. 49. 3. N.

DORPT, or **DORPAT**, a town of Livonia, seated on the river Ember, between the lakes Wofero and Pepas, 50 miles S. of Narva, subject to Russia. Lon. 27. 25. E. lat. 58. o. N.

DORSETSHIRE, a county of England, 52 miles in length, and 27 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Wiltshire and Somersetshire, on the S. by the English Channel, on the W. by Devonshire, and on the E. by Hampshire. It contains 21,940 houses, 131,640 inhabitants, 248 parishes, and 22 market-towns, 9 of which send members to parliament. It produces all the commodities common to other counties; besides which, it has both linen and woollen manufactures. The air is good, but sharp on the hills, and on the sea-coast it is mild and pleasant. The soil is sandy, except in some rich meadows, plains, and valleys. There are many hills, which feed great numbers of sheep; and on the sea-coasts there is plenty of fish. The principal rivers are the Stour, the Frome, and the Piddle.

* **DORSTANT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Mark, belonging to the elector of Cologne, seated on the river Lippe, 20 miles N. E. of Duyzburg, and 37 S. W. of Munster. Lon. 7. 3. E. lat. 51. 38. N.

* **DORSTONE**, a village in Herefordshire, 10 miles W. of Hereford, with four fairs, on April 27, May 18, September 27, and November 18, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs.

DORT, or **DORDRECHT**, a handsome, strong, and rich town of the United Provinces, in Holland, famous for a synod held here in 1618, and for its salmon-fishery. It is seated in an island, at the place where the river Merwe falls into the Maese, or Meuse, 10 miles S. E. of Rotterdam, and 37 W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 2. 23. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

DORTMUND, a small, but strong, rich, populous, and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Mark, seated on the river Emster, 35 miles N. E. of Cologne, and 35 S. W. of Munster. Lon. 7. 31. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

DOUAY, or **DOWAY**, a town of the French Netherlands, in Flanders, with a famous university. It was taken by the allies in 1712, and retaken by the French in 1710, after the suspension of arms between Great Britain and France. It is seated on the river Scarp, from whence there is a

canal to Deule, 15 miles N. W. of Cambridge, and 32 S. W. of Mons. Lon. 3. 10. E. lat. 50. 22. N.

DOVE, a river which divides Derbyshire from Staffordshire, and falls into the Trent near Burton.

DOVER, a sea-port town in the county of Kent, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on November 22, for wearing-apparel and haberdashery-ware. It is strong both by nature and art, being situated between high cliffs, and defended by a strong castle built on a high hill E. from the town; it was repaired in 1756; and there are barracks for 3000 men. The town was once walled round, and had ten gates; but there only now remains three, and these much out of repair. It is one of the cinque ports, and a corporation, consisting of a mayor, and 12 jurats. It sends two members to parliament, and 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. It was once of much larger extent, and had seven churches, which are now reduced to two in the town, and one in the castle. It consists of four long narrow streets, and several cross-streets, or alleys. The houses, which are about 500, are low, some built with brick, and others with flint-stone. The inhabitants, who amount to about 5600, are chiefly supported by the shipping, and by ship-building, rope-making, and a small manufactory of sacking. From hence, in fine weather, there is a prospect of the coast of France. It is 15 miles S. E. of Canterbury, and 71 S. E. by E. of London. Lon. 3. 25. E. lat. 51. 6. N.

DOUERO, or **DOURO**, a river of Spain, which rises in Old Castile, in the Sierra of Urbion. It runs from E. to W. passing by several towns, and crossing Portugal, then falls into the ocean near St. John de Foz.

DOUGLAS, a sea-port town, on the coast of the Isle of Man, nearly at the same distance from the English, Scots, and Irish shores, being the best harbour in the island. Lon. 2. 25. W. lat. 54. 7. N.

DOURLENS, or **DOURLANS**, a town of France, in Picardy seated on the river Anthe, 15 miles N. of Amiens, and 17 W. of Arras. Lon. 2. 22. E. lat. 50. 12. N.

* **DOURAK**, a town of Persia, seated near the confluence of the rivers Euphrates and Tygris, and remarkable for the reed of which they make their pens. Lon. 56. 57. E. lat. 32. 15. N.

* **DOURDAN**, a town of the Ile of France, with a manufactory of silk and worsted stockings. It is seated on the river

Orge, 22 miles N. E. of Chartres, and 25 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 7. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

* **DOURLACH**, a small handsome town of Germany, in Suabia, and capital of Baden-Dourlach. It was burnt by the French in 1689, and the inhabitants are of the Protestant religion; it is seated on the river Giesfen, 15 miles S. of Philipsburg. Lon. 9. 28. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

DOWN, the capital town of the county of Down, in Ireland, and in the province of Ulster. It is a borough, and a market town, and is seated on the river Newry, 7 miles W. of Strangford-bay. Lon. 5. 50. W. lat. 54. 23. N.

* **DOWN**, a county of Ireland, 42 miles in length, and 34 in breadth; bounded on the E. by St. George's Channel, on the W. by Armagh, on the N. or rather N. W. by Antrim, and on the S. by Carlingford-bay and the ocean. It contains 22,914 houses, 72 parishes, 9 baronies, 6 boroughs, and sends 14 members to parliament. It is a fertile county, though in some places incumbered with bogs; and the principal place is Down Patrick.

DOWNETON, or **DUNKTON**, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Fridays, and 2 fairs, viz. on April 20, and October 2, for sheep and horses. It is seated on the river Avon, and is an ancient corporation, sending two members to parliament. It is 6 miles S. of Salisbury, and 84 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 2. 50. W. lat. 51. 5.

DOWNHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and 2 fairs, on April 27, for horses and toys, and on November 2, for toys. It is seated low on the river Ouse, over which there is a bridge, and is noted for the prodigious quantity of butter that is brought hither, and sent to Cambridge up the Ouse, from whence it is conveyed in the Cambridge waggons to London, and generally known there by the name of Cambridge butter. It is 35 miles N. of Cambridge, and 87 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 52. 40. N.

DOWN, a road on the coast of Kent through which ships generally pass, in going out and returning home; here also squadrons of men of war frequently rendezvous.

* **DRAGUIGNAN**, a town of France, in Provence, seated on the river Pis, in a fertile pleasant country, 10 miles N. W. of Frejus, and 37 N. E. of Toulon. Lon. 6. 39. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

DRAVE, a considerable river of Germany which rises in the Tirol, on the confines of the archbishoprick of Saltzburg. It runs a-crofs Carinthia, passes by several towns

then entering Styria, it continues its course to Marburg; then it runs along the confines of Sclavonia and Lower Hungary, rising by Effeck, and a little after falls into Danube.

DRAYTON, a town of Shropshire, with market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, Wednesday before Palm Sunday, on September 19, and on October 24, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, hemp, woollen-cloth, and hogs. It is seated on the river Torn, which here separates this county from Staffordshire. It has a good market for horses and cattle; is 17 miles E. by N. of Shrewsbury, and 149 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 1. W. lat. 52. 50. N.

DRESDEN, a town of Germany, and capital of Saxony, where the elector, who is king of Poland, always resides. It is divided by the river Elbe into the Old and New Towns, which are joined together by a bridge supported by 19 piers, and is 685 miles long. In 1730 balustrades were erected on each side, which are extremely well done; one side is for the foot-passengers to enter into the town, and the other for those that go out. Both towns are surrounded with strong fortifications: however, it was taken by the king of Prussia in 1756, but was soon rendered back in consequence of a peace between him and the king of Poland. All the houses are built of square free stone, and are almost all of the same height. They have lately built very magnificent church for the Roman Catholics, which stands between the Elbe, the bridge, and the castle; and there have been so many palaces erected of late, that it is become one of the handsomest cities in Germany. Before the place where they keep guard in the New Town, there is an equestrian statue of Augustus II. looking towards Poland. Travellers take much notice of the elector's stables, of the cabinet curiosities, the arsenal, the court of the fountains, the garden, the palaces of Japan and of Holland, the mint, the green manazine, the elector's library, the great garden without the walls, and other things which cannot be beheld without admiration. With regard to ecclesiastic affairs, there is a superior consistory, on which the two universities depend, as well as the two consistories of Wirtemberg and Leipfick. The principal church is that of the Holy Cross, which is a superb structure, and the people is so strong, that cannon may be wanted thereon. The situation of this city is but low, and yet there is a fine prospect all round it. The palaces of Holland and Spain are full of curiosities from that coun-

try and China, with a great variety of Dresden porcelane. This city was taken by the King of Prussia in 1756, after he had discovered the designs of the King of Poland and the Empress Queen; but retaken in 1759. It is 10 miles S. E. of Meissen, and 75 N. W. of Prague. Lon. 13. 34. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

DREUX, a celebrated town in the Isle of France, which has a considerable manufacture in cloth to clothe the army. It is seated on the river Blaise, at the foot of a mountain, 17 miles N. W. of Chartres, and 48 W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 27. E. lat. 48. 44. N.

* **DRIESEN**, a strong town of Germany, in the New Marche of Brandenburg; with a strong fort. It is seated on the river Wart, 20 miles E. of Landsberg. Lon. 16. 1. E. lat. 52. 46. N.

* **DRIFFIELD**, a village in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles S. W. of Kilham, with four fairs, viz. on Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, August 26, and September 19; for horses and leather.

* **DRINAWARD**, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Servia, on the confines of Bosnia. It stands upon a small island formed by the Drino, 20 miles E. of Sasirino.

* **DRINO**, a river of Turkey in Europe, which has its source on the frontiers of Albania, and falls into a gulph of the same name.

DRINO, a sea-port town of Turkey in Europe, seated on a bay of the same name on the Gulph of Venice, 60 miles S. E. of Ragusa, and 65 N. of Durazzo. Lon. 20. 12. E. lat. 42. 0. N.

DROGHEDA, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Lowth, and province of Leinster. It is a very strong place, and well-inhabited, having an excellent harbour. It sends two members to parliament; and is seated on the river Boyne, 5 miles W. of the Irish Channel, and 23 N. of Dublin. Lon. 6. 17. W. lat. 43. 45. N.

DROITWICH, a town of Worcestershire, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, viz. on Good-Friday, October 23, and December 21, for linen-cloth and hats. It is seated on the river Salwarp, and is of great note for its salt-pits, from which they make fine white salt. It is 6 miles E. N. E. of Worcester, and 95 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 16. W. lat. 52. 18. N.

* **DRONFIELD**, a pretty market-town in Derbyshire, seated in a bottom, with a market on Thursdays, and a free-school. It has four fairs, on January 10, April

14, and July 15, for sheep and cattle; and on September 1, for cheese. It is 26 miles N. of Derby, and 140 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 35. W. lat. 53. 17. N.

* **DRONERO**, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the marquisate of Saluces; seated at the foot of the Alps, on the river Macra, over which there is a bridge, of a prodigious height.

DRONTHEIM, a considerable town of Norway, and capital of a government of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a good harbour. It belongs to Denmark; carries on a great trade; is almost surrounded on every side by the sea and the river Piddar; is 270 miles N. W. of Stockholm, and 238 N. E. of Bergen. Lon. 10. 32. E. lat. 63. 15. N.

* **DRONTHEIM HUS**, a province of Norway, lying along the sea coast. It is bounded on the W. by the ocean, on the N. by the government of Wardhus, 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; the capital town is of the same name.

DRUMBOTE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, and province of Ulster, 8 miles W. of Dundalk. Lon. 6. 43. W. lat. 54. 5. N.

DRUMLANERK, a town of Scotland, in the county of Nithsdale; remarkable for a wood of oak 6 miles in length, and a noble palace with stately avenues and terrace walks, belonging to the Duke of Queensberry. It is seated on the river Nith, 15 miles N. of Dumfries. Lon. 3. 35. W. lat. 55. 14. N.

DRUSENHEIM, a small fortified town of Alsace, seated on the river Moter, near the Rhine, 5 miles S. E. of Hagenbau. Lon. 8. 6. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

* **DRUSES**, a people of Syria, near the Holy Land, on the mountains Libanus and Antilibanus. They pretend they are descended from the French that went to conquer Jerusalem. They call themselves Christians; but they may as well be said to be Mahometans. However, they are warlike, inured to labour, are great enemies of the Turks, and have their particular princes, called Emirs. Some say they are tributary to the Grand Seignior.

* **DRUSLLWYN**, a village in Carmarthenshire, with two fairs, on July 1, and October 5, for cattle, horses, and sheep.

DUBLIN, the capital of Ireland, in the county of the same name, and province of Leinster. It is a rich, handsome, and populous city, with an archbishop's see, a parliament, and an university; and is the

same for Ireland, as London is for England; and the buildings are daily increasing in the same manner; it being the residence of the Viceroy or Lord-Lieutenant. The compass of the walls is not great; but it has four large suburbs, the principal of which is Oxmantown or Oxmanby, to the N. of the river Liffy, and joined to the city by a bridge. The number of houses in 1753 was 12,857. The cathedral church called St. Patrick's, lies in the S. suburb, and is very ancient and handsome; besides which there are about twelve more. The college, or university, is in the E. suburb, and was founded by Q. Elizabeth in 1592, and contains about 600 students. Dublin is seated in view of the sea on one side, and a fine country on the other, and would have had a commodious and secure harbour, if the mouth had not been so choked up, that vessels of burthen cannot come to the town. It is seated on the river Liffy 60 miles W. of Holyhead, in Wales, and 330 N. W. of London. Lon. 6. 30. W. lat. 53. 14. N.

* **DUBLIN**, a county of Ireland, 20 miles in length, and 17 in breadth; bounded on the E. by the Irish Sea, on the N. and N. W. by Kildare and East-meath, and on the S. by Wicklow. It contains 21,300 houses, 7 baronies, 87 parishes, 4 market towns, and sends 10 members to parliament. It is but a small county, but the soil is very rich and fertile in corn and grass, and the chief place is the city Dublin.

DUDERSTADT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick, subject to the Elector of Mentz, seated on the river Wipper, 15 miles E. of Gottingen, and 10 N. E. of Mentz. Lon. 10. 6. E. lat. 53. 34. N.

* **DUDLEY**, a town in Worcestershire, with a considerable market on Saturdays for provisions, and three fairs, on May for cattle, wool, and cheese, on August for cattle and lambs, and on October for horses, cattle, wool, and cheese. The inhabitants have a great manufacture of nails and other iron wares, and there are two churches, placed at each end of the longest street. It is 10 miles W. of Birmingham, and 120 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 52. 30. N.

DUERSTADE, a town of Utrecht, in the United Provinces, seated on the river Leek, 14 miles S. E. of the city of Utrecht. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

* **DUFFRIN**, a village of Glamorganshire in S. Wales; which has one fair, on August 10, for cattle,

DUISBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, in the dutchy of Cleves, with an university, and subject to the king of Prussia. The fortifications are demolished. It is seated on the river Roer, near the Rhine, 12 miles N. of Duffeldorp, and 45 N. W. of Cologne. Lon. 6. 14. E. lat. 51. 24. N.

* **DULAS**, a village on the N. E. side of the isle of Anglesey, in N. Wales, is a place much frequented on account of the corn and butter trade, and upon all the coast they make fern ashes, which are sold to soap boilers, glass-houses, melting houses, and refiners. Near it is a red okery earth, fit for painting, and veins of lead ore, lately discovered.

* **DULMEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Munster; 18 miles S. W. of the city of that name.

* **DULVERTON**, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 10, and November 8, for cattle. It is seated on a branch of the river Ex, and contains about 150 houses, and several inns. It is 24 miles E. of Barnstaple, and 170 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 40. W. lat. 51. 3. N.

DUMBLAIN, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Monteith, remarkable for a battle, commonly called the battle of Sheriff-moor, between the duke of Argyle and the rebels, commanded by the earl of Mar, in 1715, and in which the latter were defeated. It is 5 miles N. of Stirling, and 30 N. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 47. W. lat. 56. 11. N.

DUMFERMLING, a parliament-town of Scotland, in the county of Fife. It was remarkable for its magnificent abbey, and a royal palace in which king Charles I. was born. The ruins of the abbey are yet to be seen. It is 15 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 17. W. lat. 56. 3. N.

* **DUMFRIES**, the shire of, contains Nithsdale and Annandale, which see. It sends one member to parliament, and one for the burghs of Sanquhar, &c.

DUMFRIES, the capital of a county of the same name, in Scotland, seated between two hills, on the river Nith, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge, of 9 arches. It is a place of pretty good trade, 8 miles N. of Solway-frith, and 30 W. N. W. of Carlisle. Lon. 3. 20. W. lat. 55. 3. N.

DUMBARTON, the shire of, see **LENOX**.

DUMBARTON, the capital town of a shire of the same name in Scotland, seated at the confluence of the rivers Leven and

Clyde, 15 miles N. W. of Glasgow. It was once considerable for its trade, which is now much decayed, but is still remarkable for its castle, which is thought to be one of the strongest in Europe. Lon. 4. 32. W. lat. 56. 0. N.

DUNBAR, a town of Scotland, in the shire of East-Lothian, seated near the German sea, where there is a good harbour, which was formerly defended by a castle built on a rock, whose ruins are still remaining. It is remarkable for a victory gained here by Cromwell over the Scots in 1650. It is 25 miles E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 14. W. lat. 56. 0. N.

DUNCANNON, a fortress and town of Ireland, in the county of Exford, and province of Leinster, seated on the river Ross, 6 miles E. of Waterford. Lon. 6. 47. W. lat. 52. 10. N.

DUNDALK, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Lowth, and province of Leinster, seated on a bay of the same name, 18 miles N. of Drogheda. Lon. 6. 47. W. lat. 54. 5. N.

DUNDEE, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Angus. It is an handsome town, with two churches, one of which has a very high steeple; and a good harbour for ships of burthen. It is seated on the N. side of the frith of Tay, 14 miles N. W. of St. Andrews. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 56. 32. N.

* **DUNDERY**, a village in Somersetshire, 5 miles S. W. of Bristol, with one fair, on September 12, for cattle, sheep, and hogs.

DUNEBURG, a town of Polish Livonia, seated on the river Dwina, 76 miles S. E. of Riga, and subject to Russia. Lon. 25. 32. E. lat. 56. 36. N.

DUNGANNON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tirone, and province of Ulster, 11 miles N. of Armagh. Lon. 7. 5. W. lat. 54. 28. N.

DUNGARVON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, and province of Munster, seated on Dungarvon-bay, 22 miles S. W. of Waterford. Lon. 7. 29. W. lat. 52. 0. N.

DUNGENESS, a cape or point of land on the coast of Kent, 6 miles S. of Romney.

* **DUNHOLM**, a village in Nottinghamshire, 6 miles E. of Tuxford, with one fair, on August 12, for cattle and merchandize.

DUNKELD, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Perth; formerly a bishop's see, but the cathedral is now half ruined. It is seated on the river Tay, at the foot of mount Grampus, 12 miles N. of Perth. Lon. 3. 18. W. lat. 56. 36. N.

DUNKIRK, a considerable town of Flanders, belonging to France: it was taken by the English and French in 1658 and put into the hands of the English, but sold to the French by king Charles II. in 1662. After this it was fortified by Vauban, in a very extraordinary manner, the doing of which cost the king of France immense sums. But it being a place where the French privateers were stationed in the time of war, the fortifications were demolished, in consequence of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. In the late war the French attempted to rebuild the works; but are again ordered to be demolished by the peace of 1763. It is 15 miles N. E. of Gravelines, 22 S. W. of Ostend, and 445 of Ghent. Lon. 2. 23. E. lat. 51. 2. N.

DUN-LE-ROU, a small town of France, in Upper Berri, seated on the confines of Bourbonnois, 20 miles S. of Bourghes. Lon. 2. 39. E. lat. 46. 51. N.

DUNMOW, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 6, and November 8, for cattle. It is a pretty large town, pleasantly and commodiously seated on an easy ascent, and the market is good for corn and provisions. It is 13 miles N. of Chelmsford, and 37 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 27. E. lat. 51. 45. N.

DUNNEGAL, a town of Ireland, and capital of a county of the same name, in the province of Ulster; seated on the bay of Dunnegal, 10 miles N. of Ballishannon. Lon. 8. 17. W. lat. 54. 35. N.

DUNNINGTON, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays, and 4 fairs, on May 26, for horses, flax, and hemp; on August 17, for hoes; on September 6, for cattle, flax, and hemp; and on October 17, for horses, cattle, flax, and hemp. It is seated in a flat, watery soil, but the market is well supplied with hemp and provisions. It is 27 miles S. E. of Lincoln, and 99 N. of London. Lon. 0. 7. W. lat. 52. 55. N.

DUNNOSE, a cape or point of land, on the S. coast of the isle of Wight.

* **DUNOIS**, a small territory of France, in Beauce, with the title of a county. It lies between Proper-Beauce, Pearches, Vendomois, Blaisois, and Orleannois. Chateaudun is the capital.

DUNOTER, a magnificent castle of Scotland, in the county of Mearns, 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 some Roman inscriptions dug up, which have been since placed in the castle or palace by the earl marshal, the then proprietor. It

is 12 miles S. of Aberdeen. Lon. 1. 47. V. lat. 56. 57. N.

DUNROBIN, a castle of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland, seated on the sea-coast and is the seat of the earl of Sutherland. It is 15 miles N. of Cromartie. Lon. 3. 3. W. lat. 57. 50. N.

DUNS, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Mers, of which it is the capital. It is a small place, seated at the foot of a mountain, and is remarkable for being the birth place of Dun Scotus, called the subtle doctor. It is 12 miles W. of Berwick upon Tweed. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 55. 48. N.

DUNSTABLE, a town of Bedfordshire with a market on Wednesdays, and four fairs, on Ash-Wednesday, May 22, August 12, and November 12, for cattle. It is seated on a hill, on a dry chalky ground. It has 4 streets, which regard the four cardinal points, and is full of good inns, standing on the road from London to Chester. The church is the remainder of a priory, and opposite to it is a farm house, which was once a royal palace. It is 17 miles S. of Bedford, and 34 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 29. W. lat. 51. 50. N.

DUNSTER, a town of Somersetshire with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on Whit-Monday, for pedlars ware. It is 2 miles N. W. of Taunton, and 184 W. of London. Lon. 3. 34. W. lat. 51. 15. N.

DUNWICH, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on July 25, for toys. It is seated at the top of a loose cliff, and was formerly of good account, having been a bishop's see, but is now only the remains of a town, all but two parishes being swallowed up by the sea. However it is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. Their only business is fishing for herrings, mackerel, soles, sprats and other sea fish. It is 24 miles S. of Yarmouth, and 95 N. of London. Lon. 1. 48. W. lat. 52. 25. N.

* **DUQUEIA**, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, about 75 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It abounds in corn and sheep; Azamor is the capital town,

DURANCE, a river of France, which rises in the Alps, and crossing a part of Upper Dauphiny, by Brianzon, afterwards enters Provence, and falls into the Rhone three miles below Avignon. Sometimes it overflows its banks, and does a great deal of damage to the country through which it passes.

DURANGO, a pretty populous town of Spain, in the bay of Biscay, 14 miles S. E. of Bilboa. Lon. 2. 38. W. lat. 53. 18. N.

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* **DURANGO**, a town of N. America, 'in New-Biscay, with a bishop's see, and very good salt-works, and seated in a fertile country. Lon. 106. 20. W. lat. 24. 30. N.

* **DURAS**, a town of France, in Guienne, with the title of a dutchy. Lon. 0. 15. E. lat. 45. 42. N.

* **DURAVEL**, a town of France, in Quercy, seated on the river Lot, on the confines of Agenois. Lon. 1. 5. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

DURAZZO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is now but a village, with a ruined fortress, but has a good harbour on the gulph of Venice. It is 17 miles S. W. of Croia, and 38 N. of Valona. Lon. 20. 15. E. lat. 41. 25. N.

DURBUY, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the dutchy of Luxemburg, and capital of a county of the same name. It was ceded to France in 1698, and is seated on the river Outre, 25 miles S. of Liege, and 32 S. E. of Namur. Lon. 5. 28. E. lat. 58. 15. N.

* **DURCKEIM**, a town of Germany, in the palatinate, 12 miles N. E. of Newstat. Lon. 7. 55. E. lat. 49. 26. N.

DUREN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and dutchy of Juliers, seated on the river Roer, 12 miles S. of Juliers, and 25 S. W. of Cologne. Lon. 6. 14. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

* **DURETAL**, a town of France, in Anjou, with a handsome castle: seated on the river Loire, in a country abounding with corn and wine.

DURHAM, the capital of the bishoprick of Durham, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on March 3, which continues three days; the first day for horned cattle, the second for sheep and hogs, and the third for horses; those on Whit-Tuesday and September 15, are for the same. It is a bishop's see, and pleasantly and commodiously seated on an easy ascent, and almost surrounded by the river Wear, over which there are two large stone bridges. It is surrounded by a wall, and has a castle, now the bishop's palace, seated on the highest part of the hill. It is a handsome and compact place, containing 6 parish-churches, besides its cathedral, but the suburbs are straggling. It is well inhabited, supplied with commodities of all sorts, and beautified with handsome buildings, both publick and private, particularly the cathedral, which is somewhat like Westminster-abbey. Adjoining to this are the houses of the dean and prebends. It sends two members to parliament; is 14 miles S. of Newcastle, and 262

D W

N, by W. of London. Lon. 1. 14. W. lat. 54. 50. N.

* **DURHAM**, a county in England, commonly called the bishoprick of Durham, 35 miles in length, and 34 in breadth; bounded on the E. by the German-ocean, on the S. by the river Teese, which divides it from Yorkshire, on the W. by Cumberland and Westmoreland, and on the N. by Northumberland. It contains 15,980 houses, 96,980 inhabitants, 113 parishes, and 9 market-towns. The air is good, but cold upon the hills on the N. and W. sides, which are very thinly inhabited, being generally barren. The eastern part is a good country, and pretty fruitful. The particular commodities are coal, iron, and lead; and the principal rivers are the Teese, the Wear, the Tame, and the Tyne. It sends but two members to parliament, besides those for Durham.

DURSLEY, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 6, and December 4, for pedlars ware. It is seated near a branch of the river Severn, and formerly had a castle, now in ruins; is a pretty good place, and inhabited by clothiers; 18 miles S. W. of Gloucester, and 97 W. of London. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

DUSSELDORF, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of the dutchy of Berg, belonging to the Elector-palatine, whose palace is very handsome, and adorned with fine pictures. It was taken by the Hanoverian forces in 1758, who were then in pursuit of the French; is seated on the river Duffel, near the Rhine, 22 miles N. W. of Cologne, and 62 S. W. of Munster. Lon. 6. 24. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

* **DUTLINGEN**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, with a bridge over the river Danube, and a castle without the town, seated on a mountain. It belongs to the Duke of Wirtemberg, and is 30 miles N. E. of Schaffhausen, and 33 N. W. of Constance. Lon. 8. 52. E. lat. 48. 8. N.

DUYVELAND, or **DIVELAND**, one of the islands of Zealand, in the United Provinces, E. of the isle of Schonen, from which it is separated by a narrow channel.

DWINA, a province of Russia, bounded on the E. by that of Condinski, on the S. by Ustio, on the W. by Kargapol, and on the N. by the White Sea. Archangel is the capital town.

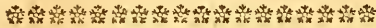
DWINA, a river which rises in Lithuania, in Poland, and running N. W. divides Livonia from Courland, and falls into the Baltick-Sea at Dunamundar-fort, a little below Riga.

DWINA, a river of the Russian empire, which

which runs from S. to N. and falls into the White-Sea a little below Archangel.

DYLE, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which rises in Brabant, runs N. by Louvain, and having received the Demer, runs W. by Mechlin, and falls into the Schelde at Ruppelmond.

DYSART, a parliament-town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, seated on the N. coast of the Forth, 11 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 56. 10. N.



E.

* **E**ARITH, a town of Huntingdonshire, three furlongs in length, and furnished with two or three pretty good inns. It has no market, but 3 fairs, on May 4, July 25, and November 1, for all sorts of cattle.

* **E**ARLS-COLNE, a village in Essex, four miles S. E. of Halstead, with one fair, on March 25, for cattle and toys.

* **E**ARLS-SOHAM, a village in Suffolk, with one fair, on August 4, for lambs.

EARNE, a great lake, or lough, of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, and province of Ulster, filling up one third part of the county, being 30 miles in length. It is very narrow in the middle, and in this part is an island on which stands Iniskilling, which greatly distinguished itself on the side of king William, at the time of the revolution.

* **E**ASBERY, a village in Kent, with a fair on October 2, for cattle.

EASINGWOLD, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, whose market is disused, but it has two fairs, on July 5, and September 25, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, linen and woollen cloth. It is 12 miles N. of York, and 205 N. of London. Lon. o. 58. W. lat. 54. 12. N.

* **E**ASTBORN, a town of Suffex, whose market is discontinued; but has one fair, on October 10, for cattle and pedlars ware. It is seated near the sea, and is chiefly noted for the plenty of birds hereabout, called Wheat-ears. It is 15 miles E. S. E. of Lewes, and 60 S. S. E. of London. Lon. o. 15. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

* **E**AST-BRENT, a village in Somersetshire, 4 miles N. of Huntspil, with one fair, on August 26, for cattle, horses, and sheep.

* **E**AST-DEAN, a village in Suffex, five miles N. of Chichester, with one fair, on October 28, for pedlars ware.

EAST-GRINSTEAD, a town in Suffex, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs,

on July 13, for horned cattle, and on December 11, for cattle and pedlars ware. It is seated on a hill, near the borders of Surry, not far from Ashdown forest; is a borough, has a handsome church, and sends two members to parliament. The assizes for the county are sometimes held here. It is 18 miles N. of Lewes, and 30 S. of London. Lon. o. 2. E. lat. 51. 8. N.

* **E**AST-ISLEY, a town in Berkshire, seated between two hills among fruitful corn-fields, and excellent downs for feeding sheep. This place is not contemptible; has a market every Wednesday in the summer, chiefly for sheep; and one fair, on August 6, for sheep and lambs; is 17 miles S. of Oxford, and 51 W. of London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 51. 37. N.

EASTLOW, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on February 13 and October 10, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated pretty commodiously on a creek of the sea, over which there is a large stone-bridge, supported by many arches, which leads to Westlow, standing between two hills. They are both corporations, and send members to parliament. The chief benefit which the inhabitants have is in their fishery. It is 16 miles W. of Plymouth, and 232 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 47. W. lat. 50. 23. N.

* **E**ASTMEON, a village in Hampshire five miles S. E. of Petersfield, with a fair on September 19, for horses.

EASTONNESS, the most easterly point of cape on the coast of Suffolk, and the N. point of Southwold-Bay.

EATON, a town of Buckinghamshire, lying near Windsor, which has one fair, or Ash-Wednesday, for horses and cattle. It is seated on the banks of the Thames, over which there is a handsome bridge, between it and Windsor, and is famous for a school and college founded by Henry VI. 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. o. 34. W. lat. 51. 28. N.

EAUSE, an ancient town of France, in Gascony, and in Armagnac, 17 miles S. W. of Condom, and 25 N. W. of Auch. Lon. o. 7. W. lat. 43. 56. N.

* **E**EBERBACH, a town in Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the river Neckar, a mile and a half from Malsbach, and remarkable for its wine.

EEBERBERG, a castle of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It was taken by the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel in 1692, seated at the confluence of the rivers Nahe and Alsen, 12 miles S. W. of Creusnach

and 17 N. W. of Bingen. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 49. 53. N.

EBERSDORF, a house of pleasure, belonging to the court of Vienna, in Lower Austria, seated on the Danube, 9 miles E. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 21. E. lat. 48. 32. N.

EBERSTEIN, a district of Germany, in Suabia, which gives title to a count, and subject to the margrave of Baden. The castle of Eberstein is the chief place, and is 6 miles S. of Baden. Lon. 7. 34. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

EBERSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Alsace, 8 miles S. W. of Straßburg. Lon. 8. 14. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

* **EBREUIL**, a town of France, in Auvergne, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Scioule, 8 miles from Riom, and 12 from Clermont. Lon. 5. 5. E. lat. 46. 5. N.

EBRO, a celebrated river of Spain, which rises on the confines of Old Castile, in the mountains of Santillane, and passing thro' Arragon and Catalonia, falls into the Mediterranean Sea, above Tortosa. In its passage it receives a great number of smaller streams.

ECBETANA, an ancient town of Asia, in Persia, by some supposed to be the same which is now called Tauris.

ECCLESHAL, a town of Staffordshire, with a very small market on Fridays, and 4 fairs, on Midlent-Thursdays, Holy-Thursdays, August 5, and the first Friday in November, for cattle, sheep, and saddle-horses. It is seated on a branch of the river Sow, and the bishop of Litchfield and Coventry has a castle here, where he resides. It is but a small place, 6 miles N. W. of Stafford, and 137 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 12. W. lat. 52. 48. N.

ECCLESTON, a town of Lancashire, whose market and fairs are discontinued. It is 24 miles S. of Lancaster, and 192 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 53. 40. N.

* **ECHAUFOUR**, a town of France, in Normandy, seated on a rivulet that falls into the Rille, between Aigle and Seez.

ECKEREN, a village in the Netherlands, in the marquise of Antwerp, famous for a battle between the Allies and France, wherein the French were repulsed, though the Dutch general had left the army, and informed the states of Holland that the battle was lost. It is 5 miles N. of Antwerp, and 22 S. W. of Breda. Lon. 4. 16. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

ÉCLUSE. See **SLUYS**.

ECKTERNAC, a town of the Austrian

Netherlands, in the dutchy of Luxemburg, seated on the river Sute, in a valley surrounded with mountains, 18 miles N. E. of Luxemburg. Lon. 6. 27. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

ECYA, or **EZIJJA**, an episcopal town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, seated on the river Xenil, 28 miles S. W. of Cordoua, and 48 E. of Seville. Lon. 5. 4. W. lat. 37. 20. N.

EDAM, a town of Holland, famous for its cheefes; seated on the Zueder-Zee, 5 miles from Horne, and 10 N. E. from Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 40. E. lat. 22. 28. N.

EDEN, a river which rises in Westmoreland, on the confines of Yorkshire, and running N. by Appleby and Carlisle, falls into the Solway-frith, 7 miles W. of that city.

EDGHILL, near Keynton, in Warwickshire, is the place where the first battle was fought between the forces of king Charles I. and those of the parliament in October 1642. It is 14 miles S. of Warwick, and 12 N. W. of Banbury. Lon. 1. 27. W. lat. 52. 9. N.

EDGORTH, or **EDGWARE**, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Thursdays, but no fair. Near to this stood the fine seat of the duke of Chandos, called Canons, now demolished, and the materials sold. It is 12 miles N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 14. W. lat. 51. 37. N.

EDINBURGH, the capital city of Scotland, where, for some ages before the union, the kings of Scotland had their usual residence, at Holy-rood-house. It consists principally of one street, with lanes, or wynds running from it; the ground rising gradually from Holy-rood-house to the Canongate-head, which is the suburb, and from thence to the castle, which is the highest part of the city. The principal street, besides this, is called the Cowgate, and is on the S. side of the other; from this several lanes run up the hill, towards the university and Herriot's-hospital. From the castle to the palace is usually reckoned a Scotch mile in length, but in breadth the city is no where above half a mile. The houses are built of stone, and are, in the high-street, 6 or 7 stories high, each storey being a distinct house; and near the parliament-clofe they are 14 stories high, or upwards, but then they are built on the side of a hill, and on the other side they are of the common height. It has a lake on the N. side, and everywhere else is surrounded by a strong wall. The castle is very strong, both by art and nature, and was kept by the king's forces in the last rebellion, though the city itself was taken. The harbour of this city is at Leith, a pretty large town, to which there is a fine walk from Edinburgh. It is seated in the most plentiful

plentiful part of this kingdom, and water is conveyed to it by leaden-pipes, from excellent springs. The other remarkable buildings are, the parliament-house, with a large court called the Parliament-clofe, in the middle of which is the statue of king Charles II. On the W. side of it is the council-house, and to the S. the sessions-house, where the supreme courts of judicature are held. The high-church, which was the cathedral, is now divided into four, which, with the rest, and the chapel in the castle, makes twelve in all. Herriot's-hospital is a stately structure, designed for the education of 140 boys. The college is on the S. side, which has large precincts, enclosed with high walls, and divided into three courts; the publick schools are large and commodious, and here are houses for the professors. It was built by king James VI. and has a very good library. The common burying-place of the city is Grey-Friars church-yard, where there are abundance of fine monuments. The castle is seated at the W. end, and is inaccessible, except on the side next the city. The palace, called Holy-rood-house, was formerly an abbey, and is a handsome, convenient structure. This city is governed by a Lord-Provost, four bailiffs, and a common-council. It is not so flourishing as it was before the union, because the great men are usually at London. It was the see of a bishop before episcopacy was abolished in 1688. It is 2 miles S. of Leith, 54 W. N. W. of Berwick upon Tweed, and 393 N. N. W. of London. It sends two members to parliament, one for the city, and another for the shire. Lon. 3. 2. W. lat. 55. 57. N.

EDISTON-ROCK, a rock so called, in the English channel, 14 miles S. of Plymouth, in Devonshire, on which a light-house is erected, for the direction of ships going in and out of the channel.

EDMONDS-BURY, ST. See BURY.

* **EDWINSTONE**, a village in Nottinghamshire, 6 miles N. E. of Mansfield. with one fair, on October 28, for cattle, horses, and hogs.

EFFERDING, a town of Germany, in Upper Austria, 8 miles W. of Lintz; defended by two castles, one within, and the other without the town. Lon. 14. 14. E. lat. 48. 18. N.

* **ECDEAN**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on September 4, for horses and horned cattle.

* **EGLISOW**, an ancient town of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich, seated on the Rhine. Lon. 8. 40. E. lat. 47. 45. N.

* **EGLWISFACH**, a village in Denbighshire, with 4 fairs, on February 24, May 11,

August 24, and November 24, all for cattle.

* **EGLWISWREW**, a village in Pembroke-shire, with 2 fairs, on Holy-Thursdai, and on the first Monday after November 22, for cattle, horses, and sheep.

EGRA, a handsome and strong town of Bohemia, formerly imperial, but now subject to the house of Austria. It was taken by the French in 1742, but they were forced to render it back the next year. It contains a number of ingenious artists, and its mineral-waters are very famous. It is seated on the river Eger, 95 miles W. of Prague, and 205 N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 12. 25. E. lat. 50. 2. N.

EGREMOND, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on September 14, for horses and horned cattle. It is seated not far from the sea, on the banks of a river, over which there are two bridges, and on the top of a peaked hill a strong castle. It is 14 miles S. W. by S. of Cockermouth, and 287 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 15. W. lat. 54. 30. N.

* **EGTON**, a village in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, not far from Gisborough, with 4 fairs, on Tuesday before February 15, Tuesday before May 11, September 4, and Tuesday before November 22, for horned cattle, boots, and shoes.

EGYPT, a celebrated and considerable country of Africa, about 550 miles in length, and 125 in breadth, where broadest. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the S. by Nubia, on the E. by the Red-Sea and the isthmus of Suez, and on the W. by the kingdom and desert of Barca. The broadest part is from Alexandria to Damietta, and from thence it gradually grows narrower and narrower, till it approaches Nubia, where it is enclosed between two chains of mountains, having the Nile and a plain between them, not above half a day's journey over. These mountains run on each side of the Nile very far to the N. insomuch that, on the side of the desert, they are continued to the Mediterranean Sea, but, on the E. side they do not reach as far as Cairo. These mountains, from the cataracts of the Nile to Saida, are not above 12 or 15 miles distant from the banks of that river, but there they begin to be more open, leaving large and beautiful plains, which are refreshed by the waters of the Nile; then they begin to come nearer each other, as far as the pyramids of Cairo. Hence it appears, that this kingdom, so famous in history for its power and the number of its people, has not an extent proportionable to the description

tion the ancients have given of it; for who can believe that it contained 20,000 towns, or cities, that the number of the inhabitants amounted to several millions, that the kings have kept armies on foot of 300,000 men, and that they have executed such prodigious works, whose magnificent ruins are still remaining; but when we consider the fertility of the country, that not a foot of ground remained uncultivated, that there were a great number of canals, which are now filled up, their accounts do not seem at all improbable. Egypt is divided into the Upper, the Middle, and the Lower, which last comprehends the Delta, which reaches from Alexandria to Damietta, and as far as Cairo; the Middle runs no farther S. than Benefous; and the Upper, called formerly Thebaid, ascends as far as Nubia, and the kingdom of Sennar. The ancients divided Egypt into the Upper and Lower, the former of which contained the Delta, and the second the Thebaid. Since Egypt has been under the dominion of the Turks, it has been governed by a Bashaw, who resides at Cairo. Under him there are inferior governors, in the several parts of this country; those in Upper Egypt are generally Arabs, who pay tribute to the Grand-Seignior, and make presents to the Bashaw, living like little tyrants, and are frequently at war with each other. Besides these, there are several Sheiks, who preside over particular places, and are masters of a few villages. Though the air of Egypt is naturally hot, and not very wholesome, it enjoys for many other advantages, that it has been always extremely populous. They pretend to a prodigious antiquity, and have a catalogue of kings, the first of which began to reign a great many thousand years before the flood, if you will believe their histories. However, this is certain, that their ancient kings governed Egypt till the reign of Cambyſis, who became master of it 525 years before the birth of Christ, and in their time all those wonderful structures were raised, which we cannot even now behold without astonishment; these are, the pyramids, the labyrinth, the immense grottos of the Thebaid, the obelisks, the temples, and the pompous palaces, whose plans and designs are given by travellers, not to mention the lake Meiris, and the vast canals which served both for trade, and to render the land fruitful. After the above conquest Egypt began to change its face, and Cambyſis began to shew his disposition in demolishing the temples, and persecuting the priests. After his death this country continued under the

Persian yoke till the time of Alexander the Great, who, having got possession of the Persian dominions, built the famous city of Alexandria. He was succeeded by Ptolemy, the son of Lagus, 324 years before the birth of Christ. Ten of these succeeded each other, till Cleopatra, the sister of the last Ptolemy, ascended the throne, in whose reign Egypt became a Roman province, and continued so till the reign of Omar, the second Califf of the Successors of Mahomet, who drove away the Romans, after it had been in their hands 700 years. When the power of the Califfs began to decline, Saladin set up in Egypt the empire of the Mammelukes, which became so powerful in time, that they extended their dominions over a great part of Africa, Syria, and Arabia. Last of all, Selim, a Turkish emperör, killed the Sultan, and conquered Egypt, and the Turks have had possession of it ever since. The inhabitants are of four sorts, Turks, Moors, Arabs, and Christians, Cophts, or Cophtis, besides Greeks, Jews, and other foreigners; the religion of most of them is well known, and as for the Arabs, they are the same as in other places, that is, cheats and robbers, chusing either to live in the most inaccessible places, or to rove about the deserts in search of pastures, and to way-lay the caravans. As for the Cophts, who are pretty numerous in Upper Egypt, they live in extreme ignorance and poverty. Egypt has always been noted for its plenty of corn, and they had vineyards planted on the banks of the Nile; but since the Turks came in, they are neglected. There was a considerable trade carried on here in E. Indian commodities, till the Portuguese found the way round the Cape of Good Hope, which brought it to nothing. However, the merchants of Europe visit the harbours in the Mediterranean Sea, and import and export several merchandizes, and from other parts the natives get elephants-teeth, ebony, gold-dust, musk, civet, ambergrease, and coffee. The gold dust is first brought from Negroland to Fez and Morocco, and from thence to Cairo, over immense deserts. The principal things which the European merchants purchase here, are, coffee, senna, cassia, rhuſarb, benjamin, lack, sal-ammoniack, myrrh, saffron, frankincense in tears, salt-petre, storax, aloes, opium, indigo, sugar, sandal-wood, dates, and some sorts of cotton-cloth. With regard to the complexion of the Egyptians, it is tawney, and, the farther S. the more dark, inſomuch, that those on the confines of Nubia are almost black. They are most

of them very indolent and cowardly, and the richer sort do nothing all day but drink coffee, smoke tobacco, and sleep; besides this, they are extremely ignorant, proud, haughty, and ridiculously vain. Egypt lies between 29 and 38 degrees of longitude, and between 21 and 31 of latitude. With regard to the weather in Egypt, the summer is most incommodious on account of the excessive heats, which bring on various distempers; but then the winter, autumn, and spring, are blest with so good an air, that Egypt, during those seasons, is a delightful country. It rains very seldom in Egypt, but that want is happily supplied by the regular inundation of the Nile, as is now known to almost every one. When the waters retire all the ground is covered with mud, and then they only harrow their corn into it, without further trouble, and in the following March they have usually a plentiful harvest. Their rice-fields are supplied with water from their canals and reservoirs, because rice never thrives unless in watery grounds. There is no place in the world better furnished with corn, flesh, fish, sugar, fruits, and all sorts of garden-stuff; and in Lower Egypt they have oranges, lemons, figs, dates, almonds, cassia, and plantains, in great plenty. The sands are so subtle here, that they insinuate themselves into the closets, chests, and cabinets, which, together with the hot winds, are probably the cause of sore eyes being so very common here. The pyramids are taken notice of by all travellers into Egypt, and the largest of them takes up ten acres of ground, and is, as well as the rest, built upon a rock; the external part is chiefly of large square stones, of unequal sizes, and the height of it about 700 feet; but travellers differ in this respect. The caverns, out of which they get the embalmed dead bodies, is another curiosity much taken notice of; they are found in coffins set upright in the niches of the walls, and have continued there 4000 years, at least. Many of these have been brought into England, and were formerly of great use in medicine; but they are now generally neglected. The crocodiles were formerly taken great notice of, but are now to be seen in many other places, insomuch that there is scarce a sailor but what can describe them. Likewise, the sea and river horses were thought to be only found in Egypt, but it is now known that they are all over the southern parts of Africa. The principal city is Cairo.

EGYPTEN, a town of Poland, in the dutchy of Courland, 70 miles S. E. of Mittaw.

Lor. 26. 0. E. lat. 56. 20. N.

* EHINGEN, the name of two small towns of Germany, in Suabia, the one near the Danube, and the other on the Neckar; they belong to the house of Austria. Lon. 9. 45. E. lat. 48. 18. N.

EICHTERNAC, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Luxemburg, 7 miles N. W. of Treves. Lon. 6. 30. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

EIENHOVEN, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, 15 miles S. of Bois-le-duc. Lon. 5. 30. E. lat. 51. 26. N.

EIFELD, or ELFELD, a town of Germany, capital of the county of Rhinegaw, in the circle of Lower Saxony, seated on the Rhine, 6 miles N. W. of Mentz, and subject to the elector of Mentz. Lon. 7. 35. E. lat. 50. 6. N.

EIMBECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and territory of Grubenhagen, 25 miles S. of Hildesheim, subject to Hanover. Lon. 2. 45. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

EISLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Mansfield, 5 miles E. of Mansfield. Luther was born here. Lon. 12. 0. E. lat. 51. 45. N.

EISNACH, a handsome town of Germany, and capital of a small district of the same name, in Thuringia, with a celebrated college. It is 20 miles N. W. of Smalkald and 37 S. W. of Erfurd. Lon. 10. 31. E. lat. 50. 59. N.

* EITDEVET, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Hea; seated on a steep mountain and has famous schools. It is surrounded by two craggy rocks, and two rivers.

EKEREFORD, a town of Denmark, in the dutchy of Sleswick, seated on the Baltic Sea, 12 miles S. E. of Sleswick, and 31 N. W. of Lubeck. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 54. 40. N.

* EKESIO, an island of Sweden, in E. Gothland, in which there is a town of the same name, 44 miles N. W. of Calmar. Lon. 15. 7. E. lat. 57. 28. N.

ELBA, an island of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany, remarkable for its mines of iron and loadstone, as also for its quarries of marble. It is subject to the prince of Piombino, under the protection of the king of Naples, who is in possession of Porto Longone, and the Great Duke of Tuscany has Porto-Ferraro.

ELBASSANO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Albania, 42 miles S. E. of Durazzo. Lon. 21. 0. E. lat. 41. 20. N.

ELBE, a large river of Germany; which rises in the mountain of the Giants, on the confines of Bohemia and Silesia, and running S. to Konninggratz, afterwards runs N. W. till it receives the Muldaw at Malnick, below Prague; from thence it continues its course N. and passes through the dutchy of Saxony, visiting Dresden, Meissen, and Wittenburg; then to Magdeburg; after which it runs through Brandenburg, where it receives the Havel. After this it divides the dutchy of Lunenburg from Mecklenburg, and the dutchy of Bremen from Holstein, passing on to Hamburg, and so to the fortress of Gluckstadt, falling into the German Sea a little below it. It is navigable for great ships as high as Hamburg, which is 70 miles from the sea.

ELBEUF, a town of France, in Normandy, with the title of a dutchy. It has a good manufacture of cloth, and is seated on the river Seine, 10 miles S. of Rouen, and 65 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 3. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

ELBING, a handsome, rich, and strong town of Poland, in Regal Prussia, and in the palatinate of Marienburg. It carries on a considerable trade, and the inhabitants are a mixture of Papists and Protestants. It is subject to Poland, and is seated near the Baltic Sea, 30 miles S. E. of Dantzick, and 100 N. by W. of Warsaw. Lon. 20. 5. E. lat. 54. 12. N.

ELBOGEN, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, with a strong citadel; seated on the river Eger, 12 miles E. of Egra. Lon. 12. 45. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

ELBURG, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, seated on the E. coast of the Zuider Zee, 10 miles W. of Harlick, and 10 N. E. of Haiderwick. Lon. 5. 55. E. lat. 52. 30. N.

ELCATIF, a town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, on the western coast of the Gulph of Persia, with a good harbour; 45 miles from Hafa, and 300 S. of Buserah. Lon. 53. 5. E. lat. 26. 0. N.

* **ELCHE**, a handsome but small town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, seated on a spot fruitful in dates and wine, 10 miles S. W. of Alicant. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 38. 10. N.

ELDENHOLE, one of the wonders of the Peak in Derbyshire. Endeavours have been made to find the bottom of it, but without success.

ELPHANTO, an island of Asia, in the E. Indies, and on the coast of Malabar, 8 miles from the island of Bombay. It belongs to the Portuguese, and serves only to

feed cattle. It took its name from the figure of an elephant carved out of a white stone, 7 feet high. It is so like nature, that, at a little distance, it may be mistaken for a live elephant. In the middle there is a high mountain, shaped like a blunt pyramid; and, about half way to the top, a large cave, with two passages into it, in which are pillars, hewn out of the solid rock, curiously carved. Some are of the figures of men, in several postures, and exceedingly well done; and they are all from twelve to fifteen feet high. Over their heads are represented multitudes of small people in a posture of devotion. It is a very difficult matter to declare who this extraordinary piece of workmanship was done by, for the natives cannot give the least account of it; and, indeed, it far surpasses any thing of this kind which has been done for great numbers of years.

ELGIN, a town of Scotland, and capital of the county of Murray, seated on the river Lofay, 5 miles S. of Murray Frith, and 37 E. of Inverness. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 57. 40. N.

* **ELGIN**, a shire of Scotland, comprehended in Murray, which sends one member to parliament.

ELHAM, or **ELTHAM**, a town in Kent, with a market on Mondays, and four fairs, on Palm-Monday, Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, and October 20, for horses, cattle, and pedlars ware. It is 11 miles S. of Canterbury, and 62 S. E. of London. Lon. 1. 12. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

* **ELHAMMA**, a town of Africa, in the province of Tripoli, seated near a lake called the Lake of Lepers, because it cures that disease. Lon. 10. 51. E. lat. 34. 0. N.

ELIZABETH'S-ISLAND, lies on the coast of New-England, in N. America, having Cape-Cod to the N. the island of Nantucket to the E. and the island of St Martin's-Vineyard to the W. The natives are chiefly employed in the fisheries, and it is subject to England. Lon. 70. 3. W. lat. 41. 0. N.

ELKHOLM, a sea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Bleking, seated on the Baltic Sea, 24 miles W. of Carlescroon. Lon. 14. 30. E. lat. 56. 15. N.

ELLERENA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Estremadura; 50 miles S. by E. of Merida, and 52 N. of Seville. Lon. 4. 50. W. lat. 38. 8. N.

ELLESDON, a town of Northumberland, whose market is neglected; but it has one fair, on August 26, for horned cattle, sheep, linnen and woollen cloth. It is 28 miles

N. W. of Newcastle, and 291 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 45. W. lat. 55. 22. N.

ELLESMERE, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and four fairs, on the third Tuesday in April, Whit-Tuesday, August 25, and November 14, for horses, sheep, and horned cattle. It is seated on the side of a large meer, in a small, but rich and fertile district of the same name; 16 miles N. N. W. of Shrewsbury, and 144 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 55. W. lat. 52. 53. N.

* **ELMADIA**, or **MAHADIA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, in Barbary; seated on the shore of the Gulph of Capes, over-against the island of Schercara, 50 miles E. of Hammathe. It is quite surrounded by the sea, is well fortified, and has a good harbour; was taken by the Emperor Charles V. but retaken soon afterwards. Lon. 2. 47. W. lat. 35. 4. N.

* **ELMADINA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hafcora, of which it is the capital. It is seated on the confines of Ducala, in a country abounding in corn, wine, and sheep.

* **ELMEST**, a castle of the isle of Malta, seated on a rock near the city of Valetta, at the mouth of a very fine harbour.

ELNA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, and territory of Roussillon, now subject to France. It is seated on the river Tech, near the Mediterranean, 6 miles S. E. of Perpignan. Lon. 3. 5. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

ELSIMBURG, a sea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Schonen, seated on the opposite side of the Sound, 7 miles E. of Elsinore. Lon. 13. 6. E. lat. 56. 18. N.

ELSNORE, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, seated on the Sound, or strait at the entrance of the Baltic Sea. Here all vessels that pass through the Sound pay toll to the King of Denmark. It is 18 miles from Copenhagen. Lon. 2. 55. E. lat. 56. 58. N.

* **ELSTER**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, between Torgaw and Wittemburg, seated at the confluence of the rivers Elster and Elbe. Lon. 13. 45. E. lat. 51. 28. N.

* **ELSTOW**, a village in Bedfordshire, a mile S. of Bedford, with two fairs, on May 14, and November 25, for all sorts of cattle.

* **ELTEMAN**, a town of Franconia, in the bishoprick of Wurtzburg, on the river Main. Lon. 10. 47. E. lat. 49. 58. N.

* **ELTOR**, or **TOR**, a town of Asia in Turkey, and in Arabia Petraea, seated on the Red-Sea, 50 miles S. of mount Sinai.

It has a citadel, where the Turks have always a garrison.

ELTZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and bishoprick of Hildesheim. It is seated on the river Leina, 11 miles S. W. of Hildesheim, and 17 S. of Hanover. Lon. 9. 35. E. lat. 52. 15. N.

ELVAS, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a castle and a bishop's see. It is a large place, and one of the most important in Portugal. The streets are handsome, and the houses well built. There is a cistern so large, that it will hold water enough for the town for six months. It is brought by a magnificent aqueduct, 3 miles in length, which is in some places supported by 4 or 5 high arches, one upon another. On the side of it is a forest of olive trees, 3 miles in length, among which are walks, and fine fountains. It was bombarded by the French, in 1706, to no purpose. It is near the river Guadiana, 50 miles N. E. of Evora, and 100 E. of Lisbon. Lon. 5. 19. W. lat. 38. 44. N.

ELWANGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with a chapter, whose provost is a prince of the empire, and lord of the town. It is seated on the river Jaxt, 17 miles S. E. of Hall, and 25 S. W. of Anspach. Lon. 11. 18. E. lat. 49. 2. N.

ELY, a city of Cambridgeshire, with a bishop's see, and a market on Saturdays. The fairs are, on Ascension day, for horses; on Thursday in the week that St. Luke's day falls in, that is, October 18, for horses, cheese, and hops. It is seated on an island of the same name, in a fenny country, on the banks of the river Ouse, which renders it very unhealthy. The bishop here has the same power as in a county palatine, for he appoints a judge, holds the assizes, goal-delivery, and quarter-sessions of the peace, for the liberty; and yet it is but an indifferent place, though the cathedral is a stately structure, which has a lanthorn of curious architecture. The city consists of only about 600 good houses, and has but one good street, well paved, the rest being not paved, and very dirty. The assizes are held here every twelve months. The river is navigable from Lynn, and the town carries on a pretty good trade; it is 17 miles N. of Cambridge, and 69 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 15. E. lat. 52. 24. N.

* **ELY**, a village of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on July 22, for cattle.

EMEDEN, a handsome and strong town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name, called also E. Friesland, with a very good harbour,

harbour. It is divided into three parts, the Old-town, the Faldren, and the two suburbs. The things worth notice are, the town-house, the library, and the cathedral church. The most part of the inhabitants are protestants, or Calvinists, and there are some Lutherans, papists, and Jews. It was formerly under the protection of the United Provinces, but they sold their right to the king of Prussia in 1744, to whom it is now subject. It is seated on the river Ems, near the sea, 25 miles N. E. of Groningen, and 15 N. W. of Oldenburg. Lon. 7. 3. E. at. 53. 20. N.

EMBOLY, a town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Macedonia, with a Greek archbishop's see; seated on the river Stromona, 40 miles N. E. of Salonichi, and 5 W. of Contessa. Lon. 24. 3. E. lat. 40. 52. N.

EMBRUN, or AMBRUN, a considerable town of France, in Dauphiny, and capital of the Embronnais, with an archbishop's see, whose cathedral is a handsome structure. It was taken by the duke of Savoy in 1692; seated near the river Durance, upon a craggy rock, 17 miles E. of Gap, and 55 S. W. of Grenoble. Lon. 6. 24. E. lat. 44. 34. N.

* EMESSA, an ancient town of Asia, in Syria, and in the government of the Bashaw of Damascus. There are still several noble ruins, that shew it was formerly a magnificent city.

EMMERICK, a large, rich, and handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and dutchy of Cleves. It carries on a considerable trade with Holland, and is seated near the Rhine, 8 miles E. of Cleves, and 20 S. E. of Nimeguen. Lon. 5. 21. E. lat. 51. 49. N.

* EMMERGREEN, a village in Dorsetshire, with one fair, on Tuesday before Holy-Thursday, for all sorts of cattle.

EMPOLI, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Arno, 17 miles S. W. of Florence, and 27. E. of Pisa. Lon. 11. 5. E. lat. 43. 42. N.

EMS, a river of Germany, which has its source in the county of Lippe, in Westphalia. It runs first westward, through the county of Ritberg, and then turning N. passes through the county of Tecklinberg, and continuing its course N. through the county of Embden, discharges itself into the Dolart-bay, at the town of Embden.

ENCHUYSEN, a sea-port town of the United Provinces, in Holland, formerly much more considerable than at present, because its harbour is filling up every day. It is seated on the Zuder-zee, 8 miles N.

E. of Horn, and 25 N. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 10. E. lat. 52. 49. N.

* ENCOFEN, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland, seated on Meller-Lake, 40 miles W. of Stockholm. Lon. 16. 30. E. lat. 59. 50. N.

* ENDING, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in Brisgaw; it was formerly free and imperial, but now belongs to the house of Austria. It is seated near the Rhine, 10 miles below Brisfach.

ENFIELD, a town of Middlesex, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on November 29, for horses, cows, and cheese. It stands in Enfield-Chase, and is 12 miles N. of London. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

* ENGADINE, a country of the Grisons, in Germany. It is a valley, and lies on the side of the river Inn, from the source of that river as far as Tyrol. It has no considerable town, though it is divided into the higher and lower.

ENGER'S, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Treves, or Triers, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Rhine, 17 miles N. of Coblentz. Lon. 2. 46. W. lat. 50. 35. N.

ENGHIEN, a rich town of the Netherlands, in the county of Hainault, famous for a battle fought near it in 1692, between the French and English, when the former were victorious; this is commonly called the battle of Steinkirk. It is 15 miles S. W. of Brussels, and 15 N. of Mons. Lon. 3. 5. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

ENGIA, or ENGINA, an island of Turkey, in Europe, lying on a gulph of the same name, between Acaya and the Morea, and is about 21 miles S. of Athens, 50 E. of Corinth, and is about 30 in circumference. It is a fruitful country, and abounds with partridges to such a degree, that the people are summoned annually to destroy their eggs, in order to preserve their corn. There is a town upon it, of the same name, which consists of about 600 houses. Lon. 24. 9. E. lat. 37. 45. N.

ENGLAND, a considerable country of Europe, and the principal part of the island of Great Britain, surrounded on all sides by the sea, except, where Scotland lies, to the N. It is 400 measured miles in length, from Berwick upon Tweed to Chichester; and 370 in breadth, from Dover in Kent to Senan in Cornwall. But in other places it varies greatly, particularly in the breadth; for it grows narrower (but not gradually) from the southern coast to the town of Berwick: therefore it would be worth while,

for a more particular account of it, to consult a good map. It is happily situated with regard to trade, there being many good towns and harbours on the sea-coast, which are particularly taken notice of in their proper places. The air is generally very good and wholesome, except in the hundreds of Essex and Kent, the fens in Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire, and some other low marshes near the sea. The winters indeed are sometimes rainy and foggy, and the weather is subject to great variations, which, however, does not much impair the health of the inhabitants who are accustomed thereto, for they generally live as long as in any other countries, and we have frequent instances of people who have lived to a very great age; particularly Henry Jenkins, a Yorkshire man, who was 168 years old when he died; and Thomas Parr, of Shropshire, who was 152, and might have lived longer, if he had not been sent for up to court as a curiosity. The frequent rains, tho' they may sometimes damage the hay and corn, have yet their peculiar advantages; for upon that account they have generally good pastures throughout the year. There are thunder-storms, hurricanes, and earthquakes, as in other countries; but they are, in general, less violent, and do less damage. The principal rivers are the Thames, the Severn, the Trent, and the Ouse; besides a great number of others, which will be taken notice of in their proper places. England is a level and open country; for what hills there are, of any note, are chiefly towards the north: for this reason, it is extremely proper for the diversion of hunting. There are some remarkable forests; as Windsor Forest, the Forest of Dean, and the New Forest; which last was made by William the Conqueror, who demolished several towns and villages, and thirty six parish-churches, in order to make it. The soil is different in different parts, but in general very fruitful. There are indeed many heaths, downs and barren places, which, however, generally produce grafs enough to feed flocks of sheep: besides, it is thought, that the care and diligence of good husbandmen might turn many of them to great advantage. It produces all sorts of fruits, trees, and herbs which are proper to the climate: it must be acknowledged there are no vines that are so fit to produce good wine, as in warmer countries; but then there are variety enough which yield good grapes that are made use of as other fruits. However, there are great quantities of cyder, perry, mead, and several kinds of made wines; but the principal drink of the

generality is beer, or ale. The English wool is famous all over the world, as well as the manufactures made therefrom; particularly broad-cloth, which is not to be equalled in any other country. There might also be excellent linnen-manufactures, if it was worth while; but as they are come to a great perfection in all kinds of linnen in Scotland and Ireland, where they can be made cheaper, we are now chiefly supplied from thence: what linnen we have made amongst us, is generally the coarser sort, known by the name of Dowlas. Here are all sorts of materials for building; and there are excellent stone-quarries in several parts. The firing is pit-coal, wood, and turf, which last is used where coals are dear; but in most counties there is plenty of pit-coal. It is generally said that there might be found coal mines on Black-Heath; but they are not permitted to be opened, because the ships which bring coals from Newcastle to London, are a nursery for seamen. No country in the world is better provided with horses of all sorts, and for every use; and particularly with regard to race-horses, they are seldom equalled by those of other countries. There are dogs of every kind, except wolf-dogs, which, since the wolves were destroyed in England, have been generally neglected; however, the race of these animals is still maintained in Ireland. But there is one sort that is not to be equalled in any part of the world, which is the bulldogs; for these will not only attack the fiercest bull, but any kind of wild beast; nor can any thing, when they have once fastened upon the animal, oblige them to let go their hold. But, what is more strange, when any of them are transported beyond sea, they lose their courage; and the same is said of English cocks. With regard to minerals, there are mines of iron, tin, lead, copper, and in some places silver, besides others of less note. As for the curiosities, they will be mentioned in their proper places, when the counties in particular are treated of. As for the manners, customs, and abilities of the inhabitants, nothing need be said, because they fall under every one's own observations; nor yet of the government, religion, and laws, of which very few can be ignorant. Lat. from 49. 50. to 55. 45.

ENGLAND NEW, a country of N. America, settled by the English. It comprehends four parts, viz. Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode-Island, and Providence plantation. It is bounded by Canada on the N. W. by Nova-Scotia, or Acadia, on the N. E. by the ocean on the

E. and S. and by New-York on the W. being 300 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. As it lies between 41 and 46 degrees of latitude, one would imagine the air should be temperate at all times of the year; and yet we find the winters are far more severe, and last longer, than in Old England; the ground being covered with snow, and the frost continuing for several months. This renders the summer more short, but when they are much hotter than with us. However, we do not find but the climate is as healthy as most of our American plantations; and we have reason to believe, that they all will be without exception in this respect, when the woods are in some measure cleared away, and the countries become more open, that the air may have a more free circulation. The parts above-mentioned have all distinct charters, and have generally different governors. That of Massachusetts colony is appointed by the crown, as well as all the officers of the admiralty; and all the judges, justices, and sheriffs, are nominated by the governor and council. The governor has a negative in the choice of any member of the council; nor is any act of government valid, without the governor's consent in writing: besides, all laws of the general assembly are sent to England to receive the approbation of the council. The colonies of Connecticut and Rhode-island are distinct governments, and independent of each other; but their constitution is much the same. They have power to elect their own governor, deputy-governor, council and assembly; to appoint officers, both civil and military; and to make their own laws. The colony of New Hampshire depends immediately on the crown, and the king appoints their governor, lieutenant-governor, and council, magistrates, and officers; but the freemen elect their representatives, or lower house. However, the laws of all these are liable to be altered and repealed by the parliament of Great Britain. We shall say nothing of the productions of this country, as they have nothing different from the colonies round about them. And as for the uncommon animals, they must be more scarce than in other parts of America, because New England is in a manner surrounded by the other plantations, and as they take no care of the breed of any creatures but what have been brought from Europe. The land near the sea is generally low; but farther up the country there are a few hills, and the N. E. part is rocky and mountainous. When the wind is at N. W. it must needs blow over a vast tract of land covered with snow and ice,

which is the principal reason that the winter is so very severe in these parts. Nothing need to be said of the manners or disposition of the inhabitants, as they all originally came from England. With regard to their religion, they are of the independant persuasion; and they at first persecuted every other sect that differed from them; nor would they suffer them to have any posts or places under the government. However, at present, there is a greater harmony among Christians of all persuasions.

* ENO, or ENOS, a town of Turkey in Asia, and in Romania, near a gulph of the same name, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is 125 miles W. of Constantinople. Lon. 26. 15. E. lat. 40. 46. N.

ENS, a town of Germany, in Upper Austria, seated on a river of the same name, 12 miles S. E. of Lintz, and 90 W. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 47. E. lat. 48. 12. N.

* ENS, a river of Germany that rises near St. Weit, in the archbishoprick of Saltzburg; crosses one part of Stiria, washes Steir and Ens in Austria, and soon after falls into the Danube:

ENSISHEIM, a town of France, in Upper Alsace, of which it pretends to be the capital. It is seated on the river Ill, 10 miles S. W. of Brisach, and 45 S. by W. of Strasburg. Lon. 7. 27. E. lat. 47. 52. N.

ENSKIRKEN, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and in the dutchy of Juliers; 10 miles N. W. of Juliers, and 15 S. W. of Cogn. Lon. 5. 21. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

ENTRE-DUERO-E-MINHO, a province of the kingdom of Portugal, about 45 miles in length, and as much in breadth. Braga is the capital town.

ENTRE-TAYO, and GUADIANO. See ALENTEJO.

ENTREVAUX, a town of France, in Provence, seated on the river Var. Lon. 7. 11. E. lat. 44. 1. N.

* EPERIES, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of the county of Saros, remarkable for its fairs and mines of salt. It is seated on the river Tatza, 20 miles N. of Cassovia, and 125 E. by N. of Presburg. Lon. 21. 1. E. lat. 48. 50. N.

EPHESUS, an ancient and celebrated town of Turkey in Asia, and in that part of Natolia anciently called Ionia. It is now called Ajafalouc; and has still many remains of its ancient splendor. There is nothing to be seen about it but heaps of marble, overturned walls, columns, capitals, and pieces of statues, heaped upon one another. The fortress, which is upon an eminence, seems to be the work of the Greek Emperors. The eastern gate has three

three Basſo-Relieuos; taken from ſome ancient monuments; that in the middle was conſtructed by the Romans. The moſt remarkable ſtructure of all, was, The Temple of Diana, which the ancient Chriſtians had turned into a church; but it is now ſo entirely ruined, that it is no eaſy matter to find the ground-plot: however, there are ſome ruins of the walls, and of five or ſix marble columns, all of a piece, 40 feet in length, and 7 in diameter. It is ſeated near a gulph of the ſame name, and has ſtill a good harbour, 40 miles S. of Smyrna. Lon. 30. 33. E. lat. 37. 58. N.

EPHROS, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Albania, on the E. by Theſſalia, on the S. by Achaia, and on the W. by the ſea. It has the name of New Epirus, to diſtinguiſh it from the ancient country of that name. It is divided into two parts, Chimera, or Canina, which lies to the N. and Cirta, to the S. St. Janina is the capital town. It is all in the hands of the Turks, except Parga, which belongs to the Venetians.

EPPING, a town of Eſſex, with two markets, on Thursdays for cattle, and on Fridays for proviſions; and two fairs, viz. on Whit-Tueſday, and October 13, for horſes, cows, and ſheep, which are kept in Epping-ſtreet, a hamlet about a mile and a half from the church. It is the principal place upon Epping-Foreſt; and is 17 miles N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 9. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

EPPINGEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Elſats, 17 miles N. E. of Philipsburg, and 15 N. W. of Hailbron. Lon. 9. 59. E. lat. 39. 12. N.

EPSOM, a town in Surry, much frequented on account of the waters; and in the ſeaſon it is well ſupplied with proviſions every day; but it has only one fair, on July 25, for toys. It lies in a pleaſant ſituation, is full of houſes of entertainment, for thoſe that reſort to the wells, and on the neighbouring Downs are horſe-races every year. The waters have a purging quality. It is 15 miles S. W. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 18. W. lat. 51. 25. N.

* **EPWORTH**, a village in Lincolnſhire, 8 miles S. S. W. of Burton, with one fair, on September 9, for cattle, hemp, and flax.

ERFORD, a town of Germany, capital of Upper Thuringia, with an univerſity. It was formerly imperial, but is now ſubject to the elector of Mentz. It is a large place, containing 300 ſtreets; but thinly peopled; defended by two ſtrong forts, and ſur-

rounded with ditches full of water. A fire happened here in 1736, which burnt down 180 houſes, and ſeveral churches. It is ſeated on the river Gere, 30 miles S. E. of Mulhaufen, and 50 N. by E. of Coburg. Lon. 11. 8. E. lat. 51. 4. N. Its territory comprehends 73 villages, and the inhabitants are at ſo ſmall a diſtance from 24 towns, that they can go to each and return the ſame day. With regard to religion the principal magiſtrate is ſometimes a Proteſtant, and ſometimes a Papiſt; but the greateſt part of the burghers are Proteſtants. There are three fine libraries, one of which belongs to the Papiſts, another to the univerſity, and a third to the Proteſtant miniſters. They have a bell of a prodigious ſize, which is 15 ells in circumference, and 5 in height.

ERIE-LAKE, in N. America, lies between 41 and 42 degrees of north latitude. It communicates with the Lake Ontario by the ſtraight of Niagara, in which there is a prodigious water-fall or cataract.

* **ERISSO**, a town of Turkey, in Aſia and in Macedonia: it is a Greek biſhop's ſee, and ſeated at the bottom of the gulph of Monte-Sancto.

ERIVAN, a town of Aſia, in Perſia, an capital of Perſian Armenia, with an Armenian patriarch. It is a large place, and defended by a fortrefs, wherein is the governor's palace, and by a caſtle ſome diſtance from the town; which is ſeated on the river Zuengui, near a great lake of its own name. The Meidan is a large open ſquare 400 paces over, wherein are very fine trees. The baths and caravansaries have likewiſe their beauties, but the churches of the Chriſtians are ſmall, and half under ground. The lake is very deep, and 60 miles in circumference, being well ſtocked with carp and trouts. There is a bridge over the river, which has apartments under it, where the governor comes ſometimes for diverſion. It is 105 miles N. W. of Aſtabat, and 20 E. of Erzerum. Lon. 44. 50. E. lat. 40. 20. N.

ERKELENS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and dutchy of Juliers with a caſtle; 10 miles N. of Juliers, and ſeated on the river Rout. Lon. 5. 47. E. lat. 51. 6. N.

* **ERLANG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and marquiſate of Culembach; ſeated on the river Regnitz, 11 miles N. W. of Nuremberg, and 20 S. of Bamberg. There are a great number of French refugees here, for whom houſes are built, called Nuerlang, with a new church for their uſe. Lon. 11. 7. E. lat. 49. 38. N.

* **ERMINGTON**, a village in Devonshire, with one fair, on February 3, for horned cattle,

* **ERPACH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, 30 miles S. E. of Frankfort. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 49. 42. N. **ERPACH**, a castle of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with a town, capital of the county of the same name; 8 miles S. E. of Ulm. Lon. 8. 47. E. lat. 48. 23. N.

ERQUIKO, a sea-port town of the Red Sea, on the coast of Abex, in Africa, and subject to Turkey. It is 320 miles S. W. of Socatra. Lon. 39. 5. E. lat. 17. 0. N.

ERZERUM, a large and strong town of Turkey, in Asia, with Armenian and Greek shops, and a beglerbeg. It stands on a peninsula, formed by the sources of the river Euphrates, called Frat by the Turks; a pretty large place, 5 days journey from the Black-Sea, and 10 from the frontiers of Persia, built 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 surrounded with double walls, defended by square towers. The Turks, who are Janisaries, are about 12,000 in number; they are most of them tradesmen, and receive no pay. The Armenians have two churches, the Greeks but one. The latter are mostly braziers, employed in making copper vessels; and, as they are always making a noise, night and day, with their hammers, they are obliged to live in the suburbs. They drive a great trade here in skins and galls. This town is a thorough-fare, and a resting-place for the caravans which pass to the Indies. Their merchandizes are Persian silks, cottons, carpets, and drugs. Lon. 41. 15. E. lat. 40. N.

ESCAUT. See **SCHELD**.

ESCHELLES, a town of Savoy, on the frontiers of Dauphiny, 5 miles from the great Chartreuse, remarkable for its marble sepulchre, 16 miles S. W. of Chambery, and 20 N. of Grenoble. It stands on the confines of Dauphiny, in France, on the river Guire-le-Viv, near a broad causeway, at the end of which is part of a rock cut thorough, which was formerly impassible. Lon. 5. 22. E. lat. 45. 20. N.

ESCHWEGEN, a town of Germany, in the landgrate of Hesse-Cassel, and subject to the landgrave. It is seated on the river Arra, 22 miles S. E. of Hesse-Cassel. Lon. 46. E. lat. 17. 51. N.

ESCLAVONIA. See **SCLAVONIA**.

ESCURIAL, a famous village of Spain, in New-Castile, where Philip II. built a famous

monastery 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 palace, a church, cloisters, a college, a library, shops of different artists, apartments for a great number of people, beautiful walks, large allies, an extensive park, and fine gardens, adorned with a vast number of fountains. It stands in a dry, barren country, surrounded with rugged mountains, and where nothing grows but what is cultivated with extraordinary care. It is built with grey stones, found in the neighbourhood, and was the principal reason of its being erected on so disagreeable a spot. They worked at this structure 22 years, and it cost 6,000,000 of crowns; some say the expence was 20,000,000, but then they must mean French livres. It is a long square of 280 feet, and 4 stories high; they reckon 800 pillars, 11,000 square windows, and 14,000 doors. The most remarkable part is the vaulted chapel, wherein is a magnificent sepulchre, called the Pantheon, because it is 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, which belong to the monastery, are 200 in number, and have an income of 40,000 ducats a-year, which is sufficient to maintain them in great plenty. The church is built after the model of St. Peter's at Rome. It was taken by the allies in 1706, and is seated on the river Guadara, 15 miles N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 35. W. lat. 40. 35. N.

ESSENS, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and in the county of Embden, seated on the sea-coast, 25 miles N. of the town of that name. Lon. 6. 54. E. lat. 54. 0. N.

* **ESFARAIN**, a town of Asia, in the province of Chorazan, famous for the great number of writers it has produced. It is 90 miles E. of Astrabad. Lon. 41. 23. E. lat. 36. 48. N.

* **ESHER**, a village in Surry, 5 miles S. W. of Kingston, with one fair, on August 4, for horses.

ESK, a river, which is part of the boundary between England and Scotland, and, running from N. E. to S. W. falls into the Solway-frith, giving name to a district of Scotland, called Eskdale.

ESKIMAUX, a country of N. America, otherwise called New-Britain, and Terra de-Labrador; inhabited by a savage sort of people, who have no fixed abode, but rove

from place to place; for they sometimes come as far S. as Newfoundland, and sometimes are met with on the coasts of the Straits and bays that the English have been in when they went in search of the N. W. passage. They are of a different race from the other native Americans, for, as they have no beards, these have them so thick and large, that it is difficult to discover any features of their faces; they have small eyes, large dirty teeth, and black rugged hair; they are of so bad a disposition, that they always endeavour to do what mischief they can to strangers: they will come, in the night-time, to cut the cables of ships which lie at anchor, that they may be wrecked on the coast, and sometimes attack ships in the middle of the day, if they find their companies are but small. It is impossible to civilize them; for they never will come near those that want to traffick with them, nor will they eat any thing that is presented them. They are always well clothed, for there is nothing to be seen but part of their faces, and their hands. They have a sort of shirts, made of fishes guts, with a coat of bear or birds skins, and a cap on their heads. They have likewise breeches, made of skins, with the hair within, and covered with furs without; some say, they wear three or four pair of these breeches at a time. They have also two pair of boots, one over another, of the same sort of skins. In the summer-time they have nothing to cover them in the night, but in the winter they lodge together promiscuously in caves or grottos. The dress of the women is near the same as that of the men. They are very superstitious, and have some sort of sacrifices; their chief employment is hunting and fishing. This country lies to the N. of the great river of St. Lawrence, and is bounded on the E. by the sea, and on the W. by Hudson's Bay.

ESLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and dutchy of Wirtemberg. It is an imperial city, or sovereign state, and pretty large, having 5 suburbs. The prevailing religion is the protestant, though there are several convents. The duke of Wirtemberg is their protector. It is seated on the river Neckar, 5 miles S. E. of Stutgard, and 30 N. W. of Ulm. Lon. 10. 15. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

ESNAY, or **ASNA**, a town of Egypt, in Africa, seated on the western banks of the Nile, and supposed, to be the ancient Syena, but Norden thinks it was Latopolis. It is a large place, adorned with a mosque, and is the residence of an Arab Sheick. In

the middle of Efnay there is an ancient temple, with walls on three sides, and in the front 24 columns, very well preserved they support stones, placed cross-ways, on which great tables are laid, which form a roof. There are high hieroglyphical figures on almost every part, but those on the inside do not seem to be done by the same hands, for they are much better. Dr. Pocock visited this ancient temple, and saw the figure of a woman sitting, carved in several parts of the wall, for which reason he takes it to be the temple of Pallas at Latopolis; he tells us the capitals of the pillars are somewhat like Corinthian: however there are several sorts. Within the temple are three stories of hieroglyphicks, of which about three feet high, and at one end the lowest figures are as big as the life; one of them had the head of Ibis. The ceiling is curiously adorned with all sorts of animals painted in very beautiful colours; one of these sat on a sort of boat, with a circle round him, and two instruments at one end; there was also a ram, with a cross on his head, somewhat like the handle of a sword, and across his neck a resemblance of wings; among the rest of the animals was a beetle and a scorpion. This temple appears to have been used as a church, for there are several inscriptions on the wall in black letters. On the N. side of the town of Efnay is another temple, with pillars, though different from the former somewhat like the Corinthian order. The whole building is very richly carved, with hieroglyphicks; there is one man with goat's head, and another with that of a crocodile, both cut over the middle of the door, opposite to the entrance; there are other crocodiles heads, as also whole crocodiles, which renders it probable that this animal was worshipped here. However, it must be observed, that Strabo mentions the city of Crocodiles as distinct from Aphroditopolis and Latopolis. A mile to the S. of Efnay is the monastery of St. Helen, whom, some say, it was founded. It now appears to have been a large burying ground, and there are many magnificent tombs, with a dome, and 4 arches, besides a little cupola on the top. Some of them have a cross, and others an eagle, with short Greek inscription. There are now two monks in the convent, and the church is mean. Efnay lies near the grand cataract. Lon. 35. 1. E. lat. 23. 26. N.

* **ESPARTEL CAPE**, the most N. W. promontory of Africa, lying at the entrance of the Strait of Gibraltar.

ESTERES, a town of the Austrian Netherlands.

erlands, in Flanders, seated on the river held, 20 miles N. of Tournay, and 11 W. of Oudenard. Lon. 3. 15. E. lat. 50. .. N.

* **ESPERIE**, a town of Hungary, near which are the famous salt-mines. It is 15 miles N. of Cashaw, and 40 N. of Tockay. Lon. 20. 50. E. lat. 48. 50. N.

* **ESPERNAY**, an ancient and handsome town of France, in Champagne, with an augustine abbey. It is agreeably seated on the river Maine, in a fertile country, which produces excellent wine, 17 miles N. W. of Chalons, and 75 E. by N. of Paris. Lon. 11. E. lat. 49. 2. N.

* **ESPERNON**, a town of France, in Beauce, seated on the river Guesle, 5 miles from Chartres. Lon. 0. 45. E. lat. 48. 35.

ESPINAL, a considerable town of Lorraine, near the mountains of Vosge, with an abbey of canonesse, who are all noble. It is remarkable for the paper-works near it. The fortifications are demolished. It is seated on the river Moselle, 35 miles E. of Nanci. Lon. 6. 39. E. lat. 48. 2. N.

* **ESPINOSA**, the name of two small lands of Spain, the one in Biscay, and the other in Old Castile.

ESSECK; a considerable trading town in Hungary, in Sclavonia, in the county of Valpon, with a strong castle, and a magnificent bridge over the marshes, 8865 geometrical paces in length, and 15 in breadth. It is a difficult pass, and there have been several battles fought here, between the Turks and Christians. There are towers built on each side of the bridge, a quarter of a mile distant from each other, and it is handfomely raised on each side. There are trees in all the streets of the town, which was taken from the Turks by the Imperialists in 1687, since which time it has continued in the hands of the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Drave, 90 miles W. by N. of Belgrade, and 175 S. by E. of Vienna. Lon. 20. 55. E. lat. 45. 36. N.

ESSEN, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, formerly free and imperial, but now subject to the abbots of Essen; 10 miles N. E. of Duisburg, and 15 N. of Dorsten. Lon. 5. 29. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

* **ESSEQUEBIA**, a rich and considerable country of Guiana in S. America; its borders are inhabited by savages, who are great drunkards, and both men and women go stark naked.

ESSEX, an English county, 44 miles in length, and 42 in breadth, bounded on the S. by the river Thames, on the W. by

Hertfordshire and Middlesex, on the N. by Cambridgeshire and Suffolk, and on the E. by the sea. It contains 34,800 houses, 208,800 inhabitants, 415 parishes, and 27 market-towns; the productions are corn, fish, fowls, cloth, stuffs, hops, oysters, and saffron, which last is the best in the world. The rivers, besides the Thames, are, the Stour, the Lee, the Coln, the Chelmer, the Crouch, and the Roden. The air in the inland parts is healthy, but in the marshes, near the sea, produces agues, particularly in the hundreds. It sends 8 members to parliament. The county-town is Chelmsford, but Colchester is the largest and most famous.

* **ESTAIN**, an ancient town of France, in the duchy of Bar, 15 miles N. E. of Verdun. Lon. 5. 43. E. lat. 49. 15. N.

ESTAMPES, a considerable town of France, in Beauce, with the title of a duchy, seated on the river Juine, in a fertile country, 15 miles E. of Chartres, and 32 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 10. E. lat. 48. 25. N.

ESTAPLES, a town of France, in Picardie, and in Boulonnois, not so considerable as it was formerly. It is seated at the mouth of the river Canches, 10 miles S. of Boulogne, and 122 N. of Paris. Lon. 1. 43. E. lat. 50. 31. N.

* **ESTAPO**, a strong town of America, in New Spain, inhabited by Spaniards and native Americans; seated at the mouth of the river Tlaluc. Lon. 106. 55. W. lat. 17. 50. N.

* **ESTARKE**, an ancient town of Asia, in Persia, seated in a country abounding in wine and dates, 30 miles from Schiras.

* **ESTRAVAYER**, a handsome town of Swisserland, in the canton of Friburg, with a fine castle; seated on the eastern banks of the lake of Neufchatel. Lon. 6. 55. E. lat. 46. 46. N.

ESTE, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, 20 miles S. E. of Vicenza, and 15 S. W. of Padua. Lon. 12. 8. E. lat. 45. 15. N.

ESTELLA, an episcopal town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, and capital of a territory of the same name; seated on the river Ega, 15 miles W. of Pampeluna, and 25 N. of Calahorra. Lon. 0. 15. E. lat. 42. 35. N.

ESTEPA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with an ancient castle, standing on a mountain; 15 miles S. of Eciga, and 62 N. by W. of Malaga. Lon. 5. 9. W. lat. 37. 10. N.

ESTONIA, a province of the Russian empire, lying to the East of the Baltick-Sea.

It is bounded on the N. by the gulph of Finland, on the E. by Ingria, and on the S. by Livonia; has the title of a dutchy, and was confirmed to Russia by the treaty of Neufstadt.

ESTRAMADURA, a province of Spain, about 175 miles in length, and 100 in breadth; bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Leon and Old Castile, on the E. by New-Castile, on the S. by Andalusia, and on the W. by Portugal. It abounds in corn, wine, and fruits, but the air is bad for strangers, on account of the excessive heat. It now makes part of New-Castile.

ESTRAMADURA, a province of Portugal, lying about the mouth of the river Tajo, bounded on the N. by the province of Beira, on the E. and S. by Alentejo, and on the W. by the Atlantick Ocean. It abounds in 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 town, and of all Portugal.

ESTREMOS, a town of Portugal; in Alentejo, divided into two parts, the high town, and the low: the high is commanded by a citadel, built on the top of a hill, strongly fortified, and surrounded with a large ditch. All the houses are white, and the principal are adorned with fine marble pillars. There is also a tower of the same marble, so finely polished, that it glitters greatly when the sun shines upon it. The lower town is the newest, and in it is a large square, in the middle of which is a basin. They make a fort of earthen ware here, greatly esteemed in many places 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 Tera, which falls into the Tajo, 15 miles W. of Badajoz, and 75 E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 16. W. lat. 38. 44. N.

* **ESTRUCQUE**, a province of Africa; in Biledulgerid, inhabited by the Beriberies.

ESWEGEN, a town of Germany, in the territory of Hesse-Cassel, 25 miles S. E. of Cassel. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

ETHIOPIA, a country of Africa, which contains the greatest part of it, and is divided into the upper and lower; including a great number of states and kingdoms, which are now better known than they were formerly, and therefore there is no occasion to continue this old distinction. Each country will be described in its proper place, at least as far as they are yet discovered.

* **ETIENNE**, ST. a considerable town in France, in Forez, remarkable for its manufactures in iron and steel, for the tempering of which the water of the brook Frenz, on which it is seated, is extremely good. It is 22 miles S. E. of Ruers, a 275 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 35. E. lat. 45. 22. N.

* **ETLINGEN**, an ancient town of Germany, in Suabia; and in the margravate of Baden-Durlach; 3 miles S. of Durlach and seated at the confluence of the rivers Wirim and Entz: Lon. 9. 31. E. lat. 45. 55. N.

ETNA-MOUNT, the name of a volcano now called Gibel by the inhabitants. It is one of the most celebrated mountains in Europe, and the highest in Sicily, seated in the Val-di-Demona, 10 miles W. of Catania. It is well cultivated all round the foot, and covered with vines on the S. side, but on the N. there is nothing but large forests. The top is always covered with snow, though it never ceases to smoke, and often sends forth flames: The cinders which are thrown out in small quantities serve for manure to the adjacent lands, but a large torrent does a great deal of mischief. There are new openings made from time to time; with such a great noise that the inhabitants are put into terrible frights. The greatest eruption known late, happened in the years 1536, 1556, 1566, 1579, 1669, and 1693; which was very terrible, and attended with an earthquake that overturned the town of Catania, in a moment, and buried 18,000 persons in its ruins. This mountain is 63 miles in circumference at the foot.

EU, a sea-port town of France, in Upper Normandy, with a strong castle, and a handsome square. The principal trade is in ferges and lace. It is seated in a valley of the river Brele, 15 miles N. E. of Dieppe, and 20 N. of Neuf-Chattel. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 50. 3. N.

EVANX, a town of France, in the Bourbonnois, on the confines of Marche, 2 miles from Mount-Loufon. Lon. 2. 35. E. lat. 46. 15. N.

EVESHAM, or **EVESHOTM**, a town in Worcester-shire, with a market on Mondays and four fairs, on February 2, the first Monday after Easter, Whit-Monday, and September 21, for cattle and horses. It is seated on a hill which rises with a gradual ascent from the river Avon, which almost surrounds it, and over which it has a stone bridge. It was formerly noted for its abbey, and still contains three parish-churches, and sends two members to parliament, and sits

either had or has a considerable manufacture of stockings. The market is pretty large for corn, cattle, and provisions. It gives name to an adjacent vale, remarkable for producing plenty of fine corn: It is 14 miles S. E. of Worcester, and 95 N. W. by W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 52. 10. N.

EVERDING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, seated on the S. side of the Danube, 12 miles W. of Lintz. Lon. 13. 50. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

EVERSHOT, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Fridays, and a fair on May 12, for bullocks and toys; 9 miles N. W. of Dorchester, and 228 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 50. 46. N.

* **EVERSLEY**, a village in Hampshire, 8 miles N. of Farnham, with two fairs, on May 16, and October 18, for cattle and toys.

EUGUBIO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and dutchy 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 the Chablais, seated on the S. side of the lake of Geneva, 22 miles N. E. of Geneva, and 10 S. W. of Lausanne. Lon. 6. 50. E. lat. 46. 23. N.

* **EVOLÍ**, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with the title of a principality. It is 12 miles E. of Salerno. Lon. 8. 21. E. lat. 38. 40. N.

* **EVORA-DE-MONTE**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo; 15 miles from Eborá, and 8 from Estremos; remarkable for a battle gained here by the Portuguese over the Castilians.

EVORA, a considerable town of Portugal, and capital of Alentejo, with an archbishop's see, and an university. It is seated almost in the heart of the province in a country, though a little unequal, yet very pleasant, surrounded on all sides with mountains, planted with large trees of divers sorts. It may contain about 5000 burghers capable of bearing arms, and 12,000 inhabitants, and is very well fortified. It is 40 miles E. by S. of Lisbon, and 50 S. W. of Elvas. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 38. 28. N.

EUPHEMIA, a sea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria; seated on a bay of the sea, 50 miles N. E. of Reggio. Lon. 16. 32. E. lat. 39. 0. N.

EUPHRATES, one of the most celebrated rivers in the world, and the principal of

Turky in Asia. It has its rise about a day's journey from Erzerum; and another source about 2 days journey from the same place. They both lie to the eastward, on high mountains covered with snow almost the year round. The plain of Erzerum is inclosed between two fine streams, which, when united, are called the Euphrates, or the Frat. After their junction, three days journey from Erzerum, it begins to be navigable for boats; but the channel is so rocky, that the navigation is not safe. At first, it runs S. S. W. then S. till it approaches nearest to Aleppo; when it turns S. E. till it reaches Rakka. It afterwards turns more to the S. till it comes to Meshed; and then passes S. E. again by Anna, Hit, Cubessa, and Felugia; and, not far from thence, visits the spot where Old Babylon stood. It then fetches a compass like a bow, till it runs E. and unites with the Tygris; and still retaining its old name, runs down to Buserah, and thence into the Gulph of Persia, about 50 miles below it. It first divides Armenia from Natolia; then Syria from Diarbeck; after which it runs through the Irac Arabi till it meets with the Tygris. It is also the N. eastern boundary of the great Desert of Arabia.

* **EURE**, a river of France, which has its source in Perche, and in the forest of Logny. It falls into the Seine, a little above Pont-de-Arche, and is navigable for boats.

EUREUX, an ancient town of France, in Normandy, with a bishop's see. The cathedral is a handsome structure; and the trade consists in corn, linnen, and woollen cloth. It is seated on the river Iton, 23 miles S. of Rouen, and 55 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 14. E. lat. 49. 7. N.

EURIPIUS. See **NEGROPONT**.

* **EUROPE**, called by the people of Asia Frankistan, is one of the three general parts of our continent, and one of the four of the habitable world. It is bounded on the N. by the frozen or icy sea, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the W. by the Western and Northern Ocean, and on the E. by Asia. It lies between 9: 35. W. 72. 25. E. longitude, and between 35 and 72 degrees of N. latitude, though it does not fill up all that space. From Cape St. Vincent to the mouth of the river Oby, it is near 3600 miles in length; and, from Cape Matapatam in the Morea, to the N. Cape in Lapland, it is about 2200 miles in breadth. It is much less than either Asia or Africa; but surpasses them in many particulars: and is entirely within the temperate zone, except a small part of Norway and Muscovy; so that there

there is neither the excessive heat, nor the insupportable cold, of the other parts of the continent. It does not abound in gold and silver mines, much less in precious stones; it produces neither sugar nor spices; nor does it nourish jackals, hyænas, lynxes, leopards, tygers, lions, rhinoceroses, elephants, dromedaries, camels, or crocodiles; but it produces corn, wine, fruits, sheep, oxen, horses, and all other necessaries of life. Besides, it is much more populous, and better cultivated than either Asia or Africa. It is fuller of villages, towns, and cities, and the buildings are more strong, elegant and commodious, generally speaking, than in the two former. The inhabitants are all whites, 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. They are more civilized, prudent, sociable, and generous; and consequently are neither savage nor cruel, unless spurred on by the mistaken principles of religion. Whereas in Asia and Africa, there are people who make robbery a profession, and live by pilaging merchants and others. With respect to the division of Europe, it contains, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Great-Britain and Ireland, Muscovy, France, Germany, Poland, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Hungary, Switzerland, and Turkey in Europe, besides several small islands, in the Mediterranean and else-where. There are three Emperors; namely, of Germany, Muscovy, and Turkey, which last is commonly called the Grand Seigneur. The Pope is an ecclesiastical prince, and yet has several territories under his dominion. The Kings are those of Great-Britain and Ireland, France, Spain, Portugal, Poland, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Sardinia, Hungary, and the Two Sicilies. Besides, there is an Archduke of Austria, and a Great Duke of Tuscany. There are four considerable republics; namely, Venice, the states of Holland, the Swiss Cantons, and the republic of Genoa. There are four less, viz. of Geneva, Lucca, San Marino, and Ragusa. The languages are, the Latin, of which the Italian, French, and Spanish, are dialects; the Teutonic, from which proceed those of Germany, Flanders, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and England; the Slavonian, which reigns (though in disguise) in Poland, Muscovy, 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. Besides these, there are the Greek, and several others. The

principal rivers are, the Danube and the Rhine, in Germany; the Wolga and Dwina, in the Russian empire; the Loire, in France; and the Severn and Thames, in England. The chief lakes are those of Constance, in Germany; of Geneva and Guarda, in Italy; the Wener, in Sweden; and of Ladoga and Onega, in Russia. The chief mountains are, the Pyrenean, in Spain; the Alps, in Italy; the Dofrin hills, in Sweden; the Crapach hills, in Hungary; and some of the mountains in Wales. The religions of Europe are the Jewish, and the Christian; divided into the Greek, Romish, and Protestant churches; as also the Mohometan.

EUSTACE, or EUSTATIA, one of the least Caribbee islands, in America, which is properly nothing but a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf, whose top is hollow. It is strong by situation, and has a good fort. It lies to the N. W. of St. Christopher's, and to the S. E. of Sabat, and belongs to the Dutch. Lon. 63. 55. W. lat. 16. 40. N.

* **EUSUGAGUEN**, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hea. The inhabitants are the most brutal of all Barbary, and their trade consists in wax and honey.

* **EUTIM**, a town of Germany, in Holstein, with a castle, where the bishops of Luheck have their residence. It is 7 miles from Lubeck, and 3 from Keil.

EUXINE SEA. See **BLACK SEA.**

* **EWEL**, a town in Surry, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 12, and October 29, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and toys. It is 10 miles N. E. by N. of Darking, and 14 S. E. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 12. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

* **EWHRUST**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on July 25, for cattle and pedlars ware.

EXETER, a city of Devonshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Fridays, and four fairs, viz. on Ash Wednesday, Whit-Monday, August 1, and December 6, for horses, horned cattle, and commodities of all sorts. It is commodiously seated on the top of an easy ascent on the eastern bank of the river Ex, from whence it took its name, and over which there is a handsome stone-bridge. It is a mile and a half in circumference about the walls and ditches; and, with its suburbs, contains 15 parish-churches, and four chapels of ease, besides the cathedral, it being a bishop's see. It suffered greatly in the civil wars; and its river was choaked up with sand. It has the title of an earldom, and is still in a flourishing condition,

dition, driving a good trade. Here are several streets well-paved, and a large manufactory of serges, druggets, long-ells, du-roys, and sagathys. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, 24 aldermen, &c. and sends two members to parliament. It is 78 miles S. W. of Bristol, and 173 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 40. W. lat. 50. 44. N.

EXIGA. See ECYA.

EXILLES, a strong fortrefs on the frontiers of Piedmont, in Italy, and in the Brianzonnois. It was taken by the Duke of Savoy in 1708, but restored by the treaty of Utrecht. It is an important passage, which leads from Brianzon to Suza; 8 miles S. W. of Suza, and 37 N. E. of Embrun. Lon. 7. 0. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

EYE, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on Whit-Monday, for cattle and toys. It has a watery situation, is a pretty large place, and has a handsome church, with the ruins of a castle, and of an ancient Benedictine abbey. The women are employed in making bone-lace. It sends two members to parliament; and is 22 miles N. of Ipswich, and 92 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 3. E. lat. 52. 27. N.

* EYMINGE, a village in Kent, with one fair, on July 5, for pedlars ware.

EYNDHOVEN, a small handsome town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, seated on the river Dommel, 13 miles S. E. of Bois-le-duc, and 30 S. E. of Breda. Lon. 5. 30. E. lat. 51. 28. N.

EYRAC. See IRAC.

EYSENACH. See EISENACH.

* EZAGUEN, a rich and ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Habat; seated in a fertile country, 57 miles from Fez.

* EZERO, a town of Thessaly, in Greece, formerly a bishop's see; seated on a small lake of the same name, between the Gulph of Armiro and town of Larissa.

* EZZAB, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, which produces excellent saffron.



F.

* FABRIANO, a handsome town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the Marca or Marche of Ancona, famous for its good paper. It is 30 miles N. E. of Foligni, and 33 W. of Macerata. Lon. 13. 3. E. lat. 43. 18. N.

FAENZA, or FAYENCE, an ancient town of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and in Romania, with a bishop's see. It is fa-

mous for its fine earthen-ware, which was here invented; is seated on the river Amo-na, 20 miles S. W. of Ravenna, and 4 S. E. of Imoli. Lon. 11. 53. E. lat. 43. 18. N.

* FAHLUN, or COPPERBERG, a large town of Sweden, and principal of Dalicaria. The streets are as strait as a line; and there are two squares, of which one is large and regular. To the left of this is a spacious church, with a very high steeple, covered with copper, and the gates of bronze. It is famous for its mines of copper; is 30 miles W. of Gevali, and 20 E. of Hedemora. Lon. 16. 0. E. lat. 60. 30. N.

* FAIRBACH, a village of Carmarthen-shire, in South-Wales, with one fair, on November 22, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware.

FAIRFIELD, a town of New-England, in the territory of Connecticut, seated near the sea-coast, 100 miles S. W. of Boston. Lon. 82. 0. W. lat. 41. 0. N.

FAIRFORD, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 14, and November 12, for sheep and cattle. The church was built for the sake of the glass, taken in a ship going to Rome. It has 28 large windows, curiously painted with scripture-histories, in extreme beautiful colours, and designed by the famous Albert Durer. It is 22 miles S. E. of Gloucester, and 78 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 46. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

FAISANS, of PHESANTS, an isle formed by the river Bidassoa, which separates France from Spain; is famous for the treaties concluded here between France and Spain, it having been looked upon as a neutral place. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 43. 25. N.

FAKENHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, for Scots cattle, which begins a little after Michaelmas, and lasts 14 days. It is situated on a hill, and has one church, a Quakers-meeting, and about 300 houses, with pretty good streets well-paved. The people amount to about 1000. It is 18 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 110 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 52. 50. N.

FALAISE, an handsome town of France, in Lower Normandy, with a castle, and one of the finest towers in France. It is remarkable for being the birth-place of William the Conqueror, according to the opinion of most; tho' some say Arlotte, his mother, was born here. It carries on a good trade in serges, linnen-cloth, and lace; seated on the river Anté, 20 miles S. E. of Caen, and 115 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 48. 40. N.

FALCZIN, a town of Turkey in Europe, where

where a battle was fought, and a peace made, between the Turks and the Russians in 1711. Lon. 27. 0. E. lat. 35. 0. N.

FALKENBERG, a maritime town of Sweden, in Haland, seated on the Baltick Sea; 15 miles N. W. of Helmstadt. Lon. 12. 20. E. lat. 56. 56. N.

FALKENBURG, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the New Marche of Brandenburg, subject to the king of Prussia. It is seated on the river Traje, 83 miles S. of Colburg, and 70 E. of Stetin. Lon. 15. 58. E. lat. 53. 20. N.

* FALKENSTEIN, a county of Germany, contiguous to that of Bitche, lying on the confines of Lower Alsace. It belongs to the dutchy of Lorrain.

FALKINGHAM, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursdays, and seven fairs; viz. on Ash-Wednesday and Palm-Monday, for horses and sheep; on May 12, for horses, sheep, and tradesmen's goods; on June 16, for horses and horned cattle; on July 3, for hemp, hard-ware, and beacons; on November 10, and November 22, for horses, horned cattle, and tradesmen's goods. It is 18 miles W. by S. of Boston, and 104 N. of London. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 52. 58. N.

FALKIRK, a town of Scotland, in the county of Sterling. In the month of October a great fair is held here, called Falkirk-Trift, for Highland cattle; and noted for being the place where the rebels defeated the king's forces, on January 17, 1746. It is 3 miles S. of Sterling. Lon. 3. 48. W. lat. 56. 0. N.

FALKLAND, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, in which is a palace built by some of the Kings of Scotland. It is seated at the entrance into a fertile country, 23 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 56. 20. N.

FALMOUTH, a sea-port town of Cornwall, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on July 27, and October 10, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is now large to what it was formerly; for, about 180 years ago, there were not more than two or three houses; but it is now governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and a town-clerk, and gives title to a viscount; is a place of good trade, and resorted to by ships; the inhabitants also have ships of their own. The harbour is so large, that 100 sail may safely ride at anchor, at a time; and those of the greatest burthen come up to the key. The entrance is well defended by Pendennis-castle, and 2 forts. The town has one church, and about 300

houses; consists chiefly of one paved street, pretty broad, and about three quarters of a mile in length. It is 10 miles S. of Truro, and 282 W. by N. of London. Lon. 4. 30. W. lat. 50. 15. N.

FALSTER, a little island of Denmark, lying near the entrance of the Baltick Sea, between the islands of Zealand, Laland, and Mona. Nykoping is the capital town.

FAMAGUSTA, a town of Turkey in Asia, and in the Island of Cyprus, with a Greek bishop's see. It had a good harbour, defended by two forts over against each other; but now almost choaked up. It was taken by the Turks from the Venetians, after six months siege, when they fled the Venetian governor alive, besides murdering the inhabitants in cold blood, though they surrendered on honourable terms. It is 62 miles N. E. of Nicosia. Lon. 34. 5. E. lat. 35. 0. N.

FAMINE PORT, a fortress, seated on the N. E. coast of the Straights of Magellan, in S. America. Here the Spanish garrison perished for want; since which time it has been neglected. Lon. 70. 35. W. lat. 54. 0. S.

FANANO, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Modena, seated 25 miles S. of Modena. Lon. 11. 20. E. lat. 44. 15. N.

FANO, an ancient and handsome town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and dutchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. Here is an ancient triumphal arch, handsome churches, and fine palaces. It is seated on the Gulph of Venice, 8 miles S. of Pefaro, and 20 E. of Urbino. Lon. 13. 5. E. lat. 43. 53. N.

* FANTIN, a small kingdom of Africa on the Gold Coast of Guiney, where the English and Dutch have forts. The chief man, whom the sailors call a king, is named the BRAFFO in the language of the negroes. The native inhabitants are a very troublesome people, both to the English and the Dutch. It is a populous district, and very rich in gold, slaves, and all sorts of necessaries, especially corn, which they sell to the ships. The inland inhabitants, besides trading, are employed in tilling the ground, and drawing palm-wine, which is much better and stronger than that in other parts of the coast. The principal town, or village, has the same name.

FARE OF MESSINA, the streight between Italy and Sicily, remarkable for having the tide ebb and flow, every six hours, with a great deal of rapidity, though it is but seven miles over.

FAREHAM, a town of Hampshire, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on

June 29, for toys. It is 12 miles E. of Southampton, and 65 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 50. 53. N.

* **FARELLONS**, an island of Africa, in Negroeland, 15 miles in length, where there is plenty of fruits and elephants. Lon. 11. 47. W. lat. 6. 48. N.

FAREWEL CAPE, the most southerly promontory of Greenland, lying at the entrance of Davis's Streight. Lon. 50. 13. W. lat. 60. 0. N.

* **FARGEAU**, an ancient town of France, in the diocese of Auxerre, and principal of the district of Fuisaye, with a strong castle, and the title of a dutchy; 10 miles S. E. of Briare, and 90 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 10. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

* **FARLEY**, a village in Staffordshire, six miles N. of Uttoxeter, with two fairs, on March 21, for cattle, and October 10, for all sorts of cattle.

* **FARNHAM**, a village in Dorsetshire, 10 miles S. E. of Shaftsbury; with one fair, on August 21, for cheese.

FARNHAM, a town in Surry, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, viz. on Holy-Thursday, and June 24, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; and on November 2, for horses and cattle. It is seated on the river Wye, and is a pretty good town, with a castle seated on an eminence, where the Bishops of Winchester usually reside; but is now much decayed. The houses are handsome, and the market large for wheat, oats, and barley. It is 12 miles W. of Guildford, and 41 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 50. W. lat. 51. 16. N.

* **FARO**, a cape or promontory of the valley of Demona, in Sicily, at the entrance of the streight between Italy and Sicily. It is so called for having had a Faro, or Light-house, built upon it.

FARO, a town of Pottugal, in the kingdom of Algarve, with a harbour, on the coast of the Gulph of Cadiz, and with a bishop's see. Alphonso, king of Portugal, took it from the Moors, in 1249. It is 20 miles S. W. of Tavira, and 100 S. W. of Evora. Lon. 7. 33. W. lat. 36. 44. N.

FARRINGTON, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs; viz. on February 2, and Whit-Tuesday, for horses and fat cattie; and on October 18, for horses, fat cattle, and abundance of hogs. It is seated pretty high, not far from the river Thames, 18 miles W. of Oxford, and 68 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 35. W. lat. 51. 38. N.

FARS, or **FARSISTAN**, a province of Asia, in Persia, bounded on the E. by Kerman, on the N. by Irac-Agemi, on the W.

by Khufestan, and on the S. by the Gulph of Buffarah. This is one of the most fertile provinces of the kingdom, and is famous for its excellent wines, commonly called the Wines of Shyras, the capital of this province. Here are the Ruins of Persepolis, which perhaps are the most magnificent in the world.

* **FARTACK**, a town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, and in a kingdom of which it is the capital. Lon. 51. 25. E. lat. 16. 0. N.

* **FAVAGNANA**, a small island of Italy, about 15 miles in compass; seated on the Western side of Sicily, with a fort called Fort St. Catherine. Lon. 12. 55. E. lat. 38. 0. N.

FAUQUEMONT, or **VALKENBURG**, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in the dutchy of Limburg, taken by the French in 1672. It is seated on the river Gueul, 5 miles E. of Maestricht, and 22 W. of Juliers. Lon. 6. 3. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

* **FAYESIGNY**, a province of Savoy, in the Alps, with the title of a barony. Claufay is the capital town.

FAXAL, one of the Azores, or Western Islands; about 15 miles in length, and belongs to the Portuguese. It abounds in cattle, wood, and fish. Lon. 27. 35. W. lat. 38. 30. N.

* **FAYENCE**, a town of France, in Provence, near the river Biaison; 10 miles from Grasse, and 15 from Frejus. Lon. 6. 47. E. lat. 43. 44. N.

FE ST. See **SANTA-FE**.

FE ST. DE BAGOTA. See **SANTA-FE DE-BAGOTA**.

* **FECKINGHAM**, a village in Worcestershire, seven miles S. E. of Bromsgrove, with two fairs, on March 26, and September 30, for cattle.

FELDKIRK, an handsome town of Germany, and capital of a county of the same name, in Tyrol. It is a trading town, and has a great many privileges; is seated on the river Ill, near the Rhine, 15 miles E. of Appenzell, and 40 S. E. of Constance. Lon. 9. 49. E. lat. 47. 14. N.

* **FELIN**, a town of Livonia, in Estonia, belonging to Sweden; seated on the river Felin, 45 miles E. of Pernau, and 62 S. of Revel. Lon. 26. 5. E. lat. 58. 22. N.

* **FELIEU DE QUIXOLO**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a harbour, and a castle. It lies on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea.

FELTRI, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Marca, or Marche of Trevisano, and capital of a district of the same name; seated on the river Afona, 40 miles N. of Pa-

dua, and 40 N. W. of Venice. Lon. 11. 51. E. lat. 46. 3. N.

FEMEREN, a small island of Denmark, in the Baltick-Sea, 3 miles from the coast of Holstein, and subject to the duke of that name. It is fertile in corn and pastures.

* FENESTRANGE, a town of Lorraine, and capital of a district of the same name, seated on the river Sarre, 17 miles from Marsal, and 17 S. of Deux-Ponts. Lon. 7. 11. E. lat. 28. 52. N.

FENESTRELLE, a town and fort of Italy, in Piedmont, and valley of the Vaudois. It is a strong place, and was taken by the duke of Savoy from the French in 1705, and ceded to him by the treaty of Utrecht; 25 miles W. of Turin. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

* FENNY STRATFORD, a thoroughfare town in Buckinghamshire, two furlongs in length, and full of inns; it has no market, but 4 fairs, on April 19, July 18, October 10, and November 23, all for cattle. It is 20 miles N. W. of Dunstable, and 45 N. W. of London.

* FENOULIDES, a small territory of France, in Lower Languedoc, and diocese of Alet.

FERABATH, a handsome and agreeable town of Asia, in Persia, among the mountains which bound the Caspian-Sea to the S. and 12 miles from it. Shah-Abbas often passed his winters here; it is 140 miles N. E. of Gilan. Lon. 52. 27. E. lat. 36. 54. N. There is a town called Farabad, a mile and an half from Ispahan, which was taken by the Afghans in the late troubles. It is seated on the banks of the river Zenderoad, on the side of which it extends almost three miles. It was built by Shah-Abbas, who brought the Armenians here from the former town, after they had revolted from the Turks.

FERDEN, or VERDEN, a considerable town of Germany, in Westphalia; and capital of a province of the same name, subject to the Elector of Hanover, to whom it was ceded by the Danes in 1712, who had taken it from the Swedes. It is seated on the river Aller, near the Weser, 25 miles S. E. of Bremen, and 50 N. by W. of Hanover. Lon. 9. 23. E. lat. 53. 3. N.

FERE, a town of France, in Picardy, famous for its powder-mill, and school of matrosses. The fortifications are demolished. It is seated on the rivers Serre and Oise, 20 miles N. of Soissons, and 75 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 27. E. lat. 49. 40. N.

FERE CHAMPAISOIS, a town of France, in Champagne, 30 miles N. of Troys.

Lon. 4. 5. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

FERENTINO, or FIORENTO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the state of the Church, and in the Campagna of Rome, seated on a mountain, 8 miles S. E. of Agnagni, and 37 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 17. E. lat. 41. 43. N.

FERMANAGH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 38 miles in length, and 23 in breadth, bounded on the N. by the counties of Donegal and Tyrone, on the E. by another part of Tyrone and Monaghan, on the S. by Cavan and Letrim, and on the W. by another part of Letrim and the Ocean. It contains 5478 houses, 19 parishes, 8 baronies, and 1 borough, and sends 4 members to parliament. Iniskilling is the capital town.

FERMO, an ancient and strong town of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and in the Marca, or Marche of Ancona, with an archbishop's see. It is seated near the gulph of Venice, 17 miles S. E. of Maccata, and 100 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 53. E. lat. 43. 8. N.

FERNANDES, JUAN, a little uninhabited island of the S. Sea, reckoned to be in S. America, and province of Chili. It seems to sailors to be a very mountainous place, at a distance, and extremely rugged and irregular; but, when they come near it, they are agreeably deceived, for it is covered with woods, every where interspersed with the finest vallies, clothed with a most beautiful verdure, and watered with numerous streams and cascades, there being no valley of any extent but what is watered with a rill. It is visited by all the English ships that pass through the S. Sea, and is of excellent use for recovering the sailors who are sick of the scurvy; for the refreshments it produces soon restore them to their health and vigour. It is the only commodious place in those seas where the British cruizers can refresh and recover their men, after their passage round cape Horn, where they may remain some time without alarming the Spanish coast. This island lies in lat. S. 43. 40. and is 330 miles from the continent of Chili. Its greatest length is between 12 and 15 miles, and its greatest breadth not quite 6. The only safe anchoring is on the N. side of the Island, in Cumberland-bay. The soil on the northern part is very loose and shallow, so that trees soon perish for want of root. They are most of them of the aromatick kind, and there are none fit for timber, except the myrtles. Here are also pimento and cabbage-trees, and a great number of plants, of various kinds, unknown in these parts,

parts, except water-creffes, purslain, and wild sorrel, besides a vast number of turnips, and Sicilian radishes, formerly sown here. Here were a great number of goats, but the Spaniards have diminished them by putting large dogs on shore, who have destroyed all those they could come at. There are multitudes of seals about the island, and another amphibious creature, called a Sea-lion; which bears some resemblance to a seal, though much larger, for they are from 12 to 20 feet in length, and from 8 to 15 in circumference. Their skins are covered with short hair, of a light dun colour, but their tails and fins, which serve them for feet on shore, are almost black. The sailors feed upon both of these, calling the one veal, and the other beef. Besides, there are very large cod, cavalies, gropers, large breams, maids, silver-fish, congers of a peculiar kind, and, above all, a black fish, which is very delicious, called by some a chimney-sweeper, and in shape somewhat resembles a carp. Admiral Anson landed here in 1741, and Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, lived here four years and four months alone, till he was taken in by an English ship which passed that way.

* FERRENDINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicata, with the title of a duchy. It is near the river Basiento, 25 miles S. W. of Matera, and 25 S. W. of Sirenza. Lon. 16. 35. E. lat. 40. 40. N.

FERRARA, a large, handsome, and famous town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, in the territory of the church, with a bishop's see. It has a magnificent square, superb churches, and a strong citadel, but is not so considerable as it was formerly. It is seated near the river Po, 25 miles N. E. of Bologna, and 70 N. by E. of Florence. Lon. 11. 55. E. lat. 44. 54. N.

* FERRARA, the duchy of, or the FERRARESE, a province of Italy, in the territory of the Church, bounded on the N. by the Polesino de Rovigo, on the W. by the duchy of Mantua, on the S. by the Bolognese and Proper Romagna, and on the E. by the Gulph of Venice. It had its own dukes till 1597, when Pope Clement VIII. re-united it to the apostolick chamber. Since that time it lies almost all uncultivated, though it was a very good country, and one of the finest in Italy. The air is unwholesome, on account of the marshes, and the inhabitants are too thin to drain them. Ferrara is the capital town.

* FERRETE, or PFITTH, a town of France, in Suntgau, and the chief place of a district of the same name, with a castle under the town. It has been subject to the French ever since 1648, and is seated in a very fertile country, 10 miles S. W. of Basfil, and 25 E. of Montbelliard. Lon. 7. 25. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

FERRO, an island of Africa, and the most western of the Canaries, 6 miles to the W. of Palma, and is but small, being only 38 miles in circumference. It has no fresh water, and it is pretended that there is a tree in the middle of the island, constantly surrounded with a fog, and by that means there is water drops from the leaves, and runs into stone cisterns; this is now looked upon as a fiction, for those that went purposely in search of it could never find it. This island produces some corn and sugar-canes, plenty of fruits and plants, and abounds with cattle, which furnish the inhabitants with milk and cheese. There is a volcano upon it, from whence earthquakes sometimes proceed. Lon. 17. 35. W. lat. 27. 40. N.

FERROL, a sea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, with a famous harbour, not only one of the best in Spain, but even of all Europe; for here the vessels lie safe from all winds, and here the Spanish squadrons frequently secure themselves in time of war, and the privateers carry in their prizes. It is seated on a bay of the Atlantick Ocean, 20 miles N. E. of the Groyne, and 50 N. of Compostella. Lon. 6. 40. W. lat. 43. 30. N.

* FERTE-AUCOUT, a town of France, in Brie Champinoise, seated on the river Marne, between Chateau Thicry and Meaux. Lon. 3. 3. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

* FERTE-ALAIS, a town of the isle of France, in the Gatinois, 25 miles S. of Paris, and 8 N. E. of Estampes. Lon. 2. 27. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

* FERTE-BERNARD, a town of France, in the Maine, seated on the river Huisne, 15 miles from Mants. Lon. 0. 39. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

* FERTE-MILON, a town of the isle of France, with an ancient castle, 37 miles N. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 7. E. lat. 49. 10. N.

FERTE-SUR-AUBE, a town of France, in Champagne, 30 miles S. E. of Troyes. Lon. 4. 41. E. lat. 48. 4. N.

FESCAN, a considerable town of France, in Normandy, in the district of Caux, with a rich and celebrated Benedictine abbey. It is seated near the sea-shore of the English-channel, and has a harbour by which it

carries on a considerable trade; is 30 miles S. W. of Dieppe, and 110 N. W. of Paris. Lon. o. 27. E. lat. 49. 46. N.

FETIPORE, a town of Añia, in India, and in the province of Agra, where the Great Mogul has a palace. It is 25 miles W. of Agra. Lon. 78. 40. E. lat 27. o. N.

* FETU, a small kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, about 10 miles in length, and as much in breadth. This country was formerly so powerful and populous, that their neighbours were in dread of it, but is now almost ruined, the inhabitants not being sufficient to till the ground, though it is a very pleasant and fertile country. It abounds in corn, cattle, palm wine, and oil, and is full of strait paths, bordered with shady trees. The Dutch have a fort here.

FEVERSHAM, a town of Kent, with two fairs, on February 25 and August 12, for linnen, woollen-draperly, and toys. It is seated on a creek of the river Medway, and much frequented by small vessels; it is large, well built, and inhabited by tradesmen and inn keepers. It is opposite to the isle of Sheepy, and a member of the town and port of Dover. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 jurats, and 2 peace-officers. It has one large church built with stone, newly repaired, and contains about 1100 houses, built with brick. The streets are wide and paved, and the town contains about 6000 inhabitants. It has a large corn-market every Thursday, but no particular manufacture is carried on here. It is 9 miles W. of Canterbury, and 48 E. by S. of London. Lon. o. 38. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

* FEUILLETIN, a town of France, in La Marche, or the confines of Bourbonnois, and in the election of Gueret.

FEURS, an ancient town of France, and capital of Forez, seated on the river Loire, 25 miles S. E. of Rouane, and 25 S. W. of Lyons. Lon. 4. 19. E. lat. 45. 44. N.

FEXEM, a village of the bishoprick of Liege, in the circle of Westphalia, in Germany, noted for a battle fought between the Germans and French in 1746. It is 4 miles W. of Urfer, and 5 N. of Liege. Lon. 5. 46. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

* FEZ, a considerable kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, between the kingdoms of Algiers to the E. and Morocco to the S. it being in other parts surrounded by the sea. It is about 125 miles in length, and much the same in breadth: The air is temperate and wholesome, and the country full of mountains, particularly to the W. and S. where mount Atlas lies. However, it is populous and fertile, producing citrons,

lemons, oranges, dates, almonds, olives, figs, raisins, sugar, honey, flax, cotton, pitch, and corn, in abundance. The inhabitants breed camels, beeves, sheep, and the finest horses in Barbary. It is watered by several rivers and streams, and the principal town is Fez.

FEZ, the capital town of Fez and Morocco, in Africa. It is an ancient, strong, and one of the largest and most handsome cities in all Africa, composed, as it were, of three towns, called Beleyde, Old-Fez, and New-Fez. Old Fez is the most considerable, and contains above 80,000 inhabitants. The palaces are very magnificent, and there are 700 mosques, great and small, 50 of which are very considerable, adorned with marble pillars, and other ornaments. The houses are built of brick or stone, and adorned with Mosaick work; those of brick are adorned with glazing and colours, like Dutch tiles, and the wood-work and ciellings are carved, painted, and gilt; there is a court to every house, in which are square marble basons; the roofs are flat, and they sleep thereon in the summer-time. Here are two colleges for students, finely built, with marble and paintings; one of these has a hundred rooms, and the sides are adorned with marble-pillars of various colours, whose capitals are gilt, and the roof glitters with gold, azure, and purple. Here are many hospitals, and above 100 publick baths, many of which are stately structures. All the trades live in a part of the city by themselves, and the Bazar or exchange, full of all sorts of rich merchandizes, is itself as large as a small town. The gardens are exceeding beautiful, 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 other Turks, and the ladies dress is very expensive in the winter, but, in the summer, they wear nothing but a shift. It is the center of the trade of this empire, and from hence caravans go to Mecca, carrying with them ready-made garments, abundance of Cordovan leather, indigo, cochineal, and ostrich-feathers, for which they bring in return silks, muslins, and drugs. Other caravans go to Negroland, particularly to Tombuto, 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 silk, cowreys, wrought silk, British cloth, and the woollen manufactures of Barbary. Here are a great number of Jews, who have handsome synagogues, but the bulk of the inhabitants are Moors, of a tawney complexion.

tion; there are also a great number of
acks. It is 200 miles S. of Gibraltar,
d 250 E. of Morocco. Lon. 3. 45. W.
33. 40. N.

* **FIANO**, a town of Italy, in the patri-
ony of St. Peter, seated on the river Tir-
r, 15 miles N. of Rome.

* **FIANONA**, a town belonging to the
publick of Venice, in the peninsula of
tria, 17 miles N. of Pola, seated on the
lph of Carnero, at the mouth of the river
ria.

FIASCONA, an episcopal town of Italy,
the territory of the Church, remarkable
r its fine Muscadine wines; seated on a
ountain near the lake Bolsena, 12 miles
E. of Viterbo, and 12 S. of Orvieto.
on. 11. 5. E. lat. 42. 44. N.

* **FIGARI**, a town of Corsica, in the
Mediterranean Sea, seated on the S. coast of
the island, 22 miles W. of Bonifacio, and
at the mouth of a small river of the same
ame.

* **FICHERULOLO**, a fortified town of
Italy, in the Ferrarese, seated on the river
o, on the frontiers of Mantua, 12 miles
bove Ferrara. There is a canal from the
bove river to Tartaro. Lon. 11. 37. E. lat.
4. 58. N.

FIDA. See **WHIDAW**.

* **FIERANZUOLO**, a town of Italy, in
the dutchy of Parma, 10 miles S. E. of Pla-
entia. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 44. 50. N.

FIGEOLI, an ancient town of Italy, in
the Florentino, with a bishop's see, and a
handsome palace; 5 miles N. E. of Fl-
euce. Lon. 11. 24. E. lat. 43. 43. N.

FIFE, a county of Scotland, bounded on
the N. by the frith of Tay and Strathern, on
the E. by the German-Sea, on the S. by the
frith of Forth, and on the W. by Monteith
and Sterling. The land is as good, and as
well peopled as any part of Scotland, and
the two principal rivers are, the Leven, and
the Eden. It sends 4 members to parlia-
ment.

FIGEAC, a town of France, in Guienne,
and in Quercy, with a rich Benedictine ab-
bey; seated on the river Selle, 22 miles E.
of Cahors, and 270 S. of Paris. Lon. 7.
5. E. lat. 44. 40. N.

* **FIGUEIRO-DOS-VINHOS**, a town of
Portugal, in Estramadura, seated among
the mountains, near the river Zizere, and
remarkable for its excellent vineyards,
which produce curious wine. It is 18 miles
N. of Tomar, and 25 S. S. E. of Coimbra.
Lon. 7. 25. W. lat. 39. 48. N.

FIGUERA, a town of Spain, in the pro-
vince of Catalonia, 10 miles W. of Rosca.
Lon. 2. 40. E. lat. 42. 20. N.

* **FILLECK**, a town of Hungary, in the
county of Novogrod, whose fortifications
are demolished. It was taken by the Turks
in 1554, but retaken by the Christians;
and the malecontents of Hungary got pos-
session of it in 1682. It is seated on the
river Ipol, 20 miles from Agria. Lon. 19.
55. E. lat. 48. 24. N.

* **FILLENGHAM**, a village in Lincoln-
shire, 7 miles N. of Lincoln, with one fair,
on November 22, for pigs.

FINAL, a town of Italy, on the western
coast of Genoa, with a strong citadel, two
forts, and a castle. It was sold to the Ge-
noese by the Emperor Charles VI. in 1713;
and is seated on the Mediterranean Sea, 15
miles S. E. of Coni, and 32 S. W. of Genoa.
Lon. 7. 17. E. lat. 44. 18. N.

* **FINALE**, a town of Italy, in the dut-
chy of Modena, which has several times
been taken and retaken. It is seated on an
island formed by the river Panaro, 22 miles
N. E. of Modena, and 12 S. E. of Mirandola.
Lon. 11. 15. E. lat. 44. 50. N.

* **FINCHAM**, a village in Norfolk, with
one fair, on March 3, for horses and toys.

* **FINCHAMSTEAD**, a village in Berk-
shire, with one fair, on April 23, for cat-
tle.

* **FINDEN**, a village in Suffex, with
one fair, on Holy-Thursday, for pedlars
waxe.

FINISTERRE, the most western cape,
not only of Galicia in Spain, but also of
Europe. It was thought once to have no
country beyond it, and therefore they gave
it a name which signifies the end of the
world. Lon. 10. 15. W. lat. 43. 0. N.

FINLAND, a province of Sweden, bound-
ed on the W. by the Gulph of Bothnia; on
the E. by Russia; on the S. by the Gulph
of Finland, and Ingria; and on the N. by
Bothnia and Lapland. There are a great
many lakes and marshes, and yet it pro-
duces a great deal of corn, and pastures
which feed numbers of cattle. The inha-
bitants differ from the Swedes both in their
manners and language. It has the title of
a great dutchy, and comprehends six parts,
called Proper Finland, Cujavia-Tavastland,
the isle of Ayland, Nyland, Savoland, and
Carelia. Abo is the capital town. The
greatest part of this province was first con-
quered by, and then ceded to Russia. The
Gulph of Finland is 225 miles in length.

* **FINMARK**, a port of Danish Lapland,
and of the government of Wardhus.

* **FIONDA**, an ancient town of Asia, in
Natolia, seated on the Gulph of Satalia,
with a bishop's see; 25 miles S. W. of Sa-
talia. Lon. 30. 57. E. lat. 36. 45. N.

FIorentino. See **FERentino.**

* **FIorenzo St.** a sea-port town of the island of Corfica, near the gulph of the same name. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 42. 35. N.

* **FIorenzuola**, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Parma, seated on a beautiful plain, 20 miles N. W. of Parma. Lon. 9. 50. E. lat. 44. 56.

* **FIRando**, a small kingdom of Japan, where the English, Portuguese, and Dutch, formerly carried on a considerable trade.

* **FIRmingham**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on September 4, for lean cattle and toys.

* **FISMES**, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, remarkable for the councils that have been held there. It is seated on the river Vesle, 70 miles N. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

* **FISSIMA**, a famous town of Japan; 8 miles from Meaco, and 40 from Osacca. Lon. 134. 10. E. lat. 33. 35. N.

* **FISTELLA**, a fortified town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Tedela. The inhabitants are rich, courteous, and warlike; and carry on a great trade in fine garments. It is 155 miles N. E. of Morocco, and 125 S. of Fez. Lon. 4. 55. W. lat. 32. 0. N.

* **FITACHI**, a kingdom of Japan, on the eastern coast of the island of Nippon, to the N. E. of Jedda, and to the S. of the territory of Oxu.

FIVE CHURCHES, an episcopal town of Lower Hungary; subject to the house of Austria, and 76 miles S. of Buda. Lon. 18. 10. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

* **FIVELCO**, a district of the Dutch Netherlands, in the province of Groningen, lying on both sides the river Fivel. An inundation, that happened in 1686, destroyed above 400 people; and another, in December 1717, did vast damages.

* **FUM**, a large town of Africa, and capital of a province of the same name, in Egypt. It is very populous, and the Cophti have a bishop's see. Here are a great many ruins of magnificent ancient structures. They carry on a considerable trade in flax, linnen-cloth, mats, raisins, and figs. This province contains a great number of canals and bridges built by the ancient Egyptians. It is seated on a canal which communicates with the Nile; 70 miles S. W. of Cairo. Lon. 31. 29. E. lat. 29. 0. N.

FUME, or **St. WEIT**, a sea-port town of Istria, on the Gulph of Venice; seated in a valley near the sea, and noted for wine, good figs, and other fruits. It is very populous; and the cathedral and Jesuits church are worth observation. It is 38 miles E.

of Cabo-di-Istria, and subject to the law of Austria. Lon. 15. 0. E. lat. 45. 45. N.

FLADA, one of the Western isles of Scotland, between Sky and Lewis. It is about three miles in circumference, and remarkable for its fishery.

FLAMBOROUGH HEAD, a cape or promontory on the eastern coast of Yorksh. 5 miles E. of Burlington. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 54. 15. N.

FLANDERS, a province of the Netherlands, which may be divided into Dutch Flanders, Austrian Flanders, and French Flanders. It is bounded by the German Ocean and the United Provinces on the N. by the province of Brabant on the E. by Hainhalt and Artois on the S. and by another part of Artois and the German Ocean on the W. being about 60 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is a flat level country, is very fertile in grain and pastures, and the air is good. They reckon it contains near 30 walled towns, besides those which are open, 1158 villages, 48 abbeys, and a great number of priories, colleges, and monasteries. The men are heavy, but laborious, and lovers of good cheer; and women are reckoned to be very handsome. They are Papists in all parts, except which belongs to the Dutch. The produce is fine linen, lace, and tapestry.

* **FLAVIGNI**, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in Auxois, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey; seated upon a mountain, 12 miles E. of Semur, and 140 E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 37. E. lat. 47. 31. N.

FLECHE, a town of France, in Orleans, remarkable for a fine Jesuits college. It is seated on the river Loire, 35 miles E. of Angers, and 25 S. W. of Nantz. Lon. 3. W. lat. 47. 22. N.

* **FLECKINSTEIN**, a castle or palace of France, in Lower Alsace, which is still and possessed by the most ancient and considerable family in the country. It is 35 miles W. of Landau, and 50 N. of Haguenau. Lon. 8. 1. E. lat. 49. 40. N.

FLENSBURG, a handsome town of Denmark, and capital of Sleswick, with a strong citadel. It has a harbour in the Baltic Sea; is 15 miles S. of Apenrade, and 15 N. W. of Sleswick. Lon. 9. 37. E. lat. 54. 50. N.

FLESSINGEN. See **FLUSHING.**
* **FLETCHING**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on Monday before Whitfunday, for pedlars ware.

FLEURS, a village of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur, remarkable for a battle fought here between the French and Dutch in 1690, when the

horse ran away, but the foot made a retreat. It is 6 miles N. E. of Charle- and 15 W. of Namur. Lon. 4. 35. E. 50. 25. N.

LEURY, a town of France, in Burgundy, 15 miles N. of Cualons. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 51. 13. N.

LIE, or ULY-ISLAND, an island on the E. of Holland, at the entrance of the Zue- Zee.

LINT, the capital town of Flintshire, N. Wales. It has no market, but four fairs, viz. on February 15, June 24, Au- gust 10, and November 30, for cattle. It is commodiously seated on the river Dee, and sends one member to parliament. It was formerly noted for its castle, where Ri- chard II. took shelter on his arrival from Ireland; but having quitted it, he was taken prisoner by the Duke of Lancaster. The castle now is in a ruinous condition; the towers are still held in the town. It is 12 miles S. W. of Chester, and 201 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 12. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

* FLINTSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, 100 miles in length, and 18 in breadth; bounded on the N. by the sea, on the N. E. by an arm of the sea, on the S. by Den- bighshire, and on the S. W. by the same county. It contains about 5400 houses, 15,400 inhabitants, 28 parishes, and 1 market-town, which is St. Asaph, for the county has no market. It is full of hills, intermixed with a few vallies, which are very fruitful; and the inhabitants are long- lived. The rivers are the Wheler, the Ta- dog, the Severn, and the Dee. It sends 2 members to parliament; one for the town, and the other for the county.

FLIX, a town and castle of Spain, in Catalonia. It is strong both by art and nature, and is built upon a peninsula in the river Ebro, where it makes an elbow, and leads to the town instead of a ditch, and may be conducted quite round it. It is covered with mountains on that side where it does not pass, and defended by a castle built upon an eminence, which commands the town, and near it is a water-fall. It is 25 miles N. of Tortosa, and 20 S. of Lerida. Lon. 0. 12. E. lat. 41. 12. N.

FLORENCE, an ancient, large, strong, and celebrated city of Italy, and capital of Tuscany. It contains 70,000 inhabitants, 800 houses, 89 convents, 22 hospitals, 152 churches, 9 gates, 7 fountains, 17 large squares, and 160 statues; the most remarkable of which is the Venus of Medici, thought to be the most beautiful and finely finished piece in the world. There are also several libraries, particularly that

of St. Lawrence. The river Arno runs through this city, and divides it into two unequal parts, which communicate with each other by four large and handsome stone-bridges built over this river. It is defended by a strong citadel and two forts, besides the walls, which are about six miles in circumference. The streets are paved with flag-stones, and people may walk thro' every street under piazzas; but some of them are so narrow, that carriages cannot pass thro' them; and there are also many paper-windows. The Great Duke's palace is a superb structure. It is an archbishop's see, has an university, and an academy to teach young gentlemen their exercises. The gallery of the ancient palace is about 400 feet in length, and its cabinet full of curiosities. The present Great Duke was elected emperor of Germany in 1745. It is seated in a delightful plain, surrounded with pleasant hills. It is 45 miles S. of Bologna, 90 S. E. of Mantua, and 125 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 11. 24. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

FLORENNES, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, subject to the bishop of Liege. It is 5 miles N. E. of Philipville, and 13 W. of Dinant. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

* FLORENT LE VIEL, ST. a town of France, in Anjou, seated on the banks of the river Loire, 20 miles from Angers, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

FLORENTINE, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the Senonois, which gives title to a viscount. It is 15 miles N. E. of Auxerre, and 80 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 45. E. lat. 47. 56. N.

* FLORENTINO, one of the three provinces of Tuscany, in Italy; bounded on the W. by the republick of Lucca, and the territory of Modena; on the N. by the Appennine mountains; and on the E. by the dutchy of Urbino. The river Arno has its source in this province, and runs thro' the middle of it from E. to W. and the great number of small streams it receives, renders the country very fertile. Florence is the capital city.

FLORES, one of the Azores, or Western Islands, lying in the Atlantic Ocean. It is about 17 miles in circumference, and abounds in wood and provisions of all sorts. It is so called from the beautiful flowers, which are here in great plenty. Lon. 32. 12. W. lat. 39. 25. N.

FLORIDA, a large country of N. America, extending from the river Panuco, in New Spain, all along the Gulph of Mexico and the N. Sea, to the 38th degree of lati- tude.

tuda. It comprehends Louisiana, Florida, Georgia, and a part of Carolina. Here are a great number of the native Americans, who are of a red copper colour, with long coarse black hair, and without beards, and have no hair on their bodies. They go almost naked, besmear their bodies with oil, and worship the sun. They bring their children up to warlike exercises, hunting, and swimming. Both men and women are exceedingly active, and they can climb up the highest trees with incredible agility. They have no European animals but what are brought from the settlements; nor are the birds, trees, or plants, like those with us. That part of this country possessed by the French and Spaniards, was ceded to the English by the treaty of peace in 1763.

* **FLOTZ**, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Walachia, seated on the river Genissa, near the place where it falls into the Danube, and over-against the town of Ax-iopoli.

FLOUR ST. an episcopal town of France, in Upper Auvergne. It carries on a considerable trade in corn and mules; and is seated on a mountain, 45 miles S. of Clermont, and 270 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 11. E. lat. 45. 1. N.

FLUSHING, an handsome, strong, and considerable town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and in the island of Walcheren, with a very good harbour, and a great foreign trade. It was put into the hands of Q. Elizabeth for a pledge of their fidelity, and as a security for the money she advanced. It is one of the three places which Charles V. advised Philip II. to preserve with care. It is 3 miles S. W. of Middleburg, and 25 N. W. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 32. E. lat. 51. 26. N.

* **FOCHIA NOVA**, a town of Natolia, in Asia, and in the province of Sarchan, seated on the Gulph of Sanderly, with a good harbour, and a castle. The Venetians defeated the Turkish fleet near this place in 1650.

* **FODDZIA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanato; seated near the river Cerbero, 10 miles E. of Manfredonia.

* **FODWAR**, a town of Hungary, over-against Colocza, on the other side of the Danube. Lon. 19. 20. E. lat. 46. 45. N.

FOGARAS, a town and castle of Transylvania, seated on the river Alauta; 25 miles W. of Cronstar, and 30 N. E. of Hermanstadt. Lon. 24. 43. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

* **FOGLIA**, a river of Italy which rises on the confines of Tuscany, crosses the dut-

chy of Urbino, and falls into the Gulph Venice at Pisaro.

FOGO. See **FUEGO.**

* **FOR ST.** a town of France, in Guenne, and in the Agennois, seated on the river Dordogne. It is remarkable for having sustained several sieges during the civil wars of France. Lon. 0. 15. E. lat. 45. 53. F.

* **FOIA**, an ancient town of Natolia in Asia, seated on the Gulph of Smyrna, 10 miles N. of the city of that name. It is still considerable for the goodness of its harbour, and the strong castle that defends it.

FOIX, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and capital of a county of the same name; seated on the river Ariège, at the foot of the Pyrennees, 8 miles S. of Pamiers, and 25 E. of St. Lizien. Lon. 40. E. lat. 43. 2. N.

FOKIEN, a province of China, bound by Chekiang on the N. by Canton on the S. and on the other parts by the Sea, being opposite to the island of Formosa. The climate is hot; but the air pure and healthy. It is well-cultivated in every place, not excepting the mountains, which produce a great deal of rice, from a method they have of conveying the water upon a sort of terraces placed one above another. It abounds with the same commodities as the other parts of China; and they trade in musk, precious stones, quick-silver, silk, linnen-cloths, calicoes, steel, and all sorts of utensils. Every town has its peculiar dialect, which is very inconvenient for travellers. The inhabitants are much addicted to the sciences, and it produces a great number of learned men.

FOLIGNI, an episcopal town of Italy, in the territories of the Pope, and district of Umbria. It is a trading place, and remarkable for its sweetmeats, its paper-mills, its silk-manufactures, and its fairs. It is seated on the declivity of a mountain, near a fine fertile plain, 12 miles N. of Spoleto and 67. N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 33. E. lat. 42. 55. N.

FOLKSTONE, a town of Kent, with market on Thursdays, and one fair, on June 2^d, for pedlars ware. It was once a flourishing town of large extent, containing five parish churches, which are now reduced to one small church, and three meeting houses. It is a member of the port of Dover, and governed by a mayor, and 12 jurats; contains about 350 houses, mostly built with brick, and disposed into three narrow pavement streets. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing. Near it is Sangate-castle. It is seated on the sea-coast, 8 miles S. W.

f Dover, and 69 E. by S. of London. Lon. 20. E. lat. 51. 2. N.

* FONEETT, a village in Suffolk, with fair on September 11, for toys.

* FONCHALL. See FUNCHAL.

* FONDI, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro; seated on a fertile plain, but in a bad air, near a lake of the same name; 42 miles N. W. of Capua, and 55 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 28. E. lat. 41. 22. N.

* FONIA, a kingdom of Africa, on the N. side of the river Gambia, whose inhabitants are a wild sort of people, called loops. Their country is of a vast extent; but they have no king, or chief; and their towns are fortified with stakes drove all round them, and filled up with clay. They are a very courageous people, and keep the fundings, their enemies, in awe.

FONTAINEBLEAU, a town in the isle of France, and in the Gatinois, remarkable for its fine palace, which has been the place where the kings of France used to lodge when they went a hunting. It was first embellished by Francis I. and all the successive kings have added something thereto; so much that it may now be called the best pleasure-house in the world. It stands in the midst of a forest, consisting of 26424 acres of land, each containing 100 square perches, and each perch 18 feet. It is 35 miles S. E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 33. E. lat. 46. 22. N.

* FONTAIN L'EVEQUE, a town of the Netherlands, in French Hainhalt, near the river Sambre; 3 miles W. of Charleroy, and 10 E. of Mons. Lon. 4. 18. E. lat. 50. 1. N.

FONTARABIA, a sea-port town of Spain, in Biscay, and in the territory of Lapuscoa, seated on a peninsula on the N. shore, and on the river Bidassoa. It is small, but is well fortified both by nature and art; has a good harbour, though dry at low water. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre on the declivity of a hill, and surrounded on the land side by the high Pyrenean Mountains. It is a very important place, being accounted the key of Spain on that side. The young women have something particular in their dress; for they bind their hair, which falls upon their shoulders; and on their heads they have a tall muslin veil, which flutters about their necks; round which they have necklaces of coral; and in their ears pendants of gold and pearl: their garment is a waistcoat with loose sleeves; and they are very alert and vigorous: but this must be understood those who inhabit the villages near the

town. It is 22 miles S. W. of Bayonne, and 62 E. of Bilbao. Lon. 1. 43. W. lat. 43. 23. N.

FONTENAI-LE-COMTE, a handsome town of France, in Lower Poitou, remarkable for its trade and fairs; seated on the river Verdee, near the sea, 10 miles N. W. of Mailezais, and 25 N. E. of Rochelle. Lon. 1. 53. W. lat. 46. 30. N.

FONTENOY, a town or village of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Hainhalt, and on the confines of Flanders, remarkable for a battle fought here between the Allies and the French in May 1745, in which the former were worsted. It is 3 miles S. W. of Tournay, and 18 N. W. of Mons. Lon. 2. 20. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

* FONTENOY, a village of France, in the duchy of Burgundy, remarkable for a bloody battle fought here in 841, between the Germans and the French, in which were killed above 100,000 men; and the Germans were defeated. It is 20 miles S. E. of Auxerie, and 40 N. E. of Nevers. Lon. 3. 48. E. lat. 47. 28. N.

* FONTEVRAUT, a town of France, in Anjou, with a famous nunnery, the chief of the order. It is three miles from the river Loire, and 160 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 7. E. lat. 47. 11. N.

FORCALQUIER, a considerable town of France, in Provence, and capital of a county of the same name; seated on a mountain, 17 miles S. W. of Sisteron, and 30 N. E. of Aix. Lon. 5. 55. E. lat. 43. 58. N.

FORCHAIN, a strong town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the bishoprick of Bamberg, with a fine arsenal; seated on the river Rednitz, 15 miles S. of Bamberg, and 15 N. of Nuremberg. Lon. 11. 5. E. lat. 49. 44. N.

FORDINGRIDGE, a town of Hampshire, whose market is deserted, but it has one fair, for pedlars-ware and colts. It is 26 miles S. W. of Winchester, and 85 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 50. 52. N.

* FORDWICH, a member of the town and port of Sandwich, in Kent, situated on the river Stour, on the N. E. side of Canterbury, and governed by a mayor, jurats, and commonalty. It has one small church, built with stone and brick, and about 60 houses, most of which are brick. The streets are narrow, dirty, and not paved, and the inhabitants amount to about 200. It is noted for its excellent trouts, but has neither fair nor market, and lies 3 miles from Canterbury, and S W. of Sandwich.

* FOREST, a parliament town of Scotland, in the shire of Murray, 30 miles W.

of Elgin. Lon. 3. 20. W. lat. 57. 40. N.

FOREST BLACK. See **BLACK FOREST.**

* **FOREST-ROW**, a village in Suffex, with two fairs, on June 25, for pedlars-ware, and October 28, for cattle and pedlars-ware.

FOREST-TOWNS, are four towns, so called, of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, lying along the Rhine, and the confines of Swisserland, from Basse, or Basle, to Zurich, at the entrance of the Black Forest. Their names are, Waldshut, Lauffenburg, Seckingen, and Rheinfeld, and 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 Lyonnois and Beaujolois, and on the N. by the dutchy of Burgundy and the Bourbonnois. It is watered by the Loire, and severall other streams, which render the soil fruitful. It has severall mines of pit-coal and iron, for which reason they make large quantities of hard-ware. It is divided into the upper and lower, and Montbrison is the capital town.

* **FORFAR**, a shire of Scotland, which sends three members to parliament, one for the shire, and two for the burghs of Perth, &c.

FORFAR, a town of Scotland, in a shire of the same name, seated near a lake, from whence a river proceeds that runs into the Tay. It is 14 miles W. of Montrose. Lon. 2. 32. W. lat. 56. 25. N.

* **FORGES**, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, remarkable for its mineral waters. It is 62 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 7. 40. E. lat. 49. 38. N.

FORLI, an ancient and considerable town of Italy, and capital of a territory of the same name, in Romagna, with a bishop's see. The public structures are very handsome, and it is seated in a fertile, healthy, and pleasant country, 10 miles S. E. of Faenza, and 45 N. E. of Florence. Lon. 12. 1. E. lat. 44. 28. N.

* **FORMELLO**, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a fine palace, belonging to the prince of Chigi.

FORMOSA, a large island in the sea of China, divided into two parts by a chain of mountains, which runs from E. to W. The eastern part is inhabited by the original natives, who are looked upon as savages by the Chinese, and the eastern part is under the dominion of the Chinese, who drove away the Dutch in 1661. It is an excellent country abounding in all the necessaries of life, and the original inhabitants, who

go naked, by pricking their skins make the figures of flowers, trees, and animals on their bodies. They are a good sort of people, and are enemies to theft and quarrelling. They are very dextrous in shooting with arrows, and are light of course.

* **FORT-DE-CATARCOUY**, a castle seated on the river St. Lawrence, almost at the entrance of the lake Ontario.

* **FORT-DE-CHAMBLEY**, a strong fort of N. America, over-against a small lake formed by the river Sorel; a little to the S. W. of Montreal. Lon. 71. 55. W. lat. 45. 25. N.

* **FORT and PORT DAUPHIN**, one of the best harbours the French have in the W. Indies. It is in the island of St. Domingo.

* **FORT-DE-FUENTES**, a fort of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, seated on the mountain of Montechio, at the confluence of the river Adda with the lake Como. Lon. 9. E. lat. 46. 5. N.

FORT-LEWIS, a strong place of France in Alsace, built by Lewis XIV. in an island formed by the Rhine, 20 miles N. E. of Strasbourg, and 267 E. of Paris. Lon. 8. 9. lat. 48. 48. N.

* **FORT-LEWIS**, a fort of America, the island of Cayenne, built by the French in 1642.

FORTVENTURA, an island of the Atlantick ocean, and one of the Canaries, 10 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 and barley, as a beeves and goats. It belongs to the Spaniards.

* **FORTNOVA, or FORNOVA**, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Parma, 8 miles W. of Parma, remarkable for a battle gained here by the French over the Italians, in 1495. Lon. 10. 1. E. lat. 44. 4. N.

* **FORZA-DE-AGRO**, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di demona, seated on a craggy rock, near a rivulet, 20 miles from Messina.

FOSSANO, a strong town of Italy, Piedmont, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Stura, 10 miles N. E. of Coni, and 27 S. E. of Pignerol. Lon. 7. 48. E. lat. 44. 25. N.

FOSSOMBRONE, a town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and in the dutchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Metro, 17 miles S. W. of Pesaro, and 12 S. E. of Urbino. Lon. 12. 53. lat. 43. 44. N.

* **FOSS-DI-NOVO**, a town of Italy, Tusca

ufcany, in the valley of Magra, subject to their own princes.

FOTHERINGAY, a village in Northamptonshire, with one fair, on the third Monday after July 5, for horses.

FOUE, an ancient and large town of Lower Egypt, seated on the river Nile, in a delightful country, 25 miles S. of Rosetta, and 40 E. of Alexandria. Lon. 31. 25. E. lat. 30. 40. N.

FOUGERES, a considerable town of France, in Bretagne, with an ancient castle, and which carries on a considerable trade in leather; seated on the river Cuesnon, 25 miles N. E. of Rennes, and 150 W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 13. W. lat. 48. 20. N.

* FOULIES, FOLIES, or PHOLIES, a people of Africa, in the countries lying about the rivers Senegal and Gambia. They are much like the Arabs, but not so white, nor yet so black as the Negroes. They are Mahometans, and understand Arabick. They live in hords, or clans, build towns, and are not subject to the kings of the country which they inhabit; if they are ill treated by one nation, they will remove to another. They have chiefs of their own, under whom they live quietly. They cultivate the ground, and have plantations of tobacco and cotton about their towns, and beyond these are corn-fields, which are sown with Indian-corn, rice, and two sorts of Guiney-corn. They have also potatoes and yams, besides a sort of pulse, between a kidney-bean and a pea. They are an industrious and frugal people, and are very hospitable to those that visit them. They are very quiet and mild, but yet so courageous, that the negroes dare not attack them. They breed great numbers of cattle, and kill as many lions, tigers, and other wild beasts, as they can. They also hunt elephants, for the sake of their teeth, and smoke-dry and eat their flesh. They are dressed in white cotton garments, and are always neat and clean, especially the women, who keep their houses very sweet. These are placed at a distance from each other, for fear of fires, and are small round huts, thatched on the top, and have no windows nor light, but what comes through the doors. Their towns are enclosed with pales, and, at some distance from thence, a thick hedge. The space between them is sown with the things above-mentioned.

FOULSHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Tuesdays, but no fairs, seated on a common; 12 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 102 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 10. E. lat. 42. 48. N.

FOWEY, or FOY, a town of Cornwall with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs on May 1, and September 10, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is by some called Fôy, and is a borough town, which sends 2 members to parliament. It is seated on an ascent, is fortified, and its haven well secured with block-houses; is at present a good trading place, and its market well supplied with corn. It is 32 miles S. W. of Launceston, and 240 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5. 0. W. lat. 50. 26. N.

FOY, ST. a town of Agenois and Guienne, in France, seated on the river Dordogne. It was formerly fortified by the reformed, but taken from them in 1662. It is 35 miles E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 2. E. lat. 44. 49. N.

FRAGA, a strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, with a handsome castle. It is strong by situation, among the mountains, having the river Cinca before it, whose high banks are difficult of access, and at its back a hill, which cannot easily be approached with large cannon. The gardens produce herbs and saffron, but the parts about it are barren. Alphonso VII. king of Arragon, and the first of that name of Castile, was killed here by the Moors in 1134, when he besieged this town. It is 30 miles S. of Balbastro, and 50 S. E. of Saragossa. Lon. 0. 23. E. lat. 41. 28. N.

FRAMLINGHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Whit-monday, and September 29, for millenery goods, cloths, and toys. It is seated near the head of a small rivulet, upon a clay hill; is a large place, and defended by a high wall, built by the Saxons, but is walled and double-ditched only on one side, because there is a large meer on the other. It had 13 high towers, now much decayed, being turned into a large work-house. However, the out-part looks more like a castle, than the ruins of one. The chief ornament is the church, in which are several monuments of the families of the dukes of Norfolk and Richmond, and the Earls of Surry. It is 32 miles E. of Bury, and 86 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

FRAMPTON, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursdays, and 4 fairs, on March 4, March 7, August 1, and September 4, for all sorts of cattle. It is pleasantly seated on the river Frome, 12 miles N. of Weymouth, and 117 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 50. 43. N.

FRAMPTON, a village in Gloucestershire, with

with one fair, on February 14, for small pedlars ware.

FRANCE, a large country of Europe, bounded on the N. by the Netherlands, on the E. by Germany, Swisserland, Savoy, and the Alps, on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea and the Pyenees, and on the W. by the ocean. It is about 600 miles in length, and 260 in breadth, and the air is pure, healthy, and temperate. It is so happily seated in the middle of the temperate zone, that some make it equal to Italy, with regard to the delightfulness of the landkips, and the fertility of the soil: however, it is certainly much more healthful. The politeness of the inhabitants is well known, but most think them too ceremonious. The soil produces corn, wine, oil, and flax, in great abundance, and they have very large manufactures of linnen, woollen, silk, and lace. They have a foreign trade to Spain, Italy, Turkey, and to the E. and W. Indies. They themselves reckon that the number of the inhabitants is 20,000,000. This kingdom contains 27 universities, 18 archbishopricks, 12 parliaments, 12 boards of accounts, 12 courts of aids, 2 courts, and 30 mints for coining money, and 2 supreme councils, besides the grand council, and 31 governors. The king has the title of most christian, and is an absolute prince, to whom his subjects are extremely devoted, though he rules them not very severely. In general they are men of bright parts, and have so high an opinion of themselves, that they look upon other nations with contempt; however, they are of a very restless disposition, and engaged in war more than any other country in Europe, for which reason they are generally poor, though they might certainly be very rich, if they could let their neighbours live in quiet, without attempting continually to enlarge their dominions. They are such ill observers of treaties of peace, that French faith is now become a proverb; for they are bound by no ties, and never fail beginning a war when they think it is for their advantage. The king's revenue is large, his army very numerous, and he has 10,000 men always about his person. The principal provinces are, Alsace, Angoumois, Anjou, Armagnac, Artois, Aunis, Auvergne, Beaujolois, Beauce, Berry, Bigorre, Bourbonnois, Burgundy, the Franche Comté, Fresse, Bretagne, Brie, Bugey, Cambresis, Champagne, Dauphiny, Flanders, Forez, Gascony, Guienne, Hainault, the Isle of France, Languedoc, Limosin, Lionnois, Maine, Marche, Navarre, Nivernois, Normandy, Orlannois, Perche, Perigord, Pi-

cardy, Poitou, Provence, Quercy, Rouerg, Roussillon, Saintonge, Touraine, Vivarai and Lorrain; all these provinces are divided into districts, which have their particular names. This kingdom is watered by a great number of rivers, of which the four principal are, the Loire, the Seine, the Rhone, and the Garonne, or Gironde which will all be taken notice of in their proper places. The parliaments have little or no share in the government, and the business now is, to pass the arrests or laws which the king is pleased to send them; however, they don't always pay a blind obedience to the king, for we have recent instances of their making a noble stand in civil causes these parliaments are still the last resort, provided the court does not interpose. That of Paris is the most considerable, where the king often comes in person to see his royal acts recorded. It consists of the dukes and peers of France, besides the ordinary members, who purchase their places; and they only take cognizance of causes belonging to the crown. The revenues of the crown arise from the taille or land-tax, and the aids which proceed from the customs and duties on all merchandize except salt, for the tax upon that commodity is called the Gabelles; besides these there are other taxes, as the capitation or poll-tax, the tenths of all estates, offices and employments; besides the fifteenth penny, from which neither the nobility or clergy are exempted. Add to these the tenths, and free-gifts of the clergy, who are allowed to tax themselves; and lastly, the crown-rents, fines and forfeitures, which bring in a considerable sum. All these are said to amount to 15,000,000 sterling a year. But the king has other resources and ways of raising money, whenever necessity obliges him. The army, in time of peace, is said to consist of 200,000 men, and in time of war of 400,000; among which are many Swifs, Germans, Scots, Irish, Swedes, and Danes. There is no religion allowed in France but the Roman Catholick, ever since the revocation of the edict of Nants, in 1685, though they are not so devoted to the Pope as other nations of that communion, nor have they any inquisition among them.

* FRANCE, the isle of, a province of France so called, because it was formerly bounded by the rivers Seine, Marne, Oise, Aisne, and Ourque. It comprehends, besides Paris, the Beauvoisis, the Valois, the county of Senlis, the Vexin, the Hurepois, the Gatinois, the Moutien, the Goele, and the Mantois, Paris is the capital.

FRANCFORT on the **MAIN**, an ancient, large, strong, rich, imperial, hanſiatick, and handſome town of Germany, in Franconia. The chief ſtructure is the town-houſe, which is very large and handſome, but built in the ancient taſte; in this the golden bull is preſerved, which is the original of the fundamental laws of the empire. The Emperor is generally elected and crowned here, unleſs the plague or war will not admit of the ſolemnities proper to the occaſion. Moſt of the inhabitants are proteſtants, of the confeſſion of Augſburg; but there are ſome Calviniſts and French refugees, beſides papiſts, who have the cathedral church. There are alſo a great number of Jews, who live in a quarter by themſelves, which is always ſhut up at night, to prevent diſorders. This town is one of the moſt trading places in Europe, and two great fairs are held here every year. It is ſeated in a very fertile plain, upon the river Main, which divides it in two, 15 miles N. E. of Mentz, 75 S. E. of Cologne, and 350 W. by N. of Vienna. Lon. 8. 40. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

FRANCFORT on the **ODER**, a rich and handſome town of Germany, in the middle Marche of Brandenburg, formerly imperial, but now ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. It is remarkable for its three great fairs, and for its univerſity, which is always provided with learned profeſſors. It is 45 miles S. E. of Berlin, and 80 S. of itein. Lon. 15. 0. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

FRANCHE COMTE, or the county of Burgundy, a conſiderable province of France, bounded on the N. by Lorrain, on the E. by Montbelliard and Swiſſerland, on the W. by Baſigni, Burgundy, and Breſſe, and on the S. by Breſſe. It is about 125 miles in length, and 80 in breadth, and abounds in corn, wine, cattle, horſes, mines of iron, copper, and lead. It is watered by the rivers Soane, Lougnon, Doux, Louvre, and Dain. It was conquered by France in 1674, and ceded to it by the treaty of Nimeguen in 1678. Beſançon is the capital town.

FRANCHEMONT, a town of Germany in the biſhoprick of Liege, 13 miles S. E. of Liege. Lon. 5. 48. E. lat. 50. 30.

FRANCOLINI, a place of Italy, in the territories of the Pope, which formerly had ſtrong fortrefs, but at preſent is only a village, ſeated on one of the branches of the river Po. Here prince Eugene of Savoy paſſed that river in 1706, in his memorable march to relieve Turin. It is 6 miles N. of Ferrara. Lon. 11. 55. E. lat. 44. 48. N.

FRANCONIA, a country or circle of Ger-

many, bounded on the N. by Thuringia, on the S. by Swabia, on the E. by the Upper Palatinate, and on the W. by the Lower Palatinate; being about 88 miles from N. to S. and 95 from E. to W. The middle is very fertile in corn, wine, and fruits, but the borders are full of woods and barren mountains. The eccleſiaſticks are rich and powerful, and conſequently the people poor. It is compoſed of a great many diſtricts, of which the biſhopricks of Bamberg, Wirtzberg, Aichſtat, and the Domaine of the Grand Teutonick Order, are the principal. The greateſt part of the people are Proteſtants, but there are many Pa-piſts and Calviniſts. There are alſo Jews, who have their ſynagogues. The Franks came from this province who conquered France, and gave their name to that kingdom.

FRANEKER, or **FRANKER**, a handſome and ſtrong town of the United Provinces, in W. Frieſland, with a caſtle and an univerſity. The publick buildings and the palaces are magnificent. It is 9 miles W. of Leuarden, and 15 N. of Slooten. Lon. 5. 33. E. lat. 53. 12. N.

* **FRANFIELD**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on June 24, for pedlars-ware.

FRANKENDAL, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the dominions of the Elector-palatine. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1623, by the Swedes in 1632, and was burnt by the French in 1688. It is ſeated near the Rhine, 12 miles N. W. of Heidelberg, and 5 S. of Worms. Lon. 8. 29. E. lat. 49. 28. N.

FRANKENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and dutchy of Zuebruggen, 12 miles N. W. of Landau. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

FRASCATI, a handſome town of Italy, ſeated near the ſame ſpot as the Tuſculum of M. T. Cicero, with a biſhop's ſee. Here are a great number of magnificent palaces and delightful gardens. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, 12 miles S. E. of Rome, and 10 S. W. of Paleſtrina. Lon. 11. 43. E. lat. 41. 48. N.

* **FRAUSTADT**, a town of Sileſia, on the frontiers of Poland, remarkable for a battle the Swedes gained here over the Saxons, in 1706. It is 70 miles N. W. of Breſlaw, and 20 N. W. of Glogaw. Lon. 15. 50. E. lat. 51. 45. N.

* **FRAWENFELD**, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of the Thorgow; ſeated on an eminence, near the river Murg. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

* **FREDBERG**, a large, rich, ſtrong, and fine town of Germany, in Miſnia, remarkable

able for its mines, and for being the burying-place of the princes of the house of Saxony. It is a delightful place, seated on the river Multa, 37 miles S. E. of Leipsick, and 15 S. W. of Dresden. Lon. 13. 40. E. lat. 51. 2. N.

* FREDENBURG, a town of Germany, in the dutchy and circle of Westphalia, 50 miles W. of Cassel. Lon. 8. 0. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

FREDERICA, a town of N. America, in Georgia, seated in the mouth of the river Alatomaha, lately built and fortified by general Oglethorpe. The island it stands on is called St. Simons, and is about 13 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. Lon. 81. 35. W. lat. 31. 0. N.

FREDERICKSBURG, a castle and palace of the king of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, 15 miles N. W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 33. E. lat. 55. 50. N.

FREDERICKSBURG, a fort and colony of Brandenburg, or the gold-coast of Guinea, in Africa, near Cape Three-points; and about 75 miles from Cape Coast. It is subject to Denmark. Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 4. 30. N.

FREDERICKS-HALL, or FREDERICKSTADT, a strong town of Norway, in the prefecture of Agerhuys, where Charles XII. king of Sweden was killed by a musket-ball, in 1718, when he was besieging this town. It is seated on the coast of the Catagate, 25 miles S. E. of Anslow, and 35 S. E. of Agerhuys. Lon. 10. 45. E. lat. 59. 2. N.

FREDERICKS-ODE, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, taken by the Swedes in 1657, but now subject to Denmark. It is seated near the sea, 30 miles S. of Arhus, and 50 N. of Sleswick. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 55. 42. N.

FREDERICKSTADT, a town of Denmark, in S. Jutland, built in 1621. It is seated on the river Eyder, 8 miles N. E. of Toningen, and 17 S. W. of Sleswick. Lon. 9. 23. E. lat. 54. 32. N.

FREDERICKSTADT, a town of Norway, in the province of Agerhuys, seated on a bay of the sea, near the frontiers of Sweden, 60 miles N. of Gottenburg. Lon. 11. 26. E. lat. 59. 12. N.

FREISENGEN, a handsome and considerable town of Germany, capital of a bishoprick of the same name, in the circle of Bavaria, and subject to the bishop. It is seated on a mountain near the river Iser, 20 miles N. of Unich, and 37 E. of Osburg. Lon. 11. 50. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

FREJUS, an ancient town of France, in Provence, with a bishop's see. It had for-

merly a harbour, now choaked up. It is seated on the river Argens, in a morass, that renders the air unhealthy, 40 miles N. E. of Toulon, and 30 S. W. of Nice. Lon. 6. 43. E. lat. 44. 25. N.

* FRESHFORD, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on September 16, for cheese.

* FRETTINGHAM, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on the first Monday in April, for petty chapmen.

* FREUDENSTADT, a handsome and strong town of Germany, in the Black Forest, built in 1600, to defend the passage in and out of this forest. It is 15 miles S. W. of Tubingen, and 22 S. E. of Strasburg. Lon. 8. 27. E. lat. 48. 25. N.

* FREWEN, a village of Cornwall, with two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday and September 29, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

* FREYSTADT, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra, with a strong castle; seated on the river Wag, over-against Leopoldstadt. Lon. 18. 55. E. lat. 48. 50. N.

FREYSTADT, a town of Silesia, in the territory of Teschin, 16 miles E. of Trogaw. Lon. 17. 55. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

* FRIAS, a considerable town of Spain in Old Castile, seated on a mountain near the river Ebro, 35 miles N. W. of Burgos. Lon. 3. 27. W. lat. 42. 50. N.

FRIEBURG, a large town of Germany and capital of Brisgaw; remarkable for the steeple of the great church, which, except that of Strasburg, is the finest in Germany and for its university. The inhabitants are famous for polishing chrystal and precious stones. It has been several times taken and retaken, particularly by the French in 1744, who demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the river Triser, 10 miles E. of Brisach, and 30 S. of Strasburg. Lon. 7. 57. E. lat. 48. 4. N.

FRIEBURG, a town of Swisserland, an capital of the canton of the same name. The publick buildings, especially the cathedral, are very handsome, and the inhabitants are Papists. It is governed in spirituals, by the bishop of Laufanne, who resides there, and in temporals by a council over which an Avoyer presides. Its situation is very extraordinary, for only the western side is near plain ground, and the rest is built among rocks and hills. The streets are clean and large, and it is divided into four parts, the town, the city, the land or meadow, and the hospital. In 17 the powder-magazine, which contained 7 tons of gun powder, was set on fire by lightning.

lightning, which did considerable damage. It is seated on the river Save, 17 miles S. W. of Berne, and 75 S. W. of Zurich. Lon. 7. 5. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

* **FRIEBURG**, the canton of, and one of the 13 republicks of Swisserland. It is surrounded on all sides by the canton of Berne, and the land is fruitful in corn, fruits, and pastures. It is said they can send 18,000 men into the field.

* **FRIEBURG**, the hermitage of, a celebrated hermitage of Swisserland, three miles from Friburg. It is cut in a rock, and 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. The chimney of the kitchen is also very surprising, for the passage up it 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.

FRIGENTI, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Principato, near the river Tripalto, 20 miles S. E. of Benevento, and 35 N. E. of Salerno. Lon. 14. 13. E. lat. 40. 59. N.

* **FRIDBERG**, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, much more considerable formerly than at present, though an imperial town, and governed by its own magistrates. It is seated on a mountain, 10 miles N. E. of Francfort, and 12 S. of Gießen. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 50. 14. N.

* **FRIDBERG**, 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 June 1745.

FRIDBERG, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, with a castle, taken and plundered by the Swedes in 1632. It is 35 miles N. W. of Munich, and 8 N. E. of Gsburg. Lon. 10. 5. E. lat. 48. 25. N.

FRIDBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 9 miles S. W. of Dresden, and subject to the elector of Saxony. Lon. 12. 35. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

FRIDBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and province of Thuringia, seated on the river Unstrue, 30 miles W. of Leipfick. Lon. 11. 55. lat. 51. 20. N.

* **FRIDING**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, belonging to the house of Austria; seated on the river Danube, 8 miles S. E. of Tubingen, and 30 N. of Constance. Lon.

9. 1. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

FRIDLAND, a town of Bohemia, on the confines of Silesia, 55 miles E. of Dresden, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 15. 5. E. lat. 52. 5. N.

FRIDLENGEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, remarkable for a battle fought here between the Imperialists and French, where in the former were beaten. It is 3 miles E. of the Rhine, and 4 N. of Basse. Lon. 7. 40. E. lat. 49. 43. N.

FRIEDBURG, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse, which is imperial, and governed by its own magistrates. It is 16 miles N. of Francfort. Lon. 8. 30. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

FRIESACH, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, and in the archbishoprick of Saltzburg, with a strong castle, built on a mountain. It is seated in a pleasant, fertile country, 40 miles from Saltzburg. Lon. 13. 40. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

FRIESLAND, one of the United Provinces, bounded on the N. by the sea, on the W. by the Zueder Zee, on the S. by the same and the lordship of Overissel, which also, with Groningen, bounds it on the E. It is divided into 4 parts, Ostergow, Westergow, Sevenwalden, and the isles. Leewardin is the principal town.

FRIESLAND, EAST. See **EMBDEN**.

* **FRING**, a village in Norfolk, a little to the W. of Burnham, with two fairs, on May 10 and September 30, for horses.

FRINWALT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and margravate of Brandenburg, seated on the W. side of the river Oder, and subject to Prussia. It is 30 miles N. E. of Berlin. Lon. 14. 45. E. lat. 52. 42. N.

FRIO, CAPE, a promontory of Brazil, in S. America, and in the province of Rio Janeiro. Lon. 54. 35. W. lat. 23. 30. S.

FRISHAF, a bay of the Baltick Sea, at the mouth of the river Vistula, on the coast of Prussia, in Poland.

FRITZLAR, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, 20 miles S. W. of Cassel. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 51. 5. N.

FRIULI, a considerable province of Italy, bounded on the N. by Carinthia, on the S. by the Gulph of Venice, on the E. by the county of Goritz and the Gulph of Triest, and on the W. by the Marca or Marche of Trevisano, the Feltrino, and the Bellunese. It is fertile in wine and fruits, and belongs partly to the Venetians, and partly to the house of Austria. Udino is the capital town.

FROBISHER'S STRAITS, lie a little to the northward of Cape Farewell and West Green

Greenland, and were discovered by Sir Martin Frobisher. Lon. 47. 35. W. lat. 63. 0. N.

FRODINGHAM, a town of the E. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursdays, and 2 fairs, on July 10, and October 2, for toys and pedlars-ware. It is 36 miles E. of York, and 172 N. of London. Lon. 0. 6. W. lat. 53. 55. N.

FRODSHAM, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and 2 fairs, on May 4, and August 21, for cattle and pedlars-ware. It is seated near the great river Mersey, by Frodsham hills, the highest in the country. It consists of one long street, and at the W. end of it there is a castle. It is 11 miles N. E. of Chester, and 162 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

* **FROGATHEATH**, a village in Surry, with one fair, on July 16, for pedlars-ware.

FROME, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and 4 fairs, on February 24, and July 22, for cattle and cheese; on September 14 for cheese, and on November 25 for cattle and cheese. It is seated on the river Frome, over which there is a bridge, and is well inhabited by clothiers. It is 12 miles S. of Bath, and 99 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 25. W. lat. 51. 20. N.

* **FRONSAC**, a town of France, in Guienne, with the title of a duchy. It is seated on the river Dordogne, 22 miles N. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 13. W. lat. 46. 0. N.

FRONTEIRA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, famous for a battle the Portuguese gained here over the French in 1663. It is 10 miles N. E. of Estremos, and 32 E. of Lisbon. Lon. 6. 43. W. lat. 38. 56. N.

FRONTIGNIAC, or **FRONTIGNIAN**, a town of France, in Languedoc, remarkable for its excellent Muscadine wines, its garriçons, and its handsome town-house. It is seated on the lake Maguelone, 15 miles N. E. of Agde, and 17 S. W. of Montpellier. Lon. 3. 41. E. lat. 43. 48. N.

FRONTENAC, a lake and fort of N. America. See **FORT DE CATAROCOUY**, and **ONTARIO**.

FUIDENTALL, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and in the duchy of Tropaw. It was taken by the king of Prussia in 1741 and 1744.

FUEGO, or **FOGO**, one of the Cape de Verd islands, in the Atlantick Ocean. It is much higher than any of the rest, and seems to be one single mountain, at sea,

though on the sides there are deep valleys. There is a vulcano at the top of it, which burns continually, and may be seen a great way off at sea. It vomits a great deal of fire and smoke, and throws out huge pieces of rock to a vast height; and sometimes there are torrents of brimstone run down the sides. The Portugueze, who first inhabited it, brought negro-slaves with them, and a flock of cows, horses, and hogs; but the chief inhabitants now are blacks, of the Romish religion. It is 30 miles W. of Cape de Verd, and 100 W. of St. Jago. Lon. 24. 47. W. lat. 15. 20. N.

FUENTE DUEGNA, a town of Spain, in the province of New Castile, seated on the river Tajo, 35 miles S. E. of Madrid. Lon. 7. 30. W. lat. 40. 12. N.

FUESEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, belonging to the bishop of Augsburg, with an ancient castle. It is seated on the river Lech, 40 miles S. E. of Augsburg. Lon. 9. 35. E. lat. 57. 45. N.

FULDE, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the Buchow, with a celebrated abbey, whose abbot is primate of the abbey of the empire, perpetual chancellor of the Emperor, and sovereign of a small territory lying between Hesse, Franconia, and Thuringia. It is seated on the river Fulde, 55 miles S. of Cassel, and 58 N. E. of Francfort. Lon. 9. 53. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

* **FULHAM**, a village of Middlesex, 5 miles W. of London, seated on the river Thames, over which there is a handsome wooden bridge, that leads to Putney in Surry. It is a pleasant village, with a great many handsome houses.

FULIGNO. See **FOLIGNO**.

FUNCHAL, an episcopal town of Madeira, in an island of the Atlantick Ocean, over against the coast of Morocco. It is large, strong, handsome, and populous, with fine churches. The principal trade consists in sweetmeats and wines. It belongs to the Portuguese, and is seated in a fertile valley, at the foot of a mountain, from whence several streams proceed. Lon. 14. 30. W. lat. 31. 30. N.

FUNDY-BAY, seated between New-England and Acadia, or New Scotland, in which there is an excellent fishery.

FUNEN, or **FIONIA**, a considerable island in Denmark, seated on the Baltick-Sea, and separated from Jotland by a strait, called the Lesser-Belt, and from the island of Zealand by another, called the Great-Belt. It is fertile in wheat and barley, and abounds in cattle, horses, game of all sorts, and fish. Odensee is the capital town.

URNES, a strong town of the Austrian Netherlands, and in Flanders. The United Provinces had a garrison here till 1744, and it was taken by the French; it is distant near the sea, on a canal which runs from Bruges to Dunkirk, 5 miles S. W. of the port, and 12 E. of Dunkirk. Lon. 2. 4. E. lat. 51. 4. N.

FURSTENBURG, the county of a sovereign state of Germany, in Suabia, with a city of the same name, seated on a mountain near the river Danube. It is bounded by the duchy of Wirtemberg, the county of Wirtemberg, and other territories of the empire of Austria, by the Brisgaw, the Black Forest, the lake, and the bishoprick of Constance.

FURSTENFELD, a town of Germany, in Lower-Stiria, with a castle, on the river Mur, 30 miles N. E. of Gratz, and 50 miles W. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 35. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

FURSTENWALD, a town of Germany, in the middle-marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Spree, 20 miles W. of Francoforte on the Oder. It was taken by the French in 1631. Lon. 14. 30. E. lat. 52. 1. N.

FURT, a strong town of Germany, in Upper-Bavaria, in the territory of Straubing; it is seated on the river Cam, on the borders of Bohemia, and was taken by the French in 1641.

G.

GABRIEL, a town of France, in Gascony, and capital of Gaberdan; seated on the river Gelisse, 22 miles W. of Condom. Lon. 1. E. lat. 43. 59. N.

GABRIAN, a village of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Besiers, famous for its mineral waters. Near it is a spring out of which proceeds black petroleum, good in several distempers; likewise a mountain, not far from the spring, there are found small red transparent stones, in the form of a cylinder, and pointed like a diamond.

GABIN, a town of Great Poland, in the province of Rava, 15 miles S. E. of Plosko, and 10 W. of Warsaw. Lon. 20. 45. E. lat. 51. 8. N.

GAGO, an inland country of Africa, in the Soudan, which carries on a great trade in slaves, for they make no scruple of selling their wives and children. It abounds in men and flesh, but there is scarce any trees, or fruits. There is a great

quantity of European goods brought here by caravans from Barbary, and sold at a prodigious price; but salt is the dearest commodity that is brought. There are nothing but villages throughout the kingdom, whose inhabitants are clothed with skins in the rainy season, but at other times go stark-naked. The largest village is called Gago, where the king resides, the houses of which are nothing but poor huts. It is 400 miles S. of Tombuto.

GAIETA, an ancient, handsome, and strong town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, with a fort, a citadel, a harbour, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the Austrians in 1707, by storm, and by the Spaniards in 1754. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the sea, 30 miles N. W. of Capua, and 70 S. W. of Rome. Lon. 13. 37. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

GAILAC, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the Albigois, remarkable for its Benedictine abbey, and its trade in wines. It is seated on the river Tarn, 12 miles S. W. of Albi, and 15 N. W. of Lavaur. Lon. 1. 55. E. lat. 43. 50. N.

* GAILLON, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Evreux, remarkable for its magnificent palace, belonging to the archbishop of Rouen, and for its handsome chartreuse, which is about three quarters of a mile from it. It is delightfully seated a mile and a half from the river Seine, 5 from Andilly, and 22 from Rouen.

GAINSBOROUGH, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and 2 fairs, on Easter-Tuesday and October 20; for cattle, sheep, and all sorts of shop-goods. It is seated on the river Trent, near the sea, and is a large well built town, with a pretty good trade. It is 17 miles N. W. of Lincoln, and 137 N. by W. of London. It has the title of an earldom. Lon. 0. 40. W. lat. 53. 26. N.

* GALATZ, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Bulgaria, seated near the Danube, between the mouths of the rivers Pruth and Seret.

* GALASSO, a small river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Otranto: it rises in the opening near Oria, and falls into the gulph of Tarento, near the city of that name.

GALATA, the principal suburb of Constantinople, a city of Turkey in Europe. It is seated opposite to the Seraglio, on the other side of the harbour; inhabited by Christians of all sorts, as well as Jews, who exercise their religion publicly, and where wine is sold in taverns; which is not

allowed in the city itself. The houses are much better built than those of Constantinople, and there are 5 Roman Catholick convents here.

GALATIA, anciently a province of Lesser Asia, now called Amasia, in Natolia.

GALFALLY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, 23 miles S. E. of Limerick. Lon. 8. 20. W. lat. 52. 15. N.

GALICIA, a province of Spain, bounded on the N. and W. by the ocean, on the S. by Portugal, and on the E. by Asturias and the kingdom of Leon. The air is temperate along the coast, but, in other places, it is cold and moist. It is but thin of people, and the produce is wine, flax, and citrons; here are also good pastures, copper, and lead; the forests yield wood for building of ships. S. Jago di Compostella is the capital town.

GALICIA, now called also **GUADALAJARA**, a country of N. America, in New-Spain, bounded on the E. by Old Mexico, on the N. by the New, and on the W. by the S. Sea. The air is temperate, and there is abundance of corn and pulse; here are also mines of silver and copper. The native Americans are fond of dancing to the highest degree, and paint their bodies, adorning themselves with feathers.

GALILEE, anciently a province of Judea, but now of Turkey in Asia. The bounds are not now certainly known, nor yet the places where many of the towns stood.

GALISTIO, a small town of Spain, in Estramadura, near the city of Coria. Here the duke of Brwick opposed the march of the confederate army to Placentia, in April 1706, who shamefully run away at the approach of the latter. It is 17 miles N. W. of Placentia. Lon. 11. 46. E. lat. 39. 42. N.

GALL, ST. a considerable town in Switzerland, and in the Upper Thurgow, with a rich and celebrated abbey, whose abbot is a prince of the empire. This place has for some time been a republick, in alliance with the cantons. It is not very large, but is well built, neat, populous, and contains about 10,000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the linen manufacture; insomuch that it is said that they annually make 40,000 pieces of linnen, of 200 ells each, which renders it one of the richest towns in Switzerland. The inhabitants are Protestants, for which reason there is often great contests between them and the abbey, about religious affairs. It is seated in a narrow, barren valley, between two moun-

tains, and upon two small streams, 37 N. E. of Zurich, and 62 N. E. of Lucerne. Lon. 29. 5. E. lat. 47. 38. N.

* **GALLA**, a considerable fort in an island of Ceylon, belonging to the Dutch, who drove the Portuguese thence in 1602. Some call it Punta-de Gallo. Lon. 79. E. lat. 6. 30. N.

GALLAPAGOS ISLANDS, the name of several islands in the South-Sea, lying on both sides the equator, discovered by the Spaniards, to whom they belong. They are not inhabited; for the Spaniards call there for fresh water and provisions, when they sail from America to Asia. There are a great number of birds and excellent tortoises.

* **GALLI**, a people of Africa, in Africa, great enemies to the Abyssinians, from whom they have taken several provinces. They are a wild cruel people, and live chiefly on the flocks and herds, and by robbery. They are circumcised, have as many wives as they please, and are continually roving from one place to another.

GALLIPOLI, a sea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Territory of Otranto, with a bishop's see, a fort, a harbour. It is seated on a rock, surrounded by the sea, and which is joined to the land by a bridge. It is 27 miles W. of Otranto, and 45 S. E. of Taranto. Lon. 18. E. lat. 40. 20. N.

GALLIPOLI, a sea-port town of Turkey, in Europe, in the province of Romanica, seated at the mouth of the sea of Marmora, with a good harbour, and a bishop's see. It contains about 10,000 Turks, and many Greeks, besides a great number of Jews. The Bazar, or Bezestien, the place where merchandizes are sold, is a handsome structure, with domes covered with lead. 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 100 miles S. W. of Rodosto, and 100 S. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 26. 59 E. lat. 30. N.

GALLO, an island of the S. Sea, near the sea coast of Peru, in S. America, was 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 rest their vessels, when they were in these parts. Lon. 50. 04. W. lat. 2. 30. N.

GALLWAY, or **GALLOWAY**, is a county of Scotland, about 170 miles in length.

E. to W. and 100 in breadth, from N.

It is bounded on the S. and W. by sea; on the N. by Carrick and Kyle; on the S. by Nithsdale. It contains several rivers, and a great number of lakes half a mile to two miles in length.

GALWAY, or GALLOWAY, a county in Ireland, which is 82 miles in length, and 10 in breadth, bounded by the counties of Wick, Tipperary, King's County, Roscommon, and the sea. The river Shannon crosses the frontiers of the E. and S. E. It forms a lake several miles in length. There is another great lake, called Corberie, Carrig, which is near 20 miles long, and 5 miles broad. It contains 15,420 houses, 136 parishes, 17 baronies, 13 boroughs, and sends 8 members to parliament. The capital town is of the same name.

GALWAY, a town of Ireland, in the county of the same name, and province of Connaught, of which it is the capital. It is surrounded with strong walls, with large streets, and the houses are generally built with stone. It has a good trade from foreign parts, on account of its harbor, which is defended by a fort. It is situated on the bay of Galway on the West-India Ocean, 30 miles W. of Athlone, and 100 W. of Dublin. Lon. 9. 10. W. lat. 53. 10. N.

GAMACHES, a town of France, on the confines of Normandy and Picardy, with the title of a marquissate, and it has a handsome castle, and a collegiate church. It is situated on the river Bresle, and is partly in the diocese of Rouen, and partly in that of Amiens.

GAMBIA, a great river of Africa, in Senegambia, which running from E. to W. falls into the Atlantic Ocean. Some of the English factors affirm, that it is navigable for ships above 600 miles. However, it is uncertain, that if vessels were sent up it soon after the rainy season, when the channel is full of water, they might go a great deal farther, and make new discoveries. The English have a large factory on James-Island, which lies 30 miles up the river, and almost in the middle of it, three miles from the west shore. This island is about a mile in circumference, and there is a fort built, and armed with cannon, with a small garrison to defend it. Besides this, there are several factories at several places, a great way up the river; and they trade with the natives for gold, elephants-teeth, bees-wax, and slaves. They had found out a way to purchase gum-fenega; but since the taking of Senegal, the gum-trade is entirely in

possession of the English. There are several countries and people about this river which will be mentioned in their proper places. It overflows annually like the Nile, at the same time, and for the same reasons, namely, the heavy and constant rains that fall at the same time of the year up the country.

* **GANARA**, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, lying on the river Niger, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, though some call it Guangara. Besides this, there are nothing but small villages, though the country is very populous. It lies very far to the E. and almost borders upon Abyssinia; and travellers affirm, that there is a good deal of gold in the S. parts. The roads are unpassable for camels; and therefore their commodities are carried on men's shoulders.

* **GANDERSHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttele, with a celebrated nunnery. It is 17 miles S. W. of Goslar. Lon. 8. 11. E. lat. 51. 48. N.

GANDIA, a sea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, with the title of a duchy, and a small university. It is situated near the sea, 55 miles N. of Alicante, and 32 S. E. of Valencia. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 39. 6. N.

* **GANDICOT**, a strong town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and in the kingdom of Carnate, with a famous pagod, or heathen temple, wherein there are several idols of gold and silver.

GANGEA, or GANBJA, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in Georgia, capital of a province of the same name. It is one of the best towns of Persia, and is seated on a pleasant plain, about 80 miles in length. The great number of rivers that meet there, and which the inhabitants make use of to water their gardens, take up a good part of the town, and render the soil about it exceeding fertile. The houses are built among a great number of groves and thickets of lovely trees, and the Bazars, or market-places, are as magnificent as any in the East. There is a particular quarter assigned for every sort of commodity. It is always crowded by a great number of foreigners, who come there to trade. It is 115 miles N. E. of Erivan, and 105 S. by E. of Teflis. Lon. 47. 35. E. lat. 41. 32. N.

GANGES, a large and celebrated river of Asia, in India. It has its source in the mountains, which border on little Thibet, in 96 degrees of longitude, and 35. 45. of

ude. It crosses several kingdoms, running from N. to S. and falls into the bay of Bengal, by several mouths. The waters are lowest in April and May, and highest before the end of September. It overflows yearly like the Nile; and renders the kingdom of Bengal as fruitful as that of the Delta in Egypt. The people in these parts have the water of this river in high veneration; and it is visited annually by a prodigious number of pilgrims from all parts of India. The English have several settlements on this river, which will be taken notice of in their proper places. The greatest happiness that many of the Indians wish for is to die in this river.

GANI, or **COULOR**, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Golconda, in which is a rich diamond-mine. It is 100 miles E. of Bag-nagar, and subject to the Great Mogul. Lon. 79. 0. E. lat. 36. 0. N.

* **GAOGA**, a kingdom of Africa, lying on the eastern extremity of Negroland. It is bounded on the E. by Nubia; on the N. by Tagua; on the W. by Gangara; and on the S. by Eournio. It is about 500 miles in length, and as many in breadth. The inhabitants are little better than brutes, especially those that dwell in the mountains, and they always go naked. The houses are nothing but pitiful huts; but they have plenty of cattle. Between this kingdom and the river Nile there is a desert, which reaches as far N. as the frontiers of Egypt.

GAR, an ancient town of France, in Dauphiny, and capital of the Gapennois, with a bishop's see. It was taken by the duke of Savoy in 1692, who burnt a great part of it, and rendered it less considerable than it was before. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 27 miles N. of Sisteron, and 50 S. by E. of Grenoble. Lon. 6. 9. E. lat. 44. 35. N.

* **GARACK**, a considerable isle of Asia, in the gulph of Persia, remarkable for the fine pearls fished up on its coasts. Lon. 49. 40. E. lat. 23. 45. N.

GARAUP, a promontory of France, in Provence, not far from Antibes, which runs pretty far into the sea, and forms the bay on Cannes.

GARDA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Veronese; seated at the end of a great lake of the same name, 17 miles N. W. of Verona. Lon. 10. 41. E. lat. 45. 35. N.

* **GARDE**, an ancient bridge of France, in Lower Languedoc, built by the Romans, over the river Gardon; 12 miles from Nismes, and 5 from Uzès. It is built with free-stone, of a surprizing magnitude, and

has three rows of arches one above another. The lower row has 35 arches, and is 30 paces in length.

GARDELEBEN, a town of Germany, the Old Marche of Brandenburg, subject to the king of Prussia. It has a trade in ho and excellent beer; and is seated on the river Beise, 22 miles N. by W. of Magdeburg and 55 N. E. of Brunswick. Lon. 11. 5 E. lat. 52. 44. N.

* **GARED**, a town of Africa, in Barbary, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Suz, remarkable for its sugar-mill.

* **GARET**, a province of the kingdom of Fez, in Barbary. It is a mountainous country, but has good iron-mines, and well peopled, except towards the S. which is desert, and without water. The principal town is Melila.

GARGANO, or **ST. ANGELO**, a promontory of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, the Capitinata. There is one of the old and most celebrated convents built thereon in this kingdom, except that on Mount Cassin.

* **GERGRAVE**, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, not far from Ripley, with a fair, on December 11, for horned cattle and toys.

* **GARNERS-STREET**, a village in Suffolk, with one fair, on August 5, for pearls-ware.

GARONNE, a large river of France, which has its source in Catalonia, and in the Pyrenean mountains. It washes part of Guyony, Upper Languedoc, and all Guien; but having received the Dordogne, it assumes the name of Gironde, and falls into the sea of Gascony. It passes by St. Bertrand, Rieux, Toulouse, Verdun, Agde, Bourdeaux, and several less considerable places.

GARRISON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, and in the province of Ulster, 10 miles S. of Bally Shannock. Lon. 8. 20. W. lat. 54. 16. N.

GARSTRANG, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs on Holy Thursday, for horned cattle; July 21, and December 3, for horned cattle, wool, and cloth. It is seated on the river Wyre, and is a good thoroughfare to Lancaster, from which it is 10 miles N. and 2 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 53. 50. N.

* **GARTZ**, a town of Germany, in the province of Merania, on the confines of the Marche of Brandenburg, subject to the king of Prussia. Lon. 17. 10. E. lat. 53. 13. N.

GASCONY, a large province of France, and part of the general government of Guienne. It is bounded on the N. by Guien

on the W. by Languedoc and the county of Foix, on the S. by the Pyrenees, which separate it from Spain, and on the W. by the sea of Gascony. It comprehends Landes, Chalosse, Turfan, Marfan, the territory of Albret, the Basques, Bearn, Bigorre, Comminges, Armagnac, Conferans, Condomois, and part of Bazadois, and of Bourdalois. The 'Gascons' are said to have quick parts; but they are given to boast of their valour, which has occasioned the name of Gasconade to be giving to all bragging stories. The Gascons, who inhabit the districts near the Pyrenees, are originally of Spain.

* **GASPESIA**, a province of N. America; bounded on the N. by the mountains of Notre Dame, on the N. and E. by the gulph of St. Lawrence, on the S. by Nova Scotia, and on the W. by Canada. It is inhabited by savages, who are well-made, robust, active, and nimble. They live constantly in the fields, and rove from one place to another in search of game, for they live by hunting and fishing. They daub their faces with black and red, and some of them pierce the gristle between their nostrils, and hang beads therein. They worship the sun, and are much addicted to drunkenness; but they are not so covetous as the rest of the native Americans.

GASSENHOVEN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, 4 miles E. of Tirlemont, and 15 E. of Louvaine. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

* **GASTINOIS**, a province of France, about 45 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It abounds in pastures, forests, and excellent saffron.

GATE, a long chain of mountains in Asia, in the peninsula, on this side the Ganges, which it divides throughout its length into two unequal parts. But the most remarkable thing is, that on the side of the coast of Malabar the winter begins about the end of June, with a S. W. wind; and, at the same time, on the other side, upon Coromandel coast, they enjoy a pleasant spring, and the finest season in the year.

GATTON, a town of Surry, which was formerly very large, but is now reduced to a village, and has neither market nor fair. However, it sends 2 members to parliament. It is 19 miles S. of London. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 15. 18. N.

GAVARDO, a town of Italy, in Bresciano, seated on the river Weise, about 7 miles W. of the lake Di Garda, and subject to Venice. The Imperialists retired to this place after their defeat at Garfinado, in April 1705. Lon. 11. 45. E. lat. 45. 28. N.

* **GAUDENS**, a very populous town of France, and capital of the Neboufan; seated on the river Garonne, 5 miles N. E. of St. Bertrand. Lon. 1. 2. E. lat. 43. 8. N.

GAVEREN, or **WAVEREN**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders; seated on the eastern bank of the river Scheld, 8 miles S. E. of Ghent, and 5 N. E. of Oudenard. Lon. 3. 35. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

* **GAVI**, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, standing on the river Lemo, towards the confines of Monterrat. It is very strongly seated; but the fortifications are not kept in repair. It is 15 miles N. of Genoa, and 12 E. S. E. of Alesandrino. Lon. 8. 57. E. lat. 44. 37. N.

GAUL, a country of Europe, formerly very famous; bounded by Germany and Italy on the E. the German Ocean and the British Channel on the N. the Western Ocean on the W. and the Mediterranean on the S. It was separated from Italy by the Alps, and from Spain by the Pyrenees. It was not a particular monarchy, but was possessed by a great number of people, independent of each other.

GAUR, a territory in the province of Chorassen, in Persia, and on the confines of India.

GAURES, or **GUEBRES**, a people of Asia, in Persia, and in the E. Indies, who are the remains of the ancient Persees, or Persians, who are noted for their worshipping of fire and the sun; for they say God is light. They pretend to have a fire which has never been extinguished for 4000 years. They make tilling the land an act of religion, and look upon it as the most agreeable to God. They affirm Zoroaster to be the founder of their worship; and believe two principles, the one good and the other bad. They are a mild innocent sort of people; and have been very patient under persecutions. They live under the conduct and direction of their elders and priests; and look upon Alexander the Great and Mahomet as two wicked men. They marry none but of their own religion; and are allowed but one wife, unless the first proves barren: however, they don't trouble their heads how near akin their wives are. The employment of their priests is to take care of the sacred fire, which they say was first lighted by their great prophet Zoroaster, whose return they daily expect. They never bury their dead, but expose them in the open air, in places surrounded with high walls, to be devoured by birds of prey.

* **GAYWOOD**, a village in Norfolk, a mile E. of King's Lynn, with one fair, kept in the village itself, on June 11, for horses;

heerles; and another, held at the custom-house quay of Lynn, on October 6, for cheese.

* **GAZA**, an ancient and celebrated town of Palestine, about 3 miles from the sea, with a harbour called New Gaza. It is at present very small; but we may judge by the ruins that 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. 55. E. lat. 31. 28. N.

* **GEARON**, or **JARON**, a small town of Asia, in Persia, and in Faristan, between Shiras and Bandar-Congo; in whose territory the best dates of Persia are produced. Lon. 54. 57. E. lat. 28. 25. N.

GEET, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which rising in the S. E. part of Brabant, runs N. near the confines of Liege, and passes by Lande and Leaw, falls into the Demer a little below Halen.

* **GEGENBACH**, a small, free, and imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in Mordenaw, under the protection of the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Kinzia, 15 miles S. E. of Straßburg, and 25 N. of Friburg. Lon. 8. 6. E. lat. 47. 25. N.

* **GEILLDORFF**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, seated near the river Kocher, with a castle that belongs to the Lords of Limpurg.

* **GEISLENGEN**, a handsome imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, 17 miles N. W. of Ulm.

GELDERLAND. See **GUELDERLAND**.

GELDRES. See **GUELDRES**.

GELHAUSEN, a small imperial town of Germany, in Weteravia, under the protection of the elector palatine, with a castle. It is governed by its own magistrates, and seated on the river Kintzig, 25 miles E. of Hanau, and 20 N. of Achaffenburg. Lon. 8. 13. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

* **GEMAAGEDID**, a strong town of Africa, near the kingdom of Morocco, seated on a high mountain, with a chief of its own, and a great number of inhabitants.

GEMELOURS, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, with a handsome ancient abbey. Don John of Austria gained a battle here over the Dutch in 1578. It is seated on the river Orne, in the diocese of Namur, 17 miles S. of Louvain, and 22 S. E. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 45. E. lat. 50 to 32. N.

* **GEMINIANS ST.** a town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Florentino, seated on a mountain, wherein there is a mine of vitriol. It contains a great many magnificent houses.

GEMMINGEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 12 miles W. of Hailbron, and 30 E. of Philippsburg. Lon. 11. 3. E. lat. 49. 41. N.

* **GEMUYD**, a handsome town of Germany, in Upper Austria, considerable for its salt-works. It is seated on the river Draun, to the N. of a lake of the same name.

GEMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and in the bishoprick of Wirtzbourg, seated on the river Main. Lon. 9. 45. E. lat. 50. 8. N.

GEMUND, an imperial town of Germany, in Suabia; having a manufacture of chaplets or beads, which are sent to distant countries. It is seated on the river Reims, 27 miles E. of Stutgard, and 20 N. by E. of Ulm. Lon. 9. 45. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

GEMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and dutchy of Juliers, seated on the river Roer, 25 miles E. of Cologne. Lon. 8. 18. E. lat. 50. 34. N.

* **GENAP**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, with an ancient castle; seated on the river Dyle, 15 miles S. E. of Brussels, and 10 N. W. of Gemblours. Lon. 4. 29. E. lat. 40. 36. N.

* **GENEHOA**, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, by some called Gheneoa; but the natives themselves call it Genni; and the Europeans Ghinea. It is bounded by Gualata on the N. by Tombuto on the E. by the river Senegal on the S. and on the W. by the Atlantick ocean. Between Gualata and this country there is a desert, 50 miles broad; and the river Senegal, on the side of which it lies, was by ancient authors called the Niger. It is about 500 miles in length; and extends to above 150 miles on the above river. It is very fruitful in rice, fish, and cattle; and they drive a trade with the Barbary merchants, who come in large caravans from that country. There is neither town nor castle; but has one large village, inhabited by their principal people. Their houses are built like bells, pointed at the top with walls of clay, and roofs of reeds. When the river overflows in July, August, and September, the merchants of Tombuto bring their wares hither in canoes. This is thought to be the country from whence the coast of Guinea derives its name; and of late it has undergone several revolutions. The principal village is said to be 120 miles below Tombuto.

GENEP, or **GENNEP**, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. It was taken by the Dutch in 1641, and by the French in 1672; is now subject to the king of Prussia, and seated on the river Neers,

Neers, near the Maese, 5 miles S. W. of Cleves, and 25 N. of Venlow. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

GENEVA, an ancient, large, and populous town, capital of a republick of the same name, near the confines of France and Swisserland. It is very ancient, and was well known in the time of the Romans. Julius Cæsar made use of it as a bulwark against the Helvetians. It is well built, rich, and strongly fortified. Here are always a great number of strangers, who are travelling from France to Italy, or from Italy to France. It is divided by the river Rhone into two unequal parts, and which also forms an isle, full of fine houses, and here is an ancient structure, called the tower of Cæsar. The largest part is built on a hill, which descends by a gentle declivity, and lies to the S. of the river; the other part communicates with the island by two large wooden bridges. St. Peter's church is a vast structure, built in the Gothick taste, and has three towers, the least of which is covered with tin plates. The arsenal is well furnished, and there is a strong garrison. The college, where there is a magnificent library, is well worth observation. In general it is a very agreeable place, and there is nothing omitted to render it delightful. The principal riches of the inhabitants proceed from their manufactures, of which they have a great number; but the most considerable are watches, clocks, and gold and silver lace. The revenues of the republick arise from the duty of merchandizes which are carried out of the city, and from a prodigious quantity of corn which the magistrates buy, and sell to the inhabitants. The sovereignty of this republick is lodged in the assembly of the citizens and burghers, but there are several bodies of the magistracy, who have each their proper province, and whose heads are chosen by the people. The great council consists of 200 persons, from among whom there are 25 counsellors chosen, of which 4 are syndics, who are heads of the republick, and chosen every year. They are jealous of their liberties, are in alliance with the cantons of Bern, Zurich, and Soleure. It was formerly a free imperial city, and a bishop's see, but the bishop was expelled when they embraced Calvinism, in 1553. They will not allow playing at cards, or drinking at publick houses; but they exercise their militia, play at bowls, and use other exercises on a Sunday. It is 70 miles N. E. of Lyons, 65 S. of Besanzon, 40 N. E. of Chamberry, and 135 N. by W. of Turin. Lon. 6. 15. E. lat. 46. 13. N.

GENEVA, the Lake of. See LEMAN.

* GENEVESE, a district between France, Savoy, and Swisserland, extremely fertile, pleasant, and populous. Geneva is the capital town.

GENGENBACK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 10 miles S. E. of Sinsburg, and 20 N. of Friburg. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

* GENGOUX DE ROYAL, ST. a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the diocese of Chalons, remarkable for its excellent wines. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Grone, 20 miles N. W. of Macon, and 17 S. W. of Chalons. Lon. 4. 33. E. lat. 46. 40. N.

GENIS, a town of Savoy, seated on the river Guier, and subject to the king of Sardinia. It is 12 miles W. of Chamberry. Lon. 5. 30. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

GENOA, a town of Italy, and capital of a republick of the same name. It is very ancient and large, being about 6 miles in circumference, built like an amphitheatre, and is full of magnificent structures, such as churches and palaces, and particularly those of the Doge and of Doria, whence it has the name of Genoa the proud. It is very populous, and one of the most trading places in Italy. They reckon there is 70,000 inhabitants, of which 20,000 families are employed in making velvets, silks, and the like. It is an archbishop's see, has an academy, a good harbour, and lofty walls, fortified in such places where they are most likely to be attacked. There is a large aqueduct, which supplies a great number of fountains with water, in all parts of the city. The houses are well built, and are 5 or 6 stories high; and here are 57 churches, 17 convents, and 2 large hospitals. The government is aristocratic, because none but the nobility can have any share in it; these are of two sorts, the old and the new, from whence there are 80 persons chosen, who make the great council, in which their sovereignty resides. Besides these, there is a senate, composed of the Doge and 12 senators, who have the common administration of affairs. The Doge continues in his office but two years. The harbour is very considerable, and to preserve it they have built a mole of 560 paces in length, and 13 in breadth; they have raised it 15 feet above the level of the water, that it may the better shelter the ships, and break the force of the waves. Upon this mole there is a tower, with 360 steps to go up to the top, where in the night-time they place a great number of lanterns. The harbour may be shut up with a chain, which will hinder the going

out or coming in of the vessels. It was bombarded by the French in 1684, and submitted to the Hungarians in 1746, but a citizen being abused by an Austrian officer, the inhabitants rose and massacred part of the soldiers, and drove away the rest. It was besieged afterwards by the Austrians; but the French coming to the assistance of the town, they were obliged to raise the siege, in July 1747. The ordinary revenue of this republick is 200,000 l. a-year, and there is a bank which is partly supported by publick duties. They generally keep two or three years provision of corn, wine, and oil, in their magazines, which they sell to the people in scarce times. It is 70 miles S. of Milan, 62 S. E. of Turin, 65 S. W. of Parma, 112 N. W. of Florence, and 225 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 8. 57. E. lat. 44. 25. N.

GENOA, the territory of the republick of, comprehends the coast of Genoa, the island of Corsica, and the island of Capraya, on the coast of Tuscany, but it was formerly more considerable than it is at present. The coast of Genoa extends along the Mediterranean Sea, which is to the S. between Tuscany and the dutchy of Massa; to the E. the county of Nice, the principality of Monaco, and the Appennine mountains to the W. and the dutchies of Milan, Parma, and Montserrat to the N. It is about 130 miles in length, but not much above 20 miles in breadth. It is populous, well cultivated, and fertile near the sea; but the inner parts are very mountainous; and barren in several places, having neither trees nor grafs upon them.

GEORGE, ST. DEL MINA, a fort of Africa, on the gold-coast of Guinea, and the principal settlement the Dutch have in those parts. It was taken from the Portuguese in 1630, by the Dutch, who have kept it ever since. The fort or castle is the best upon the coast of Guinea, and is built square, with very high walls, having four good batteries. Here is room for a garrison of above 400 men, with convenient lodging for officers. Under the castle is the town, called by the natives Oddena, which is very long, and pretty broad. The houses are built with stone, which is very extraordinary, for in all other places they are composed only of clay and wood. It was once very populous, but the inhabitants were destroyed by the small-pox, so that it is greatly reduced, and they are become very poor. It is about 10 miles W. of Cape-coast-castle. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 5. 20. N.

GEORGE, ST. a fort and town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges,

and on the coast of Cormandel, belonging to the English; it is otherwise called Madras, and by the natives Chili-patam. It fronts the Sea, and has a salt-water river on its backside, which hinders the fresh water springs from coming near the town, so that they have no good water within a mile of them. In the rainy season it is incommoded by inundations, and from April to September it is so scorching hot, that if the sea-breezes did not cool the air, there would be no living there. There are two towns, one of which is called the white town, which is walled round, and has several bulwarks and bastions to defend it: it is 400 paces long, and 150 broad, and is divided into regular streets. Here are two churches, one for the Protestants, and the other for the Papists; as also a good hospital, a town-hall, and a prison for debtors. They are a corporation, and have a mayor and aldermen, with other proper officers. The black town is inhabited by Gentows, Mahometans, and Portuguese and Armenian Christians, and each religion have their temples and churches. This, as well as the white town, is ruled by the English governor, and his council. The diamond mines are but a week's journey from this place, which renders them pretty plentiful, but there are no large ones since that great diamond was procured by governor Pitt. This colony produces very little of its own growth or manufacture for foreign markets, and the trade is in the hands of the Armenians and Gentows. The chief things the English deal in, besides diamonds, are, calicoes, chintz, muslins, and the like. This colony may consist of 80,000 inhabitants, in the towns and villages, and there are generally 4 or 500 Europeans: their rice is brought by sea to Gangam and Orixia, their wheat from Surat and Bengal, and their fire-wood from the islands of Diu, insomuch that an enemy, with a superior force at sea, may easily distress them. The houses of the white town are built with brick, and have lofty rooms, and flat roofs; but the black town consists chiefly of thatched cottages. The military power is lodged in the governor and council, who are also the last resort in civil causes. The company have two chaplains, who officiate by turns, and have each 100 l. a-year, besides the advantages of trade. They never attempt to make profelytes, but leave that to the popish missionaries. The salaries of the company's writers are very small, but, if they have any fortune of their own, they may make it up by trade, which must generally be the case, for they commonly grow rich. It was
taken

ken by the French in 1746, who rendered back after the peace. It is 63 miles N. of Pondicherry. Lon. 80. 33. E. lat. 13. 13.

* **GEORGE'S, ST.** a small island in the territory of Venice, lying to the S. of that capital. In it there is a Benedictine monastery, whose church is one of the finest in Italy, and is embellished with a great number of fine pictures.

GEORGE'S, ST. the largest of the Bermuda or Summer-Islands, lying 500 miles from the continent of N. America. Lon. 5. 10. W. lat. 32. 30. N.

GEORGIA, OR GURGISTAN, a province of Asia, partly belonging to Persia, and partly to the Turks. It is bounded on the N. by Circassia, on the S. by Turkomania and Erivan, on the E. by Shirvan and the Tartars of Dagestan, and by the Black-Sea on the W. There are but few towns, but wheat, bread, wine, pomegranates, cattle, and all the necessaries of life are cheap and excellent. The inhabitants are very fair, and the women accounted the most beautiful in the world, and yet they cannot help painting. In general it is a mountainous country, for which reason some parts of it were never conquered, and yet the soil is very fruitful. The inhabitants are a sort of Christians, but their doctrines greatly differ from those which are taught by other sects. Their disposition is pretty mild, but they are extremely ignorant, and addicted to sensual pleasures. But they have one barbarous custom, which is that of selling their female children to the Turks and Persians, to fill their seraglios, nor do the boys escape being sold for other purposes. They have a patriarch and several bishops, but the Persian ceremony is a Mahometan. The river Kur crosses the whole country, and is navigable for boats, which is not very common in the rivers of Persia. Teflis is the capital town.

GEORGIA, an English plantation in N. America, bounded on the N. by Carolina, from which it is separated by the river Savannah; on the E. by the ocean, on the S. by St. John's river, which divides it from Florida on the S. and W. on the E. is Louisiana. There is a range of islands along the coast, which defend it from the fury of the ocean, and these, as well as the continent, being well wooded, the channel between them is extremely pleasant. There are sand-banks upwards of 70 miles from the coast, whereon the water shoals gradually till within 6 miles of the land, and then the banks are so shallow, that there is no passage except in the channels which lie be-

tween the bars. However, the Spaniards found a way through them, and would have taken St. Simon's island in 1742, if they had not been prevented by general Oglethorpe. The river Savannah is navigable for 600 miles with canoes, and 300 with boats, and in the mouth of it is a commodious and secure harbour, and to the S. another, called Teky-Sound, where a large fleet may lie at anchor in 14 fathom water, secure from the winds. The tides on this coast generally flow 7 feet. There are several towns already built, of which Savannah, Ebenezer, and Frederica are the chief. There are also several forts, one of which was taken by the Spaniards in 1642, but they fled at the approach of general Oglethorpe.

* **GEPPING,** an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Wills, 25 miles E. of Stutgard, and 25 N. W. of Ulm. Lon. 9. 35. E. lat. 48. 24. N.

* **GERA,** a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Misnia, with a handsome college; seated on the river Elster. Lon. 13. 35. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

GERAW, a town of Germany, in Hesse Darmstadt, 12 miles N. W. of Darmstadt. Lon. 8. 16. E. lat. 49. 56. N.

* **GERAW,** a small district of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, so called from the town Gera, which is 9 miles N. W. of Darmstadt, the capital. It is subject to the prince of Hesse Darmstadt. Lon. 7. 15. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

* **GERBEROY,** a town of France, in Beauvoisis, with a handsome chapter-house. It was taken by the English in 1437, and retaken in 1449. It is 10 miles from Beauvais, and 50 N. of Paris. Lon. 1. 47. E. lat. 49. 35. N.

* **GERBES, OR GERBI, OR ZERBI,** an island of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, on the coast of Barbary, in the Mediterranean Sea. It bears no corn but barley; tho' there are large quantities of figs, olives, and grapes, which, when dried, are raisins, of which their principal trade consists. It depends on the bashaw of Tripoli. Lon. 11. 30. E. lat. 34. 10. N.

* **GERBEVILLES,** a town of Lorraine, 5 miles from Luneville, with the title of a marquisate, and a handsome castle; the church of the Carmelites is very elegant, and it is seated on the river Agne.

GERGENTI, a town of Italy, in Sicily, with a castle, and a bishop's see. It is seated in the valley of Mazara, near the river St. Blaise, 60 miles E. by S. of Mazara,

and 50 S. of Palermo. Lon. 13. 56. E. lat. 47. 23. N.

* **GERMAIN DE BOURGUEIL**, a town of France, in Anjou, with a rich Benedictine abbey, and a castle. It is seated on a small river, near a forest of the same name. Lon. o. 17. E. lat. 47. 20. N.

GERMAIN EN LAYE, ST. a handsome town in the isle of France, with a magnificent palace, embellished by several kings, especially Lewis XIV. It is one of the most beautiful seats in France, as well on account of the apartments and gardens, as of the fine forest that is near it. Here James II. usually resided after he fled to France. It is seated on the river Seine, 10 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 5. E. lat. 48. 52. N.

GERMAIN, ST. a town of Cornwall, with a small market on Fridays, and 2 fairs, on May 28, and August 1, for horses, oxen, sheep, and a few hops. It was once the largest town in the county, but is at present a small place, though it sends 2 members to parliament. It was formerly a bishop's see, and had a cathedral, and what is left of it is used as the parish-church, and near it is the priory, yet standing. It is 10 miles W. of Plymouth, and 231 W. by S. of London. It stands near the sea, and had formerly a good fishery.

* **GERMAIN LAVAL**, ST. a town of France, in Forez, seated in a territory fertile in excellent wines; 225 miles S. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 57. E. lat. 45. 50. N.

* **GERMANO**, ST. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro; seated at the foot of mount Casfano, and belongs to an abbey on the top of that mount. Lon. 13. 53. E. lat. 41. 33. N.

GERMANY, a large country, lying in the middle of Europe, bounded on the E. by Hungary and Poland, on the N. by the Baltick Sea and Denmark, on the W. by the Netherlands, France, and Switzerland, and on the S. by the Alps, Italy, and Switzerland; being about 640 miles in length, and 550 in breadth. The air is temperate and wholesome, but more inclinable to cold than heat, especially by the sea-side. The soil is very proper for corn and pastures, and, in some places, especially along the Rhine, it produces large quantities of wine, known by the name of Rhenish, but as to the particular productions, they will be taken notice of where the circles are described. As to the disposition of the people in general, they are robust, brave, good soldiers, free, laborious, inured to labour, dexterous in manufactures, and fruit-

ful in inventions. The nobility in Germany is the purest in Europe, and they will soon choose the daughter of a nobleman without a fortune, than that of the richest citizen. One reason of this is, that there is no obtaining rich benefices, such as canonicals, abbey, bishopricks, and archbishopricks, without a full proof of their nobility as these are almost so many independent sovereignties. Germany is the most singular country in the world, for it contains great many princes, as well secular as ecclesiastick, who are absolute in their own dominions, and independent of each other. Here are a great number of free towns, or cities, which are so many little republics governed by their own laws, and only united by a head, who is elective, and has the title of emperor, who, properly speaking, has but little authority, except in the dominions belonging to him before he was chosen. Upon this account they generally choose one who has territories of his own and who is able to keep up his dignity. For this reason the emperors have been often chosen out of the house of Austria. The election of the emperor formerly was made by the German princes, as well ecclesiastick as secular; but, by the famous constitution of the golden bull, the electors were restrained to seven; that is, three ecclesiasticks, which are, the archbishops of Treves, Cologne, and Mentz, and four seculars, namely, the king of Bohemia, the count palatine of the Rhine, the duke of Saxony, and the marquis of Brandenburg. But in 1648 they were obliged, by the treaty of Munster, to constitute an eighth electorate, in favour of the son of Frederick V. count palatine of the Rhine, who had been deprived of his dominions and title in 1622, and put to the ban of the empire because he had been proclaimed king of Bohemia, and his title conferred on the duke of Bavaria. Lastly, in 1692, the emperor Leopold created another electorate in favour of Ernest of Brunswick, duke of Hanover whose son George became king of England in 1714. Each elector bears the title of one of the principal offices of the empire; the elector of Mentz is high chancellor of Germany, and director of the archives of the empire; that of Treves, or Tiers, has the title of chancellor of the Gauls; that of Cologne, that of Italy; the duke of Bavaria is grand master of Bavaria, and carries the golden apple; the elector of Saxony is grand esquire, and bears the sword; that of Brandenburg is grand chamberlain and carries the sceptre; the Palatine is grand treasurer, &c. When the empire

vacant, or the emperor absent, and there is no king of the Romans, the electors Palatine and of Saxony are viceroys, or regents of the empire, though the duke of Bavaria disputes the right of the former. When the emperor would be certain of a successor, he endeavours to prevail with the electors to choose a king of the Romans, and then he will become emperor after the other's death. The emperor assumes the title of always august, of Cæsar, and of sacred majesty. Although he is chief of the empire, he does not govern alone, but the supreme authority resides in the general assemblies, called Diets, which he only has a right of appointing, and to which he sends commissioners to preside in his room. These assemblies are composed of three bodies, or colleges; the first of which is that of the electors, the second that of the princes, and the third that of the imperial towns. The electors and princes send their deputies, as well as the imperial towns. When that of the electors and that of the princes disagree, that of the towns cannot decide the difference; but they are obliged to give their consent when they are of the same opinion. These assemblies have the power of making peace or war, of settling general impositions, and of regulating all the important affairs of the empire. But their deliberations have not the force of a law till the emperor gives his consent; who also gives the investiture of fiefs, and disposes of those which have devolved to the empire for want of successors, or confiscations. The electors and other sovereigns of Germany have an absolute authority in their own dominions, and they can levy taxes, raise troops, make and dissolve alliances, provided they do not prejudice the empire. They have power over life and death, and determine all civil causes definitively, unless in some particular cases, in which they may make an appeal. These appeals are to two courts, called the Imperial chamber, and the Aulic Council. The three principal religions are, the Roman Catholic, the Lutherans, and the Calvinists; the first prevails in the dominions of the Emperor, in the ecclesiastical electorates, and in that of Bavaria; the second chiefly obtains in the circles of Upper and Lower Saxony, and in a great part of Westphalia, Franconia, Suabia, the Upper Rhine, and in most of the imperial towns; the third is professed in the dominions of the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and of some other princes. Vienna is looked upon as the capital city, and the emperors since Charles V. have resided there, till the death

of Charles VI. in 1740, and now the present emperor resides there again. The principal rivers of Germany are, the Danube, Rhine, Elbe, Weser, and the Oder. Germany is divided into nine circles, which are as so many large provinces, each of which comprehends several other states, of which the princes, the prelates, and the counts, with the deputies of the imperial towns, meet together about their common affairs. Every circle has one or two directors, and a colonel; the directors have a power of convocating the assembly of the states of their circle, and the colonel commands the army. Each circle is obliged to furnish a certain number of horse and foot, or a certain sum of money, called Roman Months, when the necessity of publick affairs requires it, according to a tax imposed by the register of the states of the empire. The nine circles are those of Austria, Bavaria, Suabia, Franconia, the Upper and Lower Rhine, Westphalia, and the Upper and Lower Saxony. The imperial towns are now only 52, but were formerly 84. There are also Hansiatick towns, which have some allowance on account of trade; and there was formerly some in France, Spain, and Italy, but now they are confined to Germany, and are but 5 or 6 in number; but we must except Dantzick, which is in Poland. Besides the religions above-mentioned, there are some Independants, Anabaptists, Quakers, and Christians of every other denomination, besides a multitude of Jews in all their great towns. The language of Germany is a dialect of the Teutonic, which succeeded that called the Celtic.

GERMERSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and subject to the Elector-palatine. It is seated near the Rhine, 5 miles W. of Philipsburg, and 8 S. E. of Landau. Lon. 6. 27. E. lat. 49. 10. N.

GERTRUDENBERG, an ancient handsome, and very strong town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, and one of the principal bulwarks of the Dutch. It was taken from the Spaniards in 1573, and retaken in 1589, but prince Maurice became master of it again in 1593, after a siege of three months. It is seated on the river Dungen, which falls into a lake called Bies bos, 10 miles N. of Breda, and 9 S. W. of Gorcum. Lon. 4. 49. E. lat. 52. 44. N.

GERUMENHA, an ancient and fortified town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on a hill near the western bank of the river Guadiana. It has a strong castle, with 17 towers, and in 1662 maintained a siege for a month, before it was taken by the Spaniards.

It is 18 miles below Badajoz. Lon. 7. 38. W. lat. 38. 39 N.

* **GESEKE**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia; seated on the river Weyck, 8 miles from Lippe, and 10 from Paderborn.

GESTRICIA, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Helsingia, on the E. by the gulph of Bothnia, on the S. by Upsland, and on the W. by Dalecarlia. It produces just as much corn as will maintain the inhabitants. Gevali is the capital town.

* **GESULA**, a province of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, and in the kingdom of Morocco. It abounds in barley and sheep, and there are several mines of iron and copper; most part of the inhabitants are braisers and smiths, and there is a fair kept every year, which lasts for two months, when a vast number of foreign merchants come to buy their wares, and, as they say, are maintained at the expence of the province.

GEVALI, or **GAFLE**, a town of Sweden, and capital of Gestricia; near the gulph of Bothnia, 45 miles N. W. of Upsal, and 65 N. by W. of Stockholm. Lon. 16. 15. E. lat. 60. 32. N.

GEVAUDAN, a territory of France, in Languedoc, bounded on the N. by Auvergne, on the W. by Rouerge, on the S. by the Cevennes, and on the E. by Vivarais and Velay. It is a mountainous, barren country, and Mende is the capital town.

GEVER, or **GOAR**, ST. a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and territory of Rhinefelden, subject to the prince of Hesse-Rhinefelden. It is seated on the Rhine, 15 miles S. of Coblentz. Lon. 6. 16. E. lat. 50. 15. N.

GEX, a town of France, and capital of a Seignory of the same name; seated at the foot of mount St. Claude, between mount Jura, the river Rhone, the lake of Geneva, and Swisserland; 10 miles N. W. of Geneva. Lon. 6. 9. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

* **GEZIRA**, a town of Asia, in Diarbeck, seated in an island formed by the river Tigris, 70 miles N. W. of Mosul, and governed by a bey. Lon. 42. 10. E. lat. 36. 30. N.

GHEUT, a large and handsome city of the Netherlands, and capital of Austrian Flanders, with a strong castle and a bishop's see. It contains within the walls 36,000 houses, 7 parish-churches, and 55 monasteries and nunneries. There are several silk and woollen manufactures here, which are in a flourishing condition, and they have a great

trade in corn. The fortifications have nothing extraordinary, but the citadel is very important, defended by strong ramparts, bastions, and deep ditches. The town is cut by several canals, which divide it into 26 isles, and over the canals there are 300 bridges. In the highest steeple is a ring of bells, the greatest of which, called Rowland, weighs 110 quintals, each of which is 100 pounds. It was taken twice during the last war, and the French became masters of it by an artifice in 1708, but the duke of Marlborough retook it in December 1709. There is a handsome large canal which goes from Ghent to Bruges, and from thence to Ostend, called the new passage, and on which there are several forts. The civil government is lodged in the burgomaster and schiepins, like our mayor and aldermen. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Schelde, Lis, Lieve, and Moere, 22 miles S. W. of Antwerp, 27 W. of Mechlin, 26 N. W. of Brussels, and 20 S. E. of Middleburg in Flanders. Lon. 4. 0. E. lat. 51. 24. N.

GHELAN, a considerable province of Asia, lying on the side of the Caspian Sea, and to the S. W. of it. It is supposed to be the Hyrcania of the ancient Greeks. It is very agreeably situated, having the sea on one side, and high mountains on the other, and there is no entering in but through narrow passes, which may easily be defended. The sides of the mountains are covered with many forts of fruit-trees, and in the highest parts of them there are deer, bears, wolves, leopards, and tygers; whilst the Persians have a secret of taming, and hunt with them, as we do with dogs. It is one of the most fruitful provinces of all Persia, and produces abundance of silk, wine, rice, and tobacco, besides excellent fruits. The inhabitants are brave, and of a better complexion than the other Indians, and the women are accounted extremely handsome. Resht is the capital town.

GHELAN, ST. a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Hainhalt, seated on the river Haina, 5 miles W. of Morlon. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

* **GERRALION**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the river Odiel, with a handsome castle, and the title of a marquessate.

GIBRALTAR, a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, near a mountain of the same name, formerly called Calpe, and supposed to be one of Hercules's pillars, and which he looked upon to be the end of the world. Tarick, a general of the Moors, built a fortress here, which he called Gibel-Tarick.

that is to say, Mount-Tarick. Since that time a town has been built at the foot of this rock, which is very well fortified; it can only be approached by a very 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 Rook. The French and Spaniards attempted to retake it the same year, and 4 or 500 of them crept up the rock which covers the town, in the night-time, but were drove down headlong the next morning. In 1727 the Spaniards besieged it again, and they attempted to blow up the rock, which they found impracticable, and were at length obliged to raise the siege. Those that have courage enough to climb to the top of the rock, will find a plain on the summit, from whence they may have a prospect of the sea on each side the strait, and the kingdoms of Barbary, Fez, and Morocco, besides Seville, and Granada in Spain. 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 here is 24 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and there is always a strong current runs through it from the ocean to the Mediterranean. It was ceded to England by the treaties of Utrecht and Seville. It is 25 miles N. of Ceuta, and 45 S. E. of Cadiz. Lon. 4. 15. W. lat. 36. 0. N.

GIBEL, or MOUNT GIBEL. See ETNA.

GIEN, a town of France, in Gascinois Orleanois, seated on the river Loire, 82 miles S. E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 43. E. lat. 47. 4. N.

* **GIENGEN,** a free imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, seated on the river Brentz, between Ulm and Norlingen. Lon. 10. 27. E. lat. 48. 38. N.

* **GIENZOR,** a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tripoli, from the chief city of which it is 10 miles.

GIERACE, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the farther Calabria; seated on a mountain, near the sea, 32 miles N. E. of Reggio, and 27 S. E. of Nicotera. Lon. 16. 43. E. lat. 38. 15. N.

GIESSEN, a strong town of Germany, in the Landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, with a strong castle and an university. It belongs to the house of Darmstadt, and is seated on the river Lohn, 10 miles S. W. of Marburg,

and 37 N. of Francfort. Lon. 8. 51. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

GIGLIO, a small island of Italy, 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. 0. E. lat. 42. 24. N.

* **GIGNAC,** a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Montpellier; seated near the river Eraud. Lon. 3. 40. E. lat. 43. 45. N.

* **GIHON,** a river of Asia, which by ancient writers was mistaken for the river Oxus, and is universally affirmed to fall into the Caspian Sea. This indeed is true of the real river Oxus, which runs between the Caspian Sea and the lake Aral; but as for the river Gihon, it could have no such course, for there are now only two rivers that come from the eastward, one called the Sir, or Sihun, and the other the Amo, both which fall into the lake Aral, which see.

GILAN. See GHILAN.

* **GILLES,** a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with two large priories of Malta; and with a chapter, whose head has the title of abbot. It is 12 miles W. of Arles, and 27 N. E. of Montpellier. Lon. 4. 33. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

GILLENGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and dutchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Neckar, 11 miles S. of Hailbron. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 49. 0. N.

* **GILERHILL,** a place in Hampshire, near Winton, with one fair, on September 12, for cheese, leather, and horses.

* **GILLINGHAM,** a village in Dorsetshire, 6 miles N. W. of Shaftsbury, with 2 fairs, on Trinity-Monday, and September 1, for bullocks, horses, and sheep.

GILOLO, a large island of Asia, with a town of the same name, in the archipelago of the Moluccas. The Philippine islands lie on the N. the ocean on the E. the islands of Seram, Amboyna, and Banda on the S. and the Moluccas, and the islands of Celebes, on the W. It does not produce any fine spices, tho' 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. Lon. 127. 25. E.

* **GIMONT,** a town of France, in Gascony, and in Lomagne, with an abbey; seated on the river Gironde. Lon. 1. 5. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

GINGEN, an imperial, free town of Germany, in Suabia, 19 miles N. of Ulm. It was near this place that the duke of Marlborough joined prince Lewis of Baden, after his famous march from the Netherlands in

1714. Lon. 10. 12. E. lat. 48. 41. N.

* **GINGIRO**, a kingdom of Africa, in Lower Ethiopia, towards the coast of Zanguebar, and the kingdom of Melinda.

GINGI, a town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Cormandel. It is a large town, well peopled, and 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, besieged it for 3 years, but to no purpose. It is 35 miles W. of Pondicherry. Lon. 79. 55. E. lat. 11. 58. N.

* **GIODDAH**, or **GEDDA**, a large seaport town, on the eastern coast of the Red Sea, in Arabia. It is looked upon as the port of Mecca, and carries on a great trade. Lon. 40. 25. E. lat. 22. 0. N.

GIOVANNI CAPE, a fortress of Italy, in the dutchy of Parma, 10 miles W. of Placentia. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

GIOVANAZZO, a town of Italy; in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Bari; seated on a mountain near the sea, 10 miles N. W. of Bari, and 12 E. of Trani. Lon. 16. 50. E. lat. 41. 43. N.

* **GIREFT**, a large town of Asia, in Kerman, whose trade consists in wheat and dates. Lon. 57. 55. lat. 27. 30. N.

GIRGE, a considerable town of Africa, and capital of Upper Egypt. The Turks have several mosques here; and it is the see of a Copti bishop. There are Popish missionaries here, who maintain themselves by the practice of physick. Its principal trade consists of wheat, lentils, beans, linnen and woollen cloth. Lon. 32. 15. E. lat. 25. 5. N.

GIRGONA, an ancient, strong, and considerable town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see. It was taken by the French in 1694, and 1711; is seated on a hill on the side of the river Onhal, which falls into the Ter 17 miles from the sea, 12 miles N. W. of Palamos, and 25 N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 2. 57. E. lat. 41. 56. N.

* **GIRONS**, a town of France, in Conserans, seated on the river Salat, 3 miles S. of St. Lizier. Several fairs are kept here, where they sell great numbers of cattle and mules. Lon. 1. 10. E. lat. 42. 58. N.

GISBORN, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays, and 8 fairs, on Easter-Monday; Monday fortnight after Easter; Monday month after Easter; and the Saturday following, for horned cattle; on Monday five weeks after Easter; and on September 13 and 29, for horned cattle and pedlars ware. It is 60 miles W. of York, and 189 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 12. W. lat. 53. 55. N.

GISBOROUGH, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays, and 6 fairs, on the third Monday and Tuesday after April 11, for linnen cloth and horned cattle; on Tuesday in Whitfun week for horned cattle and linnen; on August 26, for linnen and cattle; on August 27, September 19 and 20, and the first Monday after November 11, for horned cattle. It is pleasantly seated on a flat, 4 miles from the mouth of the river Tees; and is of note for being the first place where allum was made, as it was formerly for its abbey. It is 22 miles N. W. by W. of Whitby, 35 S. E. by E. of Durham, and 214 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 45. W. lat. 54. 35. N.

GISORS, a town of France, in Normandy, with the title of a dutchy; seated on the river Ept, in a soil very fertile in excellent wheat, 28 miles S. E. of Roan. Lon. 1. 33. E. lat. 49. 15. N.

* **GISSING**, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, in July 25, for toys and cattle.

GIVET, a handsome town of the Netherlands, and in the bishoprick of Liege, divided in two by the river Maefe. It was fortified by Marshal Vauban, and is 20 miles S. W. of Namur, and 20 N. E. of Rocroi. Lon. 3. 47. E. lat. 50. 5. N.

* **GIVIRA**, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, and in the county of Anghiera, seated on a lake of the same name, 8 miles from Anghiera.

GIULA, a strong town of Upper Hungary, on the frontiers of Transilvania. It was taken by the Turks in 1566, and retaken by the Imperialists in 1695. It is seated on the river Kereblan, 30 miles N. W. of Arad, and 30 S. W. of Great Waradin. Lon. 21. 1. E. lat. 46. 25. N.

* **GIULA NOVA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Abruzzo, seated on the gulph of Venice, and has the title of a dutchy.

* **GIULIANA**, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazaro, seated on a craggy rock between Palermo and Xacca, 30 miles from the former, and 12 from the latter.

GIUSTANDEL, a large and strong town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Macedonia; with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated near the Lake Ochrida, 70 miles S. E. of Durazo, and 130 N. W. of Larissa. Lon. 20. 50. E. lat. 41. 10. N.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, a county of Wales, 27 miles in length, 25 in breadth, and is bounded on the N. by Brecknockshire; on the S. by the Severn sea; on the E. by Monmouthshire; and on the W. by Caermarthenshire. It contains about 964 houses, 57840 inhabitants, 118 parishes

and 9 market towns. It had 25 castles, and three monasteries; but they are now mostly demolished. It sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for Cardiff. The air is very sharp on the mountains, which are covered with snow; but very mild and temperate near the sea. The N. part is full of steep, high, barren mountains; but the S. is more plain, rich, and fertile, and feeds abundance of cattle and sheep; hence they supply Bristol with many skins of good butter; and it has likewise several coal-pits. The chief town is Cardiff.

GLANDIVES was formerly a town of France, in Provence, with a bishop's see; but the inundations of the river Var have destroyed it, and there is nothing left but the bishop's house. It is 25 miles N. W. of Nice, and 47 S. E. of Embrun. Lon. 7. 3. E. lat. 43. 59. N.

* **GLANDFORD-BRIDGES**, a town of Lincolnshire with a good market on Thursdays, but no fairs. It is seated on the river Ancam, 24 miles N. of Lincoln, and 153 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 25. W. lat. 53. 43. N.

GLARIS, the canton of, one of the 13 republics in Switzerland. It is bounded on the E. by the Grisons; on the S. by the same and the canton of Uri, and that of Switz; and on the N. by the river Limath. It is a mountainous country; and their chief trade is in cheese. The government is democratick, and the senate is composed of 62 persons; over which the landaman and pro-consul preside, who are never of the same religion; for the inhabitants are partly Papists and partly Protestants. The capital town is of the same name.

* **GLARIS**, a large and handsome town of Switzerland, and capital of the canton of the same name. Here the general assemblies are held, and every person above 16 years old is obliged to assist at it with a sword by his side. The inhabitants are Papists and Protestants, and live very peaceably together, for they have both divine service in the same church one after another. It is seated on the river Linte, 25 miles E. of Switz, and 32 S. E. of Zurich. Lon. 9. 13. E. lat. 47. 6. N.

GLASGOW, a large city of Scotland, in the shire of Clydesdale, with an university, and a magnificent bridge. It is a populous place, and there is a large harbour in the river-Clyde, on which it stands, a little below it, called New Glasgow, or the New Town, where the largest vessels may enter: for this reason the inhabitants carry on a large trade to foreign parts. The form of

this town is nearly square, and is divided into 4 almost equal parts, by 4 large streets, which cross each other in the middle. Near this is the town-house, constructed of free-stone, with a high tower, and melodious chimes. It was formerly an archbishoprick; and the cathedral church, which is in the highest part of the town, is an old handsome Gothic structure. It is properly two churches, one above another, adorned with stately pillars, and a very high steeple. Glasgow is extremely well seated in a fertile soil, and the houses in general are very well built. The college is separated from the town by a very high wall, and consists of divers courts, each of which is surrounded with buildings. It is 10 miles S. W. of Dumbarton, and 35 W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 4. 10. W. lat. 55. 59. N.

GLASTONBURY, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and a fair on September 8, for all sorts of cattle. It is seated near the Tor, and is noted for a famous abbey, some magnificent ruins of which are still remaining, but they are every day diminished for the sake of the stones: however, the curious structure called the abbot's kitchen is still pretty entire, and is of a very unusual contrivance. It was pretended that the bodies of Joseph of Arimathea, of king Arthur, and of king Edward the Confessor, were buried here. The place is at present pretty large and well-built, containing two parish-churches. Near adjoining, on a high steep hill, is placed a tower, which commands an extensive prospect round about, and serves as a landmark to seamen. It is 6 miles S. W. of Wells, and 120 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 46. W. lat. 15. 15. N. The last abbot of this place was hanged on the top of the Tor, by order of king Henry VIII. for not acknowledging his supremacy.

GLATZ, a handsome and strong town of Bohemia, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Neisse, and has pretty good fortifications, with a strong castle built upon a mountain. When the Prussians became masters of it, the Austrians had a strong garrison in it, which were taken prisoners. The county was ceded to the king of Prussia by the queen of Hungary in 1742, and is about 45 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. It has mines of pit-coal, silver, and iron, good quarries, plenty of cattle, and fine springs of mineral waters. The town is 40 miles from Breslaw, and 90 E. by N. of Prague. Lon. 16. 57. E. lat. 50. 25. N.

GLENCO, a town of Scotland, in the shire

shire of Inverness, and in Lochaber. Soon after the Revolution all the inhabitants were massacred, except one child, who was the heir, by a party from the garrison of Inverlochy.

GLENSHIEL, a valley of Scotland, in Rosshire, and in Kintail, remarkable for a skirmish between the king's forces and the rebel Highlanders, with a few Spanish troops, in which the latter were defeated. It was fought on the 10th of June, 1719.

* **GLETCHER**, mountains of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne, which are covered with ice that never melts; sometimes large pieces of it break off and fall down, with so horrible a noise, that one would think the mountain itself was broken in pieces. Travellers, obliged to pass over these mountains, are sometimes swallowed up in the clefts, where they perish.

GLOUCESTER, the capital city of Gloucestershire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, on April 5, for large quantities of cheese: on July 5, September 28, and November 28, for cattle and horses. It is seated on the E. side of the river Severn, where, by two several streams, it makes the isle of Alney. It is a large and well inhabited place, containing 12 churches, of which 6 only are in use, besides the cathedral of St. Peter, which is a handsome structure. It is remarkable for its large cloister, and whispering gallery; is a city and county of itself, and governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and common-council, who are never fewer than 26, nor above 39, a town-clerk, and sword-bearer; the mayor is recorder of the city. The houses amount to some thousands, and the streets are broad and paved. It contains 5 hospitals and 2 free-schools, and was fortified with a wall, which king Charles II. after the Restoration ordered to be demolished. It sends two members to parliament, and had the title of a duchy. The eminent persons that were buried here were, Lucius the first Christian king, Robert duke of Normandy, eldest son of William the Conqueror, and the unfortunate Edward II. Great quantities of pins are made here. It is 36 miles N. N. E. of Bristol, and 102 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2. 16. W. lat. 51. 50. E.

* **GLOUCESTERSHIRE**, a county of England, 65 miles in length, and 32 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

26760 houses, 162,560 inhabitants, 230 parishes, and 27 market-towns. It sends only 8 members to parliament, 6 for three towns, and 2 for the county. The air is generally good, and the soil extremely fruitful. Cotswold hills are noted for feeding many flocks of sheep; and the rich vale of Evesham is remarkable for producing excellent wheat. The Forest of Dean lies, westward of the Severn, and was once full of oak-trees; but the iron-mines have consumed the greater part. The rivers of most note are, the Isis, the Churn, the Colne, the Lethe, the Windrush, the Evenlode, the Leden, the Avon, the Swillate, the Caron, and the Stour.

GLOGAW, a strong and considerable town of Germany, in Silesia, and capital of a duchy of the same name. It is not very large, but is well fortified on the side of Poland. It has a handsome castle, with a tower, in which several counsellors were condemned by Duke John, in 1498, to perish with hunger. Besides the Papists, there are a large number of Protestants and Jews. It was taken by assault, by the King of Prussia, in 1741, and the garrison made prisoners. After the peace, in 1742, the King of Prussia 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. E. of Breslaw, and 115 N. by E. of Prague. Lon. 15. 13. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

GLOGAW THE LESS, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Opelen, now in possession of the King of Prussia. It is two miles S. E. of Great Glogaw, and 45 N. W. of Breslaw. Lon. 16. 15. E. lat. 51. 38. N.

* **GLOGAW**, the duchy of, in Silesia, comprehends many towns, and a great number of villages.

GLUKSTADT, a strong and considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Holstein, with a strong castle, and subject to Denmark. It is seated on the river Elbe, near its mouth, 30 miles N. W. of Hamburg, and 55 N. of Bremen. Lon. 9. 15. E. lat. 52. 53. N.

GNESNA, a large and strong town of Great Poland, of which it is capital, and in the palatinate of Calish, with an archbishop'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 100 miles N. by E. of Breslaw, and 125 W. of Warsaw. Lon. 18. 20. E. lat. 52. 28. N.

GNIEF, or **GNIEW**, a town of Polish Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm, seated

on the river Vistula, with a citadel. It was taken by Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, in 1626. The Swedes likewise took it in 1655, but did not keep it long.

GOA, a large and strong town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the Malabar coast. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1508, and is the chief town of all the settlements the Europeans have in India. It stands in an island about 12 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, and the city is built on the North side of it, having the conveniency of a fine salt water river, capable of receiving ships of the greatest burthen, where they lie within a mile of the town. The banks of the river are beautified with a great number of handsome structures, such as churches, castles, and gentlemen's houses. The air within the town is unwholesome, for which reason it is not so well inhabited now as it was formerly. The viceroys 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, convents, and cloisters, with a stately large hospital, all well endowed, and kept in good repair. 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 of less note. Every church has a set of bells, some of which are continually ringing. Their religion is the Roman Catholic, and they have a severe inquisition. There are a great many Indian converts; but they generally retain some of their old customs, particularly they cannot be brought to eat beef. However, there are many Gentoes in the city, who are tolerated, because they are more industrious than the Christians, and better artists. The clergy are very numerous, and illiterate; but the churches finely embellished, and have great numbers of images. Their houses are large, and make a fine shew; but within they are poorly 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. However, they are very much addicted to women, and are generally weak, lean, and feeble. Our author, Capt. Hamilton, stood on a hill near the city, and counted above 80 churches, convents, and monasteries; and he was told, that there were about 30,000 priests and monks. The body of St. Francis Xavier is buried in St. Paul's church, and, as they pretend, per-

forms a great many miracles. It is remarkable, that none of the churches, except one, have glass-windows; for they make use of clear oyster-shells instead of glass, and all their fine houses have the same. Goa itself has few manufactures or productions, their best trade being in arrack, which they distil from toddy, the sap of the cocoa nut tree. The river's mouth is defended by several forts and batteries, well planted with large cannon, on both sides; and there are several other forts in different places. It is 250 miles N. by W. of Cochin. Lon. 74. 0. E. lat. 15. 31. N.

GOEBEIN, a town of Germany, in the Palatinate, 18 miles S. E. of Philipsburg. Lon. 10. 50. E. lat. 49. 21. N.

* GOBELINS, a house of Paris, in the suburb of St. Marceau, so called from Giles Gobelin, an excellent dyer, who found out the secret of dying scarlet, in the reign of Francis I. This is the place where they make the finest tapestry in Europe.

GOCH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, and in the circle of Westphalia. It was taken by the Dutch, in 1614; but it is now subject to the king of Prussia. It is seated on the river Neers, 6 miles S. E. of Clevee or Cleves. Lon. 6. 2. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

* GOCIANO, a town of the island of Sardinia, in the province of Lughodori; seated on the river Thurso, 25 miles E. of Alger; it has a castle, and is the capital of the county of the same name.

* GODAH, a considerable town of Asia, in Indostan; but it is not so flourishing as formerly. It is 50 miles from Bram-pore.

GODALMING, a town of Surry, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs; viz. on February 13, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hops; and on July 10, for horses, cattle, sheep, and store-pigs. It is seated on the river Wye, where it divides into several streams, and waters the adjacent parts. It is 4 miles S. W. of Guildford, and 34 S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 40. W. lat. 51. 22. N.

* GODMANCHESTER, a town of Huntingdonshire, parted from Huntingdon by the river Ouse. It was incorporated by king James I. and is seated in a rich and fertile soil, which yields great plenty of corn. It is inhabited by a great number of yeomen and farmers, who are said to have extraordinary teams of horses, and some say better than in any other part of England. It has no market; and but one fair, which is on Easter-Tuesday, for all sorts of cattle.

GODOLPHIN, a hill in Cornwall, famous for its tin-mines; it lies E. of Mountbay, and has the title of an earldom.

GOES, a town of Portugal, in Beira, that has between 14 and 1500 inhabitants. It is 26 miles from the city of Beira.

GOES, or **TER-GOES**, a strong and considerable town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and capital of the Island of South-Beveland. It communicates with the sea by a canal; and is 10 miles E. of Middleburg, and 30 N. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 50. E. lat. 51. 33. N.

GOGMAGOG HILLS, are hills so called, 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 fine dry carpet turf; for which reason they are resorted to by the Cantabrigians in the winter. The country-people, near these hills, tell strange stories about them.

* **GOTAME**, a kingdom of Africa, in Abyssinia, lying at the South extremity of the lake Dambia. It is almost surrounded on all sides by the Nile, and is become famous since the discovery of the sources of that river.

GOITO, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mantua, taken by the Germans in 1701, and by the Prince of Hesse in 1706. It is seated on the river Mincio, between the lake of Mantua and that of Garda, 10 miles N. W. of Mantua. Lon. 11. 0. E. lat. 45. 16. N.

GOLCONDA, a kingdom of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges. It is bounded on the N. by that of Orissa; on the W. by that of Balagate; on the S. by Bishnagar; and on the E. by the Gulph of Bengal. It abounds in corn, rice, and cattle; but that which renders it most remarkable are the diamond-mines, they being the most considerable in the world: they are usually purchased of the black merchants, who buy parcels of ground to search for these precious stones in. They sometimes fail in meeting with any, and in others they find immense riches. They have also mines of salt, fine iron for sword-blades, and curious calicoes and chintzes. It is subject to the Great Mogul; and has a town of the same name, seated at the foot of a mountain, being one of the largest in the East Indies. It is about 6 miles in circumference, and was formerly the residence of the kings, till it was conquered by the Great Mogul. It is now much frequented by the European merchants. Lon. 79. 10.

E. lat. 16. 50. N.

GOLDBERG, a town of Silesia, in the dutchy of Lignitz, 36 miles W. of Breslaw, in possession of Prussia. Lon. 17. 10. E. lat. 51. 3. N.

GOLD COAST OF GUINEY, a country of Africa, lying along the sea-shore, and 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 Ponna, 7 or 8 miles E. of Acraw. It includes several districts, in which there is two or three towns or villages, lying on the sea-shore; though, within land, it is said they have large towns, which however no European has yet seen. Seven of these districts are dignified with the titles of kingdoms, though they do not 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 that are best clothed have only some yards of stuff wrapped about their middle. [For farther particulars, we refer to the names of the places and forts themselves; for here the English, French, and Dutch have settlements.]

GOLDEN-ISLAND lies at the mouth of the river or gulph of Darien in the province of Terra Firma, in S. America. Here the Scots attempted to make a settlement in 1698; but finding it a barren spot, they changed their minds, and took possession of the opposite shore, in a place so strong by nature, that the Spaniards could not have dispossessed them, had not the English assisted. Lon. 82. 37. W. lat. 9. 0. N.

GOLDINGEN, a town of Poland, in the dutchy of Courland, with a handsome castle; seated on the river Wela, 60 miles W. of Mitau, and subject to the King of Poland. Lon. 22. 31. E. lat. 56. 48. N.

* **GOLDSITHNAY**, a village in Cornwall, with one fair, on August 6, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hups.

GOLNAW, a town of Germany, in Farther Pomerania, subject to the King of Prussia; seated on the river Ilna, 20 miles N. E. of Stetin, and 22 S. of Commin. Lon. 15. 19. E. lat. 53. 44. N.

GOLETTA, an island of Africa, lying 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

Ans several years. It is 25 miles N. of Tunis, and 375 E. of Algiers. Lon. 10. 50. E. lat. 37. 10. N.

GOMERON, a considerable sea-port town of Asia, in Persia, and in the province of Farisfân. It is called by the natives Bandar Abassi, and is seated on a bay, about 12 miles northward of the east end of the island of Kismish, falsely called Quessimo in our maps, and 9 miles from the famous island of Ormus, where the Portuguese had a settlement. The best houses are built with bricks dried in the sun, and stand close to each other, being flat at the top, with a square turret, having holes on each side for the free passage of the air. Upon these roofs, those that stay in the town sleep every night in the summer season. The common people have wretched huts, made with the boughs of palm-trees, and covered with leaves. The streets are very narrow and irregular; and the better sort of people are clad in the Persian mode; but the poorer sort, both men and women, go quite naked, except a clout to cover what decency requires them to hide. 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 plenty enough. The weather is so exceeding hot in June, July, and August, that this place is extremely unhealthy; and therefore the English factory retire to Aissen 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. The profit arising to the East-India company from the factory here is not so considerable as it was formerly. Lon. 57. 35. E. lat. 27. 0. N.

GOMERA, one of the Canary Islands, lying between Ferro and Teneriff. It has one good town of the same name, with an excellent harbour, where the Spanish fleets often take in refreshments. They have corn and fruits sufficient to support the inhabitants; and one sugar-work, with great plenty of wine and fruits. It is subject to Spain, who conquered it in 1445. Lon. 17. 10. W. lat. 28. 0. N.

* **GONDAR**, a town of Africa, in Abyssinia, where the emperor of that country resides. It is about 10 miles in circumference; but 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 priests have a great power with the people, and sometimes abuse it grossly. The Mahomedans, and the European Christians are held equally in abhorrence, on account of the intrigues carried on by the Jesuits and Missionaries a considerable time ago; insomuch, that all those who now attempt to enter the city, are sure of being sacrificed. Some have pretended, that this cit. is only a camp, in which they were mistaken; for we have our information from an eye witness. The rainy season in these parts begins in April; and does not cease till the end of September; whence the Nile, and other rivers that have their source in Abyssinia, overflow their banks every year. The inhabitants are tall and comely, and their complexion a dun or olive colour. The habit of the better sort is made of silks and cottons; but the common people have only drawers to hide their nakedness. It is 180 miles S. E. of Sennar, and near 1000 S. of Grand Cairo. Lon. 38. 25. E. lat. 13. 10. N.

* **GONDRECOURT**, a town of France, in the duchy of Bar, seated on the river Orney, 20 miles S of St. Mihil. Lon. 5. 37. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

* **GONDREVILLE**, a town of Lorraine, seated on the river Moselle. It had formerly a famous palace, and has now a castle, and a magnificent hospital well endowed; its chapel, in particular, is very fine. It stands very pleasantly on the top of a hill, 5 miles from Toul, and 8 from Nanci. Lon. 6. 3. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

* **GONÈSSE**, a town of the isle of France, 10 miles from Paris; remarkable for the goodness of its bread, which is brought twice a-week to Paris. Lon. 2. 32. E. lat. 48. 59. N.

* **GONGA**, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania; seated near the sea of Marmora, 37 miles N. E. of Gallipoli. Lon. 37. 31. E. lat. 40. 53. N.

* **GOODNESSTONE**, a village in Kent; with a fair, on September 14, for cattle.

GOR, a town of Asia, in India, and capital of a small kingdom of the same name, which is part of the Great Mogul's dominions. It is near Grand Tibet, and 360 miles N. E. of Dely. Lon. 88. 25. E. lat. 31. 15. N.

GORCUM, a town of the United Provinces, in S. Holland, which carries on a considerable trade in cheese and butter. 16

is seated on the rivers Linthe and Maese, 12 miles E. of Dordrecht, and 32 S. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 51. 49. N.

GORDON-CASTLE, a fine palace of Scotland, near Fochabers, in Bamffshire. It stands on the river Spey, and is the seat of the Duke of Gordon.

GOREE, a small island of Africa, near Cape de Verd, subject to the French. It is barren, but is of great importance on account of its good trade. It was taken by the English in May 1759, and given up by the treaty of peace in 1763. Lon. 12. 25. E. lat. 14. 30. N.

GOREE, a capital town of the island of the same name, in Holland, 8 miles S. of Briel. Lon. 3. 50. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

GORGONA, a small island of Italy, in the sea of Tuscany, and near that of Corsica, about 8 miles in circumference; remarkable for the large quantity of anchovies taken near it. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 43. 22. N.

GORGONA, a small island of the S. Sea, 12 miles W. of the coast of Peru, in America. It is indifferent high land, very woody, and some of the trees very tall and large, and proper for masts. It is about 10 miles in circumference, and has several springs and rivulets of excellent water. It would be a very proper place for adventurers to lie concealed in, if the constant rains did not rot the rigging of the ships. There are a great number of monkeys, guiney-pigs, lions, lizards, and sloths, remarkable for their ugliness and slowness of their motions, though by their shape they seem to be of the monkey kind. Lon. 79. 3. W. lat. 3. 30. S.

GORITIA, or **GORITZ**, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and dutchy of Carniola, with a castle; seated on the river Lizonzo, 20 miles N. E. of Aquileia, and 70 N. E. of Venice. Lon. 13. 43. E. lat. 46. 12. N.

GORLITZ, a town of Germany, in Upper Lusatia, subject to the Elector of Saxony. It is a handsome strong place, and seated on the river Neisse, 50 miles E. of Dresden, and 70 N. by E. of Prague. Lon. 15. 15. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

* **GORSYNON**, a village of Glamorgan-shire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on Monday before November 30, for cattle, sheep, and hogs.

* **GORZE**, a town of France, in the territory of Messin, in Lorrain, seated on a hill, 3 miles from the river Moselle. It has a very rich abbey, and is 8 miles S. W. of Metz.

GOSLAR, a large and ancient town of Lower Saxony, and in the territory of Brunf-

wick; it is free and imperial, and it was here that gun-powder was first invented, by a monk as is generally supposed. It is a large place, but the buildings are in the ancient taste. In 1728, 280 houses, and St. Stephen's fine church, were reduced to ashes. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Gose, and near it are rich mines of iron and lead. The inhabitants are famous for brewing excellent beer. It is 22 miles S. E. of Hildesheim, and 25 S. of Brunf-wick. Lon. 3. 37. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

* **GOSPORT**, a town in Hampshire, parted from Portsmouth by a narrow arm of the sea, and in some sense may be reckoned part of it; but has no market, but two fairs, on May 4, and October 10, for toys.

GOSTYNEN, or **GOSTAVIN**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 40 miles N. of Rava. Lon. 20. 10. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

GOTHA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of a dutchy of the same name. It is 15 miles W. of Erford, and 15 S. E. of Mulhausen. Lon. 11. 0. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

* **GOTHARD**, one of the highest mountains of Swisserland, and from the top, where there is an hospital for Monks, is one of the finest prospects in the world. It is 8 miles from Aldorf.

GOTHIA, or **GOTHLAND**, a considerable part of Sweden, in Scandinavia, encompassed on three sides by the Baltick Sea. It is divided into three parts, Ostrogothia, or E. Gothland, Westrogothia, or W. Gothland, and Smaland, or S. Gothland; to which some add Hallan, Bleking, and Schonen.

GOTHLAND, a considerable island of the Baltick Sea, on the eastern coast of Sweden, on which it depends. Wisbyen is the only town in it. Lon. 19. 25. E. lat. 57. 0. N.

* **GOTHS**, an ancient people, formerly famous in Europe, whose name some geographers think came from Gutes, a part of Sweden, now Gothland; but the most general opinion is, that they were Getes, a people of European Sarmatia, who inhabited a country on the northern borders of the Black Sea, as far as the river Nieper, and afterwards extended themselves to the mouth of the Danube. After this they crossed Bulgaria and Romania, ravaged Macedonia, Greece, Dalmatia, and Italy, and pillaged Rome. They went and settled in Languedoc, under the name of Visigoths, and afterwards in Spain, where they erected a kingdom, which continued for about 300 years, till it was overturned by the Moors.

the Ostrogoths likewise founded a kingdom in Italy, which continued only 58 years, being destroyed by Narfes, in 552.

GOTTENBURG, a rich and strong town in Sweden, in W. Gothland, with a good harbour, at the mouth of the river Gothen, which is the best situated for foreign trade of any in Sweden, as it lies without Sound. It is 10 miles S. of Bahus, and 10 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 11. 50. E. 57. 44. N.

GOTTINGEN, a considerable town of many, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Brunswick, formerly free and imperial, but now subject to the elector of Hanover, and where his late majesty, king George II. lately founded an university. It is situated on the river Leine, 25 miles N. E. of Cassel, and 30 S. E. of Goslar. Lon. 10. 51. 32. N.

GOTTORP, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, and capital of the duchy of Holstein Gottorp, where the duke has a very fine palace. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 40. N.

GOTTSBERG, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and in the duchy of Schweidnitz, remarkable for its silver mines.

GOUDA, or **TURGOW**, a considerable town of the United Provinces, in S. Holland, remarkable for its stately church. It is situated on the river Iffel, 8 miles N. E. from Rotterdam, and 12 from Leyden. Lon. 4. E. lat. 52. 2. N.

GOUDHURST, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesdays, and one fair, on August 26, for cattle. It is 12 miles S. W. from Maidstone, and 49 E. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 25. E. lat. 51. 8. N.

GOVERNULO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua; taken by the imperialists in 1702, and by the French in 1703. It is situated on the river Mincio, near the city, 12 miles S. E. of Mantua, and 12 N. of Mirandola. Lon. 10. 55. E. lat. 37. N.

GOURA, or **GURA**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Mazovia, belonging to the bishop of Posen, who has filled it with monks. Lon. 21. 50. E. lat. 52. N.

GOURDON, a town of France, in the province of Perigord, near the confines of Cahors, 15 miles N. of Cahors. Lon. 1. 31. E. lat. 45. N.

GOURNEY, a town of France, in Normandy, remarkable for its market of fine cloth. It is situated on the river Epte, 52 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 33. E. lat. 49. N.

GOWER, **ST.** or **ST. COAR**, a town

of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the territories of the house of Hesse Rhienfels. By the treaty of Utrecht the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel was put in possession of this town and castle. It is situated on the river Rhine, 15 miles S. E. of Coblenz, and 47 N. E. of Treves. Lon. 8. 4. E. lat. 50. 2. N.

* **GOZZI**, or **GOZZES**, a small island of the Mediterranean Sea, to the S. of the W. part of the isle of Candy, 12 miles from Port Selino.

* **GOZZO**, an island of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, 5 miles N. W. of the island of Makta, belonging to the knights of that island, who have put it in a good state of defence.

GRABOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, 20 miles S. of Sweren. Lon. 11. 36. E. lat. 53. 32. N.

GRADISKA, a strong town of Hungary, in Slavonia, on the frontiers of Croatia, taken by the Turks in 1691. It is situated on the river Save, 20 miles S. W. of Pofega. Lon. 17. 55. E. lat. 45. 38. N.

* **GRADISKA**, a strong town of Italy, in the county of Geritz, situated on the river Lisonzo, on the frontiers of Friuli. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 15 miles S. E. of Udine. Lon. 13. 37. E. lat. 46. 6. N.

GRADO, a strong town of Italy, in a small island of the same name, on the coast of Friuli, and territory of Venice, 10 miles S. of Aquileia, and 55 E. by N. of Venice. Lon. 13. 35. E. lat. 45. 52. N.

GRAFTON, a village of Northamptonshire, in the road between Stony Stratford and Northampton, where there is a manor-house and a park, given by king Charles II. to the duke of Grafton, from whence the title is derived.

* **GRANSAUDAN**, a territory of France, in Dauphiny, well peopled, and Grenoble is the capital. It is also called the territory of Grenoble.

GRAMMONT, a town of Austrian Flanders, situated on the river Dender, 18 miles N. E. of Tournay, and 17 S. E. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 56. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

* **GRAMMONT**, a town of France, in the marche of Limousin, remarkable for its abbey, which is the chief of the order. It is 15 miles N. E. of Limoge. Lon. 1. 33. E. lat. 45. 56. N.

GRAMPOUND, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on January 18, March 25, and June 11, for horses, cattle, cloth, and a few hops. It is situated on the river Valle, and sends two mem-

members to parliament. The inhabitants have a considerable manufacture of gloves. It is 46 miles S. W. of Lancelton, and 244 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5. 25. W. lat. 50. 20. N.

GRAN, a handsome, large, and strong town of Lower Hungary, with an archbishop's see. It has been several times taken and re-taken, but last of all the Imperialists drove away the Turks from it, in 1683. It is seated on the river Danube, 20 miles S. E. of Comoren, and 87 E. by S. of Vienna. Lon. 19. 0. E. lat. 48. 0. N.

GRANADA, a considerable province of Spain, with the title of a kingdom; bounded on the N. and W. by Andalusia, on the E. by the kingdom of Murcia, and on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea. It is about 175 miles in length, and 75 in breadth; is a mountainous country, and yet the soil is good; but it has not been well cultivated since the Moors were driven away. However, it produces corn, wine, oil, sugar, flax, hemp, excellent fruits, honey, wax, grapes, and mulberry trees, which feed a great number of silk-worms. The forests produce gall-nuts, palm-trees, and oaks. This province was taken from the Moors in 1492, and Granada is the capital town.

* GRANADA, a large, handsome, and delightful city of Spain, capital of the kingdom of Granada, with an archbishop's see, and an university. It is built on 4 hills, and divided into 4 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 30 many rooms that it is like a labyrinth; in the third the university stands; the fourth has nothing considerable; but all the publick buildings are very magnificent. It is seated not far from the river Oro, near the place where it falls into the Xenil; 125 miles S. W. of Murcia, and 225 S. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 49. W. lat. 36. 56. N.

GRANADA, an island of America, and the most southerly of the Carribbees; being 25 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It is very fertile, and has belonged to the French since 1650; but was ceded to England by the treaty of peace in 1763.

GRANADA, a town of America, in the province of Nicaragua, and in the audience of Guatemala, seated on the lake Nicaragua, 70 miles from the S. Sea. It was taken twice by the French buccaneers, and pillaged. The inhabitants carry on a great trade by means of the lake, which commu-

nicates with the N. Sea. Lon. 85. 10. W. lat. 11. 8. N.

GRANADA, NEW, a province of South America, in Terra Firma, about 75 miles in length, and as much in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Carthagena and Martha, on the E. by Venezuela, on the S. by Popayan, and on the W. by Darien. It contains mines of gold, copper, iron; horses, mules, good pastures, corn, and fruits. It belongs to the Spaniards, and Santa-Fe-de-Bagota is the capital town.

GRANADILLOES, the name of several islands of the Caribbees, in America, having St. Vincent to the N. and Granada to the S. They are so inconsiderable that they are quite neglected; but were ceded to England by the treaty of peace in 1763.

GRANDE. See RIO GRANDE.

GRAND-PRE, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the diocese of Rheims, seated on the river Ayre, among meadows, 10 miles E. of Rheims. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 18. N.

* GRANIC, or GRANICUS, a small river of Natolia, in Asia, which has its source in Mount Ida, near the ruins of ancient Troy. It falls into the sea of Marmora, to the west of Lampaco. It was near this river that Alexander the Great obtained the first victory over the Persians, in which it is said they lost 100,000 men.

* GRANSON, a town of Switzerland, in the country of Vaud, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle. There was a battle gained here by the Swiss over the duke of Burgundy in 1476. Lon. 6. 35. E. lat. 44. 48. N.

GRANT, the ancient name of the river Cam, which runs by the university of Cambridge.

GRANT, the name of a clan in the north highlands of Scotland.

GRANTHAM, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays, and 5 fairs on the fifth Monday in Lent, for horses, cattle, horses, and sheep; on Holy Thursday, for sheep and horses; on July 10, and October 26, and December 17, for horned cattle and horses. It is seated in a bottom on the river Whitham and is a noted place, with a good free-school, and a handsome church, famous for its high spire, which seems to lean on one side. It is a corporation, sends 2 members to parliament, has the title of an earldom; is 21 miles N. by W. of Stamford, and 104 N. by W. from London. Lon. 0. 40. W. lat. 52. N.

GRANVILLE, a sea-port town of France, in Lower Normandy, partly seated on a

partly on a plain. It gives title to an earl, and is 15 miles S. by E. of Amiens, and 185 W. of Paris. Lon. 1. W. lat. 48. 58. N.

GRASSE, a town of France, in Provence, with a bishop's see; seated on an eminence, 15 miles W. of Nice, and 70 S. of Aix. Lon. 10. 1. E. lat. 43. 39.

GRASSE, a town of France, in Languedoc and in the diocese of Carcassone, seated on the river Orbieu, at the foot of the mountains of Courbiere, near a Benedictine abbey.

GRASSINGTON, a village in Yorkshire, with four fairs; on March 4, for red cattle; April 24, and June 29, for sheep; and September 26, for horned cattle.

GRATZ, a handsome strong town of Germany, and capital of Stiria, with a castle, seated on a rock, and an university. The city has a college; and there are a great number of handsome palaces and a fine arsenal. The castle stands on a very lofty rock, and communicates with the river, by means of a very deep well. The emperor's ambassador was obliged to retire hither during the war of 1741 and 1742. It is seated on the river Muer, 45 miles N. W. of Warawand 85 S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 25. E. lat. 47. 4. N.

GRÄUBÜTZ, a town of Poland, in the province of Culm, with a handsome castle, seated on the river Weiffel, or Vistula, 15 miles N. of Thorn, and 82 N. W. of Breslaw. Lon. 19. 27. E. lat. 53. 20. N.

GRAVE, a very strong town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant; seated on the river Maëse, beyond which there is a fort, 15 miles S. of Nimeguen, and 65 N. E. of Maastricht. Lon. 5. 41. E. lat. 51. 46. N.

GRAVELINES, a very strong sea-port town of the Netherlands, in French Flanders, with a castle and a harbour. It was ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrenees, and is seated in a marshy country, on the river Aa, near the sea, 12 miles E. of Ghent, and 75 W. of Ghent. Lon. 2. 13. E. lat. 50. 59. N.

GRAVENAC, a town of Germany, in the province of Suabia, and capital of a county of the same name, 30 miles W. of Ulm. Lon. 10. 5. E. lat. 48. 22. N.

GRAVESEND, a town of Kent, with 2 fairs on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and 4 fairs, on April 23, and November 25, for horses and all other goods, cloaths, and provisions. It is seated on the banks of the river Medway, and is a place of great resort, being the common landing-place for seamen

and strangers in their passages to London. It is well stocked with houses of entertainment; and has a blockhouse over-against Tilbury-fort. A great part of it was burnt down with the church in 1727, which has been since rebuilt as one of the 50 new churches, and the houses are much handsomer than before. It is commonly called the corporation of Gravesend and Milton, these two places being united under the government of a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 common-council, a town-clerk, &c. This parish, with that of Milton, consists of about 700 houses, mostly small, and built with bricks; the streets are also narrow, but paved with flints. The chief employment of the labouring people is spinning of hemp, to make nets for fishing and ropes. It is also famous for gardenery, the best asparagus being produced here of any in the kingdom.

GRAVINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Bari, with a bishop's see, and the title of a duchy. It is 25 miles E. of Cienza, and 32 S. W. of Bari.

* GRAY, a town of France, in the Franche Comté, and capital of the bailiwick of Amont. It is a trading-place, and seated on the river Saone, 20 miles N. of Dole, and 25 N. E. of Dijon. Lon. 5. 41. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

* GRAYS, a town of Essex, with a market on Thursdays, and 1 fair, on May 25, for cattle and hardware. It is seated on the side of the Thames, 19 miles E. of London. Lon. 0. 16. E. lat. 51. 28. N.

GREECE, a country of Turkey, called by them at present Romelia. It is bounded on the N. by Bulgaria, Servia, and Dalmatia, on the W. by the gulph of Venice, on the S. by the Mediterranean, and on the E. by the Archipelago, the sea of Marmora, the Black Sea, the Straits of the Dardanelles, and of Constantinople. It comprehends 6 parts, namely, Macedonia, Albania, Livadia, the Morea, the island of Candia, and the isles of the Archipelago. It enjoys a temperate air, is healthy, and has a fruitful soil. It was greatly celebrated by ancient historians, and produced a vast number of famous men, who performed very great actions as soldiers, as well as others, who were eminent for their parts and learning: Particularly Alexander the Great and Homer, who were natives of this country. But it now groans under the tyranny of the Turks, and is but the shadow of what it was formerly, being over-run with ignorance and barbarism, and almost all the fine towns quite destroyed. It is inhabited

both by Mahometans and Christians.

* **GREAT CHART**, a village in Kent, with 1 fair, on March 25, for horses, cattle, and pedlars ware.

* **GREAT THURLOW**, a village in Suffolk, with 1 fair on October 10, for sheep and toys.

* **GREEN**, a village in Suffex, 8 miles S. W. of Horsham, with 2 fairs, on August 12, for horned cattle and sheep; on Monday before July 5, for sheep and horned cattle.

* **GREEN-STREET**, a village in Kent, with 1 fair on May 1, for horned cattle.

GREENLAND, a large country in the N. between the Straits of Davis, Forbisher, and Iceland. How far it may extend N. is uncertain; and those few inhabitants that are in it are savages, and much like the Eskimeaux. It is a cold miserable country, and has very few animals except deers, white bears, foxes, and a few wild fowls. Here the English, Dutch, and other nations go every year to catch whales for the sake of their fins and oil. It was so called because those that discovered it first found the shores covered with green moss. There has been attempts made to settle in it; but the men always perished with the severity of the cold. A few sailors having been left here accidentally, all underwent the same fate. Some divide it into E. and W. Greenland, making the first belong to Europe, and the other to America; but this is a foolish distinction, because we are not sure that it joins to the continents of either. In the maps it is generally distinguished by the Dutch name of Groenland. Some would have them to be two places, but very improperly; for the best maps have no such distinction. However, there are some who would have Spitzbergen to be Greenland.

GREENOCK, a sea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Rensfrew, near the mouth of the river Clyde, and is the principal station of the herring fishery on that side the island. It is 16 miles W. of Glasgow. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 55. 54. N.

GREENWICH, a town in Kent, 5 miles E. of London, noted for its magnificent hospital for decayed seamen, its delightful park, and its astronomical observatory. The hospital is thought to be the finest structure of this kind in the world; and its noble hall is finely painted by Sir James Thornhill. It was formerly noted for its palace, where Queen Elizabeth was born; but that was pulled down, and what is so called now serves for apartments for the governor of the hospital, and the ranger of the

Park. The king's yatches generally lie this place.

GRENOBLE, a handsome, large, populous, and ancient town of France, in Dauphiny, with a bishop's see. It contains great number of handsome structures, particularly the churches and convents. The cathedral church is a fine ancient building the Gothic taste; and St. Andrew's church is adorned with a curious spire, and a tower of excellent workmanship. The leather and gloves that are made here are highly esteemed. It is seated on the river Isere over which there are two bridges to pass into that part called Perreire, a large strait on the side of the river. It is 27 miles of Chamberry, and 105 W. by N. of Turin. Lon. 5. 49. E. lat. 45. 12. N.

* **GRESSFORD**, a village of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, 2 miles N. of Wrexham, with 3 fairs, on the second Monday April, the last Monday in August, and first Monday in December, for cattle.

* **GRIFFENHAGEN**, a town in Germany, in Prussian Pomerania, and in the dutchy of Stetin, seated on the river Oder. Lon. 20. 10. E. lat. 53. 17. N.

* **GRIGNAN**, a town of France, in Provence, on the confines of Dauphiny. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 44. 25. N.

* **GRIMAUD**, a town of France, in Provence, near the Mediterranean Sea, and gulph of Grimaud. Lon. 6. 41. E. lat. 50. N.

GRIMBERGEN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, seated on a river about a mile from the canal which runs from Brussels to Antwerp, with an abbey, a castle, and the title of a principality. It is 5 miles N. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 15. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

* **GRIMM**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, and in Misnia, seated on the river Muldaw, over which there is a bridge. It is 10 miles S. E. of Leipsick, and defended by a citadel. Lon. 13. 0. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

* **GRIMMEN**, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, and in the dutchy of Bardowick, 5 miles S. of Stralsund. Lon. 13. 37. E. lat. 54. 18. N.

* **GRIMNITZ**, a palace and hunting house of Germany, in the middle Marche of Brandenburg, remarkable for a treaty of peace concluded here in 1529, between the houses of Brandenburg and Pomerania.

GRIMPERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves or Triers, with a bishop's see, 7 miles S. E. of Triers. Lon. 6. 39. E. lat. 49. 40. N.

* **GRIMSBY**, a sea-port town of Lincolnshire, with 2 markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and 2 fairs, on June 17, for sheep; and on September 15, for horses. It is a large place, which had formerly a castle, and 2 parish churches, with a commodious harbour, which is now almost choaked up. It has now only 1 church, which is a large handsome structure like a cathedral. It consists of several streets, whose houses are well built; is a corporation, sends 2 members to parliament; is 35 miles N. E. by E. of Lincoln, and 158 N. of London. Lon. 0. 4. E. lat. 53. 34. N.

* **GRINGLEY**, a village in Nottinghamshire, 4 miles W. of Gainsborough, with 1 fair, on December 12, for cattle and merchandize, and particularly for a great number of boots and shoes.

GRINSTEAD EAST. See **EAST GRINSTEAD**.

* **GRINTON**, a village in the N. riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles W. of Richmond, with 2 fairs, on Good-Friday, and December 21, for cloth, pewter, brass, tin, and millenary goods.

GRIPSWALD, a strong and considerable town of Germany, in Pomerania, formerly imperial, but now subject to the Swedes, with a good harbour, and an university. It is seated near the sea, 15 miles S. E. of Stralsund, and 55 N. W. of Stetin. Lon. 13. 53. E. lat. 54. 12. N.

GRISONS, a people of Italy, inhabiting the mountains of the Alps, and in alliance with Switzerland. They are divided into three parts, called the Leagues; their whole country is about 87 miles in length, very populous, and the government democratick. Each community has its own laws, and is a kind of sovereignty. The publick affairs are determined by diets, which meet once a year. With regard to religion they are partly Papiests and partly Protestants. They are gay, bold, brave, haughty, and jealous of their liberty. They still possess the Valaisine, and the counties of Borneo and Chiavenna. It is said they can send 35,000 men into the field, who are the militia of the country. It is bounded on the S. by the duchy of Milan and the territories of the Venetians; by Tirol on the E. and partly on the N. and by Switzerland partly on the N. and on the W.

* **GRODEC**, the name of four towns in Poland, the first of which is in Red Russia, the second in the palatinate of Podolia, the third on the left bank of the Neister, and the fourth in the palatinate of Kioff.

GRODNO, a considerable town of Poland, in Lithuania, and palatinate of Troki, re-

markable for a royal palace, the diet held here every three years, and a strong citadel. It is seated partly in a plain, on the river Niemen, and partly on a mountain, 75 miles S. W. of Troki, and 125 N. E. of Warsaw. Lon. 25. 15. E. lat. 53. 18. N.

GROENDALE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, seated at the head of the river Isehe, 6 miles S. E. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 25. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

GROENLAND. See **GREENLAND**.

GROLL, a town of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, and county of Zutphen. The French took it in 1672, and demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the river Slink, 15 miles S. E. of Zutphen. Lon. 6. 30. E. lat. 52. 7. N.

* **GRONINGEN**, a rich, populous, handsome, and strong town of the Netherlands, capital of a lordship of the same name, which is one of the United Provinces, with a citadel and a famous university. It is seated on the rivers Hunes and Aa, 10 miles from the sea, and 85 N. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 53. 13. N.

GRONINGEN, one of the seven United Provinces, bounded on the E. by E. Friesland, on the W. by W. Friesland, on the N. by the German ocean, and on the S. by Overysfel and the county of Bentheim. It is divided into two parts, of which the town of Groningen and its district is one, and the Ommelands form the other. These two bodies assembled by their deputies, with the states of the province, make the sovereignty. Its government is not unlike that of ancient Rome. The excellency of this country consists in pastures, which feed a great number of large horses, fit for the coach.

* **GROOMBRIDGE**, a village in Kent, with two fairs, on May 17 and September 25, for cattle and pedlars ware.

* **GROSSA**, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulph of Venice, near the coast of the county of Zara. It is about 50 miles in circumference, and belongs to the Venetians.

GROSSETTO, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, with a strong castle and a bishop's see; seated near the Sea, 10 miles S. W. of Siena. Lon. 11. 15. E. lat. 42. 50. N.

GROTSKAW, a strong town of Germany, capital of a province of the same name, in Silesia; pleasantly seated in a fertile plain, 10 miles S. W. of Brieg, and 30 N. E. of Glatz. Lon. 17. 35. E. lat. 50. 42. N.

GROTSKAW, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in the province of Servia, remarkable for a battle fought near it between the Germans and Turks in 1739; in which the Germans were obliged to retreat. Lon. 21. 0. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

GROYNE. See CORUNNA.

GRUBENHAGEN, a town and castle of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and the chief place of a principality of the same name, belonging to the house of Hanover. In the mountains near it there are mines of silver, iron, copper, and lead. These mountains are covered with trees, which are some remains of the Hircanian forest. It is 42 miles S. W. of Brunfwick, and 43 S. of Hanover. Lon. 10. 1. E. lat. 51. 54. N.

GRUCKFIELD, a town of Germany, in Lower Carinthia, seated on the river Save, with a handsome castle. Lon. 15. 45. E. lat. 46. 7. N.

* GRUNBERG, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and in the palatinate of Glogaw. Lon. 20. 5. E. lat. 52. 3. N.

* GRUNDE, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Brunfwick, seated among the mountains of Hartz. Lon. 13. 35. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

* GRUNINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberstadt, seated on the river Felke. Lon. 11. 41. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

* GRUNINGEN, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich, very pleasantly seated, with a castle, where the bailiff resides. Lon. 8. 58. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

* GRUNSFELD, a town of Germany, in Franconia, seated on a river that falls into the Tauber. It belongs to the landgravate of Luchtenburg.

* GRUNSTADT, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated in a fertile country. Lon. 8. 15. E. lat. 49. 31. N.

* GRUYIRES, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Friburg, with a handsome castle, where the bailiff resides. It is famous for cheeses, and is 15 miles S. W. of Friburg. Lon. 7. 23. E. lat. 46. 35. N.

* GUACOCINGO, a town of N. America, in New Spain, 30 miles S. E. of Mexico. Lon. 100. 25. E. lat. 19. 40. N.

GUADALAJARA, or GUADALAXARA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, and district of Alcalá, seated on the river Henares, 15 miles from Alcalá, and 30 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 40. 36. N.

GUADALAJARA, a considerable town of N. America, and capital of a rich and fertile province of the same name, with a bishop's see; 217 miles W. of Mexico. Lon. 115. 49. W. lat. 20. 20. N.

* GUADALAVIAR, a river of Spain, which rises on the confines of Arragon and New Castile, and running by Turwel in Arragon, crosses the kingdom of Valencia, passes by

the town of the same name, and soon after falls into the Mediterranean Sea, a little below Valencia.

GUADALOUPE, a handsome town in Spain, in Estramadura, with a celebrated convent, whose structure is magnificent, and is immensely rich. It is seated on a rivulet of the same name. Lon. 3. 50. E. lat. 39. 15. N.

GUADALOUPE, an island of America, and one of the Caribbees, between the islands of St. Domingo, Marigalant, Deshada, and Montserrat, and is in the form of a half-moon. The middle of it is in about 16. 30. of N. latitude, and it is divided into two parts by a narrow strait, called Riviere Sale or the Salt River, and at this place the land on each side is not above four miles broad, and by this strait the sea on the N. W. communicates with that on the S. E. The N. W. part is 60 miles in length, 24 in breadth, and 143 in circumference. This is divided into Basseterre and Cabesterre, which last signifies the head of the land, and is so called because it lies open to the trade-wind, whereas Basseterre is under the wind. The eastern part is named Grande Terre, but for what reason is hard to say for it does not contain more land than the former, though the shape is much more irregular. The French began to send colonies to this island in 1632, and since that time they have been continually improving and fortifying it, and yet it was taken by the English in 1759, who found it extremely pleasant and fertile; but it was restored to the French by the treaty of peace in 1763. It is generally said to be the best of all the Caribbee islands, the soil being exceedingly good, and every where well watered near the sea, by rivulets which fall from the mountains, especially in Cabesterre. If the true cinnamon-tree is found here, as some believe, it will still render this island more valuable: they call it here bastard-cinnamon. The bark is brown, chapped, and thick; and it has the true smell of cinnamon, mixed with that of cloves. The taste is very strong and acute, seeming to be a compound of pepper, cloves, and cinnamon; but it must be observed, that the person who tasted it did not know that what we call cinnamon is the second bark. The most remarkable curiosity in Guadalupe is the burning mountain, called by the French la Soufriere; it is seated in the part of Cabesterre; and that called the Piton, or Pike, which is elevated above the rest of the mountains, is 24 yards high, and 160 in circumference. It consists of a heap of large white calcined stones, and on the

op there is a mouth of about 36 yards in diameter; the edges are covered with large stones, mixed with ashes and pieces of sulphur, and there proceeds from it, from time to time, clouds of black, thick, sulphureous smoke, mixed with sparks of fire. Besides this, there are other places which continually emit smoke with sparks of fire, which do not prevent the air from being very cold. The negroes often go in quest of the sulphur, which they purify and sell. The vegetables, fruits, and trees are much the same as in the other islands, excepting the cinnamon-tree, and that which yields balsam of Capivi. Some affirm there are no serpents here.

GUADALQUIVER, one of the most famous rivers of Spain, which rises in Andalusia, near the confines of Granada, and running quite through Andalusia, by the towns of Baiza, Andaxar, Cordova, Seville, and St. Lucar, it falls soon after into the gulph of Cadiz.

GUADARAMA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, remarkable for its great trade in cheefes. It is seated on the river Guadaram, 25 miles N. W. of Madrid, and 15 S. of Segovia. Lon. 2. 2. W. lat. 41. 45. N.

* **GUADEL**, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in the province of Mekran, with a pretty good harbour. Lon. 62. 55. E. lat. 25. 0. N.

GUADIANA, a river of Spain, having its source in New Castile, and passing cross the high mountains, it falls down to the lakes called Ojos of Guadiana, from whence it runs to Calatrava, Medelin, Merida, and Badajoz in Estramadura of Spain, and, after having run for some time in Alentejo of Portugal, it passes on to separate the kingdom of Algarve from Andalusia, and falls into the bay or gulph of Cadiz, between Castro Marino and Agramonte.

GUADILBARBAR, a large river of Africa, which rises in Biledulgerid, from whence it runs to Borgio and Descaro in the district of Zeb; then it enters the kingdom of Tunis, passes by Masti, and divides into two branches, one of which falls into the sea at Porto Farina, under the name of Magrada, and the other having visited Beja, falls into the sea near Barga, under the name of Guadalquivir.

GUADIX, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a bishop's see. It was taken from the Moors in 1253, who afterwards retok it; but the Spaniards got possession of it again in 1489. It is seated in a fertile country, 30 miles N. E. of Granada, and 15 S. W. of Baza. Lon. 2. 12. W. lat. 37. 5. N.

* **GUAGIDA**, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremesen, where the mules are said to be the finest in all Africa. It is seated on a pleasant plain, on the river Arefgol, 35 miles from Tremesen.

* **GUALATA**, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, bounded on the N. by Derveches, on the S. by the river Senegal, on the E. by a chain of mountains, and on the W. by the river of St. Anthony and by the Ludages. The inhabitants are Negroes, and are said to receive strangers with great hospitality; and the country seems to be the same now known by the name of the Grand Jolloifs. They have much the same inclinations as the people that live in the deserts, and are fond of mares milk and horse-flesh. What religion they have is Mahometanism.

* **GUALDO**, a town of Italy, in the ecclesiastical state, and in the marche of Ancona, towards the confines of the dutchy of Spoleto, and that of Urbino, 8 miles N. W. of Nocera; in 1751 it was almost destroyed by an earthquake. Lon. 11. 53. E. lat. 43. 6. N.

GUALER, a large and strong town of Asia, in Indostan, and capital of a province of the same name, with a strong fort, 50 miles S. of Agra. Lon. 69. 25. E. lat. 25. 45. N.

GUAM, the first and chiefest of the Ladrone Islands, in the S. Sea, being about 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 of boats. The island abounds with excellent fruits, and the air is wholesome, notwithstanding which the natives are subject to a kind of leprosy. Lon. 139. 35. E. lat. 13. 25. N.

GUAMANGA, a considerable town of S. America, capital of a province of the same name in Peru, and in the audience of Lima, with a bishop's see. It is remarkable for its sweetmeats, for its manufactures, and for mines of gold, silver, loadstones, and particularly quicksilver. It is 200 miles E. of Lima. Lon. 70. 55. W. lat. 13. 0. S.

GUANAHANI, or **ST. SALVADORE**, now called Cat-Island, one of the Bahama Islands, discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1492, the same day that the ship's crew designed to have murdered him, when they despaired of success. Lon. 75. 5. W. lat. from 24. 10. to 24. 40. N.

GUANUCO, a rich and pleasant town of S. America, and capital of a district of the same name, in the audience of Lima. It

abounds in all the necessaries of life, has a great number of natives, and is 112 miles N. E. of Lima. Lon. 72. 55. W. lat. 9. 55. S.

* **GUANZAVELCA**, a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Lima. It is rich, and abounds in mines of quicksilver. It is 159 miles from Pisco. Lon. 71. 59. E. lat. 12. 40. S.

GUARDAFEU, a cape of Africa, on the coast of Abyssinia, at the eastern extremity of the kingdom of Adel, and at the entrance of the Streight of Bab-el mandel. Lon. 94. 25. E. lat. 11. 40. N.

GUARDIA, or **GUARDA**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a bishop's see. It contains about 2300 inhabitants, is fortified both by art and nature, and has a stately cathedral. It is 60 miles S. E. of Lamego, and 138 E. of Lisbon. Lon. 5. 17. W. lat. 40. 20. N.

GUARDIA-ALFEREZ, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Contado di Molise, with a bishop's see. It is 7 miles N. W. of Larino. Lon. 14. 53. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

* **GUARGALA**, or **GUERGUELA**, a town of Africa, and capital of a small kingdom of the same name, in Biledulgerid, to the S. of Mount Atlas, 420 miles S. by E. of Algiers. Lon. 9. 55. E. lat. 28. 0. N.

GUARMA, a sea-port town of Peru, in S. America, 120 miles N. W. of Lima. Lon. 78. 0. W. lat. 10. 0. S.

GUASTALLA, a strong town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mantua, with the title of a dutchy, remarkable for a battle between the French and Imperialists in 1734. It was ceded to the duke of Parma in 1748, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle; is seated near the river Po, 15 miles N. of Reggio, and 20 S. W. of Mantua. Lon. 10. 33. E. lat. 44. 55. N.

* **GUASTO**, or **VASTO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, between the mouths of the rivers Trigno and Afinella, in the Gulph of Venice, 15 miles S. E. of Lanciano. Lon. 17. 15. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

* **GUATIMALA**, the Audience of, in N. America, and in New Spain, is above 750 miles in length, and 450 in breadth. It abounds in chocolate, which they make use of instead of money. It has 12 provinces under it; and the native Americans, under the dominions of Spain, profess Christianity; but it is mixed with a great many of their own superstitions. There is a great chain of high mountains, which run across it from E. to W. and it is subject to earthquakes and storms. It is however very fertile, and produces great quantities of cho-

colate, cochineal, and cotton.

* **GUATIMALA**, a province of N. America, in New Spain, and in the Audience of the same name; bounded on the W. by Soconusco, on the N. by Verapaz and Honduras, on the E. by Nicaragua, and on the S. by the S. Sea. St. Jago de Guatimala is the capital of the whole audience.

GUATIMALA, a large and rich town of N. America, in New Spain, and capital of a government of the same name, with a bishop's see, and an university. It carries on a great trade, especially in chocolate. Lon. 91. 30. W. lat. 14. 0. N.

* **GUATIMALA**, the Volcano of, is a mountain, which throws out fire and smoke. St. Jago de Guatimala was almost ruined by it in 1541. It has since been rebuilt at a good distance from this dreadful mountain.

* **GUAXACA**, a province of N. America in New Spain, which is very fertile in wheat, Indian corn, cochineal, and cassia. It is bounded by the Gulph of Mexico on the N. and by the S. Sea on the S. It contains mines of gold, silver, and chrysol. Guaxaca is the capital town.

GUAXACA, a town of N. America, in the Audience of Mexico, and capital of a province of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is without walls, and does not contain above 2000 inhabitants; but it is rich and they make very fine sweet-meats and chocolate. It has several rich convents, both for men and women. Lon. 100. 0. W. lat. 17. 45. N.

GUAYRA, a district of the province of L. Plata, in S. America, having Brasil on the E. and Paraguay on the W.

GUBEN, an handsome town of Germany in Lower Lusatia, seated on the river Niessé and belongs to the house of Sax-Merseburg. It is 25 miles S. of Franckfort upon the Oder, and 62 N. E. of Dresden. Lon. 14. 59. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

* **GUBER**, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland. It lies almost 300 miles eastward of Gago; and between them is a vast desert, without water. Guber is surrounded with high mountains; and the villages which are many, are inhabited by people who are employed in taking care of the cattle and sheep. There are also abundance of artificers, and linen-weavers who send their commodities to Tombuto. The whole country is overflowed every year by the inundations of the Niger, and at that time the inhabitants sow their rice. There is one town, which contains almost 6000 families; among whom are many merchants.

* **GUBIO**, or **EUGUBIO**, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It is 35 miles S. of Urbino, and 88 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 41. E. lat. 43. 18. N.

GUELDERLAND, a territory of the Netherlands, with the title of a duchy. It includes the upper quarter of Gueldres, and the first of the United Provinces. It comprehends the three counties of Nimeven, Zutphen, and Arnheim. The upper quarter of Gueldres comprehends the quarter of Ruremond, which is possessed by three sovereigns. Gueldres belongs to the king of Prussia; Ruremond and its dependencies to the house of Austria; and Venlo and Stephenwaert belong to the States-General.

GUELDRES, a strong town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of the same name. It was ceded to the King of Prussia by the treaty of Utrecht, and is seated among the marshes, 10 miles N. E. of Venlo. Lon. 21. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

GUENGA, a great river of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges. It rises in the mountains of Balagat, and running E. falls into the west branch of the riveranges in Bengal.

* **GUERAND**, a town of France, in Brittany, and in the county of Nantz. It carries on a considerable trade in white-salt, and is about 3 miles from the sea, and 250 of Paris. Lon. 2. 22. W. lat. 47. 20.

* **GUERCHE**, a town of France, in Touraine, with a castle. It is seated on the river Creufe, 10 miles S. E. of Haye. Lon. 57. E. lat. 46. 48. N.

GUERET, a town of France, in the Upper Marche, and in the province of Lyons, seated on the river Gartampe; 35 miles N. E. of Limoges, and 170 S. of Paris. Lon. 1. 56. E. lat. 46. 10. N.

GUERNSEY, or **GARNSEY**, an island on the coast of Normandy, in the English Channel, and subject to Great Britain. It is naturally strong, being surrounded with high rocks, and is well situated for trade in time of peace; likewise, in time of war, it lies well to annoy the French with their privateers. It is about 10 miles in length, as much in breadth, and contains 10 parishes. The natives speak French, it having been a part of Normandy, and is still governed by Norman laws.

* **GUESTLING**, a village in Sussex, with a fair, on May 23, for cattle and pedlars ware.

* **GUETARIA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa, with a castle and a

good harbour. Lon. 2. 23. W. lat. 43. 26. N.

* **GUETA**, an ancient town of Spain, in New Castile, 15 miles N. W. of Cuenza, and 70 E. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 59. W. lat. 40. 20. N.

GUIANA, a large country of S. America, between the rivers of Oroonoko and of the Amazons, and to the E. of Peru. The inward parts of the country are inhabited by savages, who have different languages and customs; and some of them make their houses on trees, probably to be secure from the inundations of the rivers. The French possess a part of the coast, which is called Equinoctial France, and the Dutch another. Here is a perpetual spring, and it produces large quantities of sugar-canes. One part is inhabited by Caribbees, who were formerly reported to be man-eaters; but this is found to be false. The English and French settled here trade in cotton, silk, sugar, tobacco, Brasil wood, aloes, natural balsam, oranges, and citrons made into sweetmeats, or otherwise. It is divided into two large countries, called Caribiana, and Proper Guiana. The former lies chiefly upon the sea-coast. It is between the Equator and 8 degrees of N. Latitude.

GUIAQUEL, a town, bay, and harbour of S. America, in Peru, and capital of an Audience of the same name. It stands facing a low island close by the river, partly on the side, and partly at the foot of a hill, which descends gently towards the river. It is divided into two parts by the stream, called the Old and the New, and joined together by a bridge, for foot-passengers, half a mile in length. The situation is in such a boggy ground, and so dirty in winter, that, without the bridge, there would be scarce any passing from one house to another. It consists of about 500 houses, and has but one regular street, along the river side. Before the church of St. Jago is a very handsome parade, but the church itself is gone to decay. There are three other churches, well adorned with altars, carved work, and pictures. It is 17 miles E. of Puna, and 140 N. E. of Payta. Lon. 76. 55. W. lat. 2. 0. S.

GUIARA, a sea-port town of S. America, and on the Caracca coast. The English attempted to take it twice; that is, in 1739, and in 1743; but they were repulsed both times. Lon. 66. 5. W. lat. 10. 35. N.

GUIENNE, the largest province of France, bounded on the N. by Saintonge, Angomois, and Limosin; on the E. by Limosin, Auvergne, and Languedoc; on the S, by the Pyrenees, Lower Navarre, and Bearn; and

on the W. by the Ocean. It is about 225 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. It is divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper comprehends Querci, Rouergue, Armagnac, the territory of Comminges, and the county of Bigorre. The Lower contains Boudelois, Perigord, Agenois, Condomois, Bazadois, the Lander, Proper Gascony, and the district of Labour. The principal rivers are, the Garonne, the Adour, the Tarn, the Aveirou, and the Lot. Bourdeaux is the capital town.

GUILFORD, a town in Surry, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, viz. on May 4, and November 22, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is pleasantly seated on the river Wey, and on the declivity of a hill; is a large place, containing three parish churches, and sometimes the assizes for the county are held here. It is a great thoroughfare, and has several good inns. It had a large strong castle, of which some of the walls are yet standing. It is a mayor-town, sends two members to parliament, and has the advantage of sending goods to London by barges. It is 17 miles S. W. of Kingston, and 30 S. W. of London. Lon. o. 40. W. lat. 51. 16. N.

* **GULLAIN ST.** a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Hainhalt, and in the provostship of Mons, which it defends by its sluices. It has been several times taken and retaken; but last of all by the French in 1746. It is seated in marshy land on the river Haine, 5 miles from Mons. Lon. 3. 54. E. lat. 50. 25. N.

GUILLESTREE, a town and castle in the Alps, formerly belonging to Dauphiny, in France; and taken by Prince Eugene in 1692. It is 9 miles N. E. of Embrun, and 14 S. W. of Brienzon. Lon. 6. 20. E. lat. 44. 45. N.

* **GUIMARAENS**, an ancient, handsome, strong, and considerable town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Duero and Minho, and in the Comarcas. It has formerly been the residence of some of their kings, and is divided into the Old and New. The public buildings are magnificent. It is 10 miles S. E. of Braga, and 165 N. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 49. W. lat. 41. 25. N.

GUINEY, a large country of Africa, of which little is known except the coast, and thence called, The Coast of Guiney. It is divided into the Lower and Upper. This last comprehends the Malagueta Coast, the Tooth-Coast, the Gold-Coast, Whidaw, Great Adra, and Benin. The lower part is commonly called Congo. It is very unhealthy for Europeans, though the Negroes live a considerable time. The water is so bad,

that it is common for worms to breed between the skin and the flesh, of above an e long; and of a white silver colour. Most imagine, that this disorder is peculiar to the country; but bad waters do the same in other parts of the world, particularly to the E. of the Caspian Sea, in Asia. The inhabitants in general go almost naked, and there seems to be very little religion or honesty among them. The men take as many wives as they please; and the women are as incontinent as in any part of the world. The commodities purchased there 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, furnished by slaves, more or less: indeed, some of these commodities are to be had in all parts of it. The English, Dutch, French, Dane and other nations, have factories upon the coast; and purchase slaves, and other commodities, for the benefit of their employers. The inhabitants of the coast generally buy, steal, or take captive, men and women from the inland parts, to sell for slaves; yet in many places, they make no scruple of selling one another: and even the kings themselves, if their wives displease them, will sell them to the Europeans. There are abundance of little states, whose heads, or chiefs the sailors have dignified with the name of Kings; however, there are very few who deserve that title. When they are at war with each other, as they often are, the people taken, on both sides, are sold for slaves and it is not uncommon for the nearest kin to sell each other, when they have power so to do. Though they come aboard the ships naked, they seldom fail stealing something or other, tho' never well watched, they are such dexterous thieves. Some make Guiney to extend from Cape Blanco, in 20 degrees of N. latitude, to Angola in 10 degrees of S. while others include Guiney within the bounds of the coast above mentioned; but this is a distinction of very little consequence. The French pretend, that some sailors from Dieppe first discovered this country in 1364; but this seems to be a fable: however, it is certain that the Portuguese found it out in the beginning of the 15th century, and began to trade here.

* **GUINEY NEW** is a country to the east of Asia, very imperfectly discovered hitherto; nor is it certain, whether it be an island or a continent. Those that have visited the coast affirm, that there is a great probability of carrying on a good trade with the natives, who are all black. But none have

ought it worth their while to make any attempt hitherto.

GUINCAMP, a town of France, in Bretagne, and in the dutchy of Penthièvre, 25 miles W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 56. W. lat. 48. 34. N.

GUIPUSCOA, a small province in the part of Spain, bounded on the E. by Biscay; on the N. by the ocean; on the S. by Biscay; and on the S. by Navarre. It abounds in most things except wheat. Pavia is the capital town.

GUISE, a small town of France, in Picardy, and in Thierache, with a very strong castle, and the title of a dutchy; seated on the river Ouse, 15 miles N. E. of St. Quintin, 195 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 42. E. lat. 49. 54. N.

GUNDELFINGEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, with a handsome castle; seated on the river Danube, 15 miles from Ulm, and 8 N. of Burgaw. Lon. 10. 31. E. lat. 48. 36. N.

GUNDELSHEIM, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in Graichow, seated on the river Neckar, with a castle on an eminence.

GUNFLEET, one of the channels through which ships enter the mouth of the river Rhine.

GUNTZBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in the margravate of Burgaw; seated on the E. side of the Danube, 20 miles N. E. of Ulm. Lon. 10. 31. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

GUNTZENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Franconia, 5 miles from Weiffenrg; seated on the river Altmul, near a castle, and belongs to the Margrave of Ansbach.

GURIEL, a province of Asia, in Mingrelia, bounded on the E. by Mount Caucasus; on the N. by Imeretta; on the W. by the Black Sea; and on the S. by Turkey. The inhabitants are a sort of Christians, but very ignorant, and pay little or no regard to religious precepts; for they are great thieves, treacherous, cruel, drunkards, and shameless. They marry their nearest relations, without any scruple; and if the husband catches a dalliance with his wife, the latter is quit by giving the former a pig, which they all three eat very lovingly together. Their principal trade consists in slaves; and they often sell one another to the Turks, especially the females, who are very handsome.

GURK, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Gurk, 25 miles N. of Clagenfurt, and 5 E. of Saltzburg. Lon. 14. 15. E. lat. 47. 0.

GUSTROW, a considerable town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Mecklinburg, with a magnificent castle, or palace, where the Dukes reside. Their religion is according to the confession of Augsburg. It is 12 miles S. W. of Rostock, and 35 N. E. of Schwerin. Lon. 12. 43. E. lat. 53. 57. N.

GUTSKOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of a county of the same name, belonging to Sweden; seated on the river Peene, 10 miles S. W. of Wolgatz, and 50 E. by N. of Gustrow. Lon. 13. 57. E. lat. 54. 4. N.

GUTTA, a town of Hungary, seated on the E. side of the Danube, opposite to the island of Schut, 25 miles E. of Presburg. Lon. 18. 0. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

GUZURAT, a province of Asia, in Indostan, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul. It is made an island by the river Indus, or Sindy; and the inhabitants are still Gentoes, or Pagans, driving their old trade of thieving, or pirating; for they plunder all that come within their power, both by sea and land. The Great Mogul would certainly restrain them, if their country was passable for an army; but there are many low grounds, marshes, and lakes, which there is no passing over but by boats. However, there is some trade in cotton, corn, and coarse cloth, and in the shells of a fish, in the shape of perriwinckle, and of the circumference of a man's arm. These being sawed into rings, the women use them for ornaments, and wear them on their arms. The next sea-port town is called Baet, whose inhabitants are nothing but a nest of pirates and robbers. Mangeroul admits of trade for course callicoës, wheat, butter, pulse, pepper, sugar, and betel-nuts. It is inhabited by Banyans, who never eat any flesh; and the wild-deer and antelopes are so familiar, that they come into the houses. Dieu, the next harbour, has been taken notice of in its proper place.

* **GWTHRIN**, a village of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with one fair, on May 6, for cattle.

GYFHORN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Lunenburg; seated on the rivers Aller and Ifa, 25 miles N. of Brunswick, and 45 N. E. of Hanover. Lon. 10. 49. E. lat. 52. 36. N.

GYULA, a town of Hungary, formerly fortified; but, being taken by the Turks in 1566, the fortifications were demolished.



H.

H AAG, or **HAG**, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Bavaria, seated upon a hill, on the W. side of the river Inn, and is capital of a county. It is 32 miles N. E. of Munich. Lon. 12. 23. E. lat. 48. 16. N.

* **HABAR**, an ancient town of Asia, in Persia, lying on the road from Sultania to Com in Irac-Agemi. Lon. 49. 25. E. lat. 36. 12. N.

HABAT, a province of Asia, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Fez. It is surrounded by the Mediterranean, the Straits of Gibraltar, and the Atlantick Ocean. The principal towns are Arzilla, Tetuan, and Ceuta, which last is in possession of the Spaniards.

HABSBURG, or **HAPSEBURG**, an ancient castle of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern. It is the place where the ancient counts of Hapiburg resided, and is seated near the lake of Lucern, and to the E. of the town of that name. Lon. 8. 10. E. lat. 47. 22. N.

HACHA, a sea-port town of S. America, in Terra Firma, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name. It produces the fruits proper to those parts, a great deal of salt, some gold, and precious stones; and here the Spanish galleons touch at their arrival in S. America, from whence expresses are sent to all the settlements to give them notice of it. Lon. 72. 0. W. lat. 11. 30. N.

* **HACZAC**, a small territory of Transilvania, on the confines of Walachia, with the title of a county.

HADAMAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in Weteravia, with a handsome castle; seated near the river Elfs, 22 miles N. W. of Mentz, and 15 E. of Coblentz. Lon. 8. 6. E. lat. 50. 21. N.

HADDINGTON, a borough town of Scotland, in E. Lothian, which sends one member to parliament. It is surrounded with the seats of the nobility and gentry; and there are the ruins of a magnificent church. It is 18 miles E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 25. W. lat. 55. 50. N.

* **HADELLAND**, a small territory of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Bremen. It has nothing remarkable, except the bailiwick of Ribenbittel, which lies along the river Elb, and belongs to the Hamburgers.

* **HAEDEQUIS**, a town of Africa, in the Kingdom of Morocco, and in the province

of Hea. It was taken by assault in 151 by the Portugese, who carried away a great many beautiful slaves.

HADERSLEBEN, a sea-port town of Denmark, in the dutchy of Sleswick, with strong citadel, built upon a small island. It is seated on a bay of the Baltick Sea, and has a well-frequented harbour. It is 15 miles E. of Ripen, and 35 N. of Sleswick. Lon. 9. 35. E. lat. 55. 24. N.

HADHRAMUT, a town and province of Asia, in Happy Arabia, 115 miles W. of Cressen. Lon. 49. 33. E. lat. 14. 40. N.

HADLEY, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Wh. Monday, for toys, and October 10, for butter, cheese, and toys. It is seated on the bottom on the river Preston, is a prettily large town, and has a very handsome church, a chapel of ease, with one Presbyterian meeting-house. It has about 60 houses, a few of which are of brick, and the rest but indifferent. The streets are pretty broad, but not paved. Large quantities of yarn are spun here for the Norwegian manufacture; and this town had once considerable woollen manufacture, which is now decayed. It is 20 miles S. E. of Bury and 64 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 52. 7. N.

* **HADSTOCK**, a village in Essex, with one fair on July 28, for horses.

HAELSINGLAND, a subdivision of Norway, in Sweden, famous for the valour of its inhabitants, who took several towns and gave them their own names.

* **HÆMONIA**, the ancient name for the N. part of Thrace, which extended from Mount Hæmus, now called Costagnazza, and Mariza, as far as the Euxine or Black Sea.

HÆMUS, the highest mountain of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, now called Costagnazzar.

HAERLEM. See **HARLEM**.

* **HAESBROUKE**, a small town of Flanders, 5 miles from Cassel, and 5 from Arras. Lon. 2. 37. E. lat. 50. 43. N.

* **HAGIAR**, a town of Asia, in Arabia, and in the province of Hagias, 87 miles N. of Medina. Lon. 40. 15. E. lat. 25. 40. N.

HAGIAS, a province of Asia, in Arabia, bounded on the W. by the Red Sea, on the N. by Arabia Petraea, and on the E. by Theama.

HAGUE, or **GRAVEN HAGUE**, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, which geographers pretend is but a village, as yet it may compare with the handsome towns or cities in Europe, with regard to extent, the number and beauty of its palaces.

streets, its agreeable walks, and its great te, especially in books. The greatest of the houses have the appearance of parks, and there are at least 4000 gardens. It is seated 4 miles from the sea, and there is a pavement across the Downs, with trees on each side, which leads to Scheveling, on the sea-side. The ancient counts of Holland resided here, and tho' it be 500 years ago, the wood work of the palace is still found. The Stadtholder, or governor of the country, generally resides here; and this is the place where the states of the United Provinces assemble, and here the foreign ministers are admitted to audience. As the streets are very broad and long, it is a pleasant sight to behold so many coaches and carriages belonging to the foreign ambassadors, in handsome liveries, driving along the street. Here also the supreme courts of justice are held, which, together with the particularities above-mentioned, render it so populous, and so much frequented by foreigners, that it is a great wonder that they have only two churches to perform divine service.

It is 3 miles N. W. of Delft. 8 S. W. of Amsterdam, 10 N. W. of Rotterdam, and 30 S. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 10. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

* **HAGUENAU**, a town belonging to the province of Brabant, in Germany, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, and was formerly imperial. It was several times taken and retaken during the late wars, and is seated on the river Scheldt, which divides it into two parts, and is a forest of the same name, 12 miles N. of Strafsburg, and 255 E. of Paris. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 48. 49. N.

HAIK, a market town of Scotland, in the county of Peebles, seated on the river Tiviot. **HAILBRON**, a handsome, strong, and free imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, and the duchy of Wirtemberg. The inhabitants, who are Protestants, derive a great advantage from the baths near it, and from hence the town has its name, as it signifies the fountain of health. It is advantageously seated on the Neckar, over which there is a stone bridge, in a pleasant fruitful country, productive of wine, 25 miles N. E. of Stuttgart, and 70 N. E. of Strafsburg. Lon. 10. 15. E. lat. 49. 10. N.

* **HAIMBURG**, an ancient town of Germany, in Lower Austria, seated on the river Danube, 10 miles W. of Presburg, and 25 E. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 35. E. lat. 48. 10.

* **HAIN**, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in the circle of Misnia, with a manufacture of cloth. It is seated on the river Rhedar, 10 miles N. E. of Meissen, and

72 N. W. of Dresden. Lon. 13. 43. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

HAINAN, a considerable island of Asia, belonging to China, to the N. of the gulf of Cochin China, and to the S. of the province of Canton, from which it is 12 miles distant. It is about 400 miles in circumference, and the soil of the northern part level; but the southern and eastern are very mountainous, among which some of the valleys produce two crops of rice every year. The inhabitants are mostly a wild sort of people, and great cowards, for 50 Chinese will put 1000 of them to flight. In general they are a short and deformed people, and the colour of their skins reddish. They are only clothed from the waist downward, and addicted to painting their faces like other savages. There are mines of gold and lapis-lazuli, which last is carried to Canton, to paint the porcelain with. It produces the same fruits as China, besides sugar, tobacco, cotton, and indigo. Among the animals, there is a great black ape, with features resembling those of the human face; but they are very scarce. The common sort of apes are grey, and very ugly. Some of the inhabitants of the sea coast have submitted to the Chinese.

HAINAULT, a province of the Netherlands; bounded on the N. by Brabant, on the W. by Flanders and Artois, on the S. by Cambresis, Picardy, and Champagne, and on the E. by part of the territory of Liege and the county of Namur. It is divided into Austrian Hainault, whose capital is Mons; and French Hainault, whose capital is Valenciennes. It is a cold country, and subject to rains, on account of its being near the forest of Ardenne.

HAINBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle and arch-duchy of Austria, seated on the Danube, 35 miles E. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 10. S. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

HAIN, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which runs through the province of Hainault, from E. to W. passing by Mons, St. Gillian, and falling into the Scheldt at Conde.

HALABAS, a town of Asia, in Indostan, and capital of a province of the same name. It is very large, and defended by a strong citadel; is seated at the confluence of the rivers Jemna and Ganges, 120 miles W. by N. of Patna, and 180 E. by S. of Agra. Lon. 87. 0. E. lat. 25. 35. N.

HALBERSTADT, a handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a principality of the same name. It was formerly capital of the bishoprick of Halberstadt, now secularized. The cathedral is a superb structure, with a

fine peal of bells; and there are two regular abbeys within the town, and one without, which last belongs to Roman Catholic monks. There are also two nunneries. The Jews are tolerated here, and carry on a great trade; and the inhabitants brew excellent beer. It is now subject to the king of Prussia, and is agreeably seated on the river Hotheim, 32 miles S. E. of Brunswick, and 30 N. W. of Mansfeld. Lon. 11. 29. E. lat. 52. 6. N.

* HALBERSTADT, the principality of, is a small territory of Germany, in Lower Saxony, surrounded towards the E. by the principality of Anhalt and the dutchy of Magdeburg, and towards the W. by the dutchy of Brunswick and the bishoprick of Hildesheim. Halberstadt is the capital town.

* HALCHESTON, a village in Suffolk, with one fair on November 12, for boots, shoes, upholsterers, and joiners work.

* HALDENSTEIN, a free and independant barony of Switzerland, with a handsome citadel.

HALEN, a small town of the Netherlands, in Austrian Brabant, seated on the river Geet, 25 miles W. of Maestricht. Lon. 4. 5. E. lat. 57. 5. N.

* HALES-OWEN, a town in Shropshire, but included in Worcestershire, 6 miles E. of Stourbridge. There is no market; but it has two fairs, on Easter-Monday, for pleasure; and on June 22, for horses, cattle, and sheep.

HALESWORTH, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Whit-Tuesday, and October 12, for cattle, both which last three weeks. It is seated on a neck of land, between two branches of the river Blith, is a well frequented thriving place, and has a trade in linnen-yarn and sail-cloth. It has one large church, and about 600 pretty good houses; but the streets are neither wide nor paved. About the town is raised a great deal of hemp. It is 28 miles N. N. E. of Ipswich, and 100 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 40. E. lat. 52. 30. N.

HALIFAX, a town of Nova-Scotia, in North-America, begun to be built by the English planters in 1749. It is delightfully seated on Chebucto harbour, in a healthful country, but somewhat subject to fogs, and the winter is very severe. Lon. 64. 30. W. lat. 44. 45. N.

HALIFAX, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair on June 24, for horses: it has the title of an earldom; is seated on a branch of the river Calder, in a barren soil, and on the steep descent of a hill; is a very large pa-

rish, and contains 11 chapels of ease, a upwards of 12,000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in woollen manufactory. The town itself is handsome, with houses built of stone, and good streets, and is 100 miles W. S. W. of York, and 199 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 53. 4. N.

* HALITZ, a town of Poland, and capital of a territory of the same name, in Prussia, with a castle. It is seated on the river Neister, 50 miles S. of Lemburg, and 75 N. W. of Kamienieck. Lon. 26. 0. lat. 49. 20. N.

HALLAND, a country of Sweden, in the island of Schonen, lying along the sea-coast at the entrance of the Baltick Sea, and opposite to Juland. It is 60 miles along coast, but is not above 12 in breadth. Hallstadt is the capital town.

HALLATON, a town of Leicestershire with a market on Thursday, and three fairs on Holy Thursday, May 23, and June 24, for horses, horned cattle, pewter, brass, and cloaths. It is seated on a rich soil, 12 miles S. E. of Leicester, and 30 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 50. E. lat. 52. 35. N.

HALLE, a little dismantled town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Hainault. The church of Notre Dame contains an image of the Virgin Mary, held in great veneration. It is seated on the river Senne, 8 miles W. of Brussels, and 25 N. E. of Mechlin. Lon. 3. 15. E. lat. 50. 44. N.

HALLE, a handsome and considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the dutchy of Magdeburg with a famous university and salt works. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated in a pleasant plain on the river Saale, 25 miles N. W. of Leipsick, and 40 S. E. of Magdeburg. Lon. 12. 33. E. lat. 51. 4. N.

HALLE, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, famous for its salt pits, seated on the river Kocher, among rocks and mountains, 27 miles E. of Hailbron, and 37 N. E. of Stutgard. Lon. 10. 50. E. lat. 49. 6. N.

HALLE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and county of Tirol, 6 miles N. E. of Inspruck. Lon. 10. 28. E. lat. 47. 15. N.

HALLEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbishoprick of Saltzburg; seated on the river Saltza, among the mountains, wherein are mines of silver, which are the chief riches of the town and country. It is 10 miles S. of Saltzburg. Lon. 12. 15. E. lat. 47. 33. N.

HALLER, a town of the Netherlands

province of Brabant, 10 miles S. E. of Lemont. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

HELMSTADT. See **HELMSTADT.**

HELMSTADT, a town in Effex, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on May and October 29, for cattle, two days a week. It is seated on the river Coln, which runs through the middle of it, and the market is good for corn and provisions. It is 12 miles N. of Chelmsford, and 47 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 45. E. lat. 51. 55. N. It has a pretty large old church, the steeple of which was burnt down by lightning, and re-erected again at the expence of Robert Cecil, Esq; The town consists of about 600 houses, which are in general pretty good; they are situated on a rising ground, and the streets not paved. The number of people amounts to about 4000. Here is a good manufactory of fays, bays, callincoes, &c. In this place is a good free school for 40 boys, and a very antique dwelling.

HALTEREN, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and in the bishoprick of Munster; seated on the river Lippe, 20 miles S. of Munster. Lon. 6. 17. E. lat. 51. 42.

HALTWHISTLE, a town of Northumberland, whose market is dispersed; but it has a market on May 14, and November 22, for horned cattle, a few horses, sheep, linen cloth, particularly Scotch and woollen cloth. It is a pretty good town, well built, and affords good entertainment for travellers. It is 37 miles W. of Newcastle, and 128 1/2 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. E. lat. 55. 0. N.

HALVA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, seated on the river Cebu, 8 miles from Fez. Lon. 3. 55. W. lat. 33. 0. N.

HALY, a town of Asia, in Happy Arabia. Lon. 42. 25. E. lat. 19. 40. N.

HAM, a small but strong town of Germany, in Westphalia, and capital of the county of Marck, subject to the king of Prussia. It is seated on the river Lippe, 22 miles S. of Munster, and 55 N. E. of Cologne. Lon. 7. 53. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

HAM, a town of France, in Picardy, seated on the river Somme, among marshes, 5 miles N. from Noyon, and 48 N. of Paris. Lon. 3. 9. E. lat. 49. 45. It has three parishes, and there is a round tower, whose walls are 36 feet thick.

HAM, a village in Surry, near Richmond, with one fair, on May 29, for pedlars ware.

HAMADAN. See **AMADAN.**

*** HAMAH,** a town of Asia, in Syria,

seated among the hills. Some geographers take it for Apamea, which is a great mistake; for this is now called Afamiyah, and is a day's journey from thence. It has all along been a considerable place, and has a castle standing on a hill. The town is very large; and as it is seated on the ascent of a hill, the houses being built one above another, make a very agreeable appearance. Many of the best houses are half ruined; but those that are still standing, with the mosques, are built of black and white stones, as well as the castle. The river Assi, formerly called Oronnes, runs close by the castle, and fills the ditches about it, which are cut very deep into the solid rock. The bazars, or market places, are pretty good; and they have a trade for linnen of their own manufacture. It is 85 miles N. by E. of Damascus, and 78 S. by W. of Aleppo. Lon. 36. 15. E. lat. 35. 15. N.

*** HAMAMET,** a town of Africa, in Barbary; seated on a gulph of the same name, 45 miles from Tunis. Lon. 10. 15. E. lat. 36. 35. N.

*** HAMAR,** a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, 60 miles N. E. of Anflo. Lon. 11. 5. E. lat. 60. 30. N.

*** HAMBLETON,** a village in Hampshire, 7 miles S. W. of Petersfield, with three fairs, on February 13, and October 2, for horses; and on the first Tuesday in May, for toys.

HAMBURG, one of the largest towns in Germany, the births and burials amounting to 5000 persons every year. The ancient town itself is pretty large; to which they have added the new town, almost as big as the former. Most of the houses are new, built after the manner of the Dutch, and richly furnished within. The principal streets of the ancient town have long and broad canals, which are filled twice every 24 hours by the tides. These are not only useful for trade, but serve to keep the houses and the streets clean. It is seated on the river Elbe, which is of vast advantage to the inhabitants; and on the side of Holstein is the Altter, which, before it enters the town by sluices, forms a fine basin that cannot be equalled in Germany; and there are small boats continually rowing on it for pleasure. Their corn all comes by water; and thousands of horned cattle are brought from Jutland and Bremen. Holstein abounds in calves, sheep, and butter; and Mecklenburg supplies them with hogs, game, and wood; and they have garden-stuff and fruits brought from all parts in carts. The canals are always covered with boats full of sea-fish of all sorts, according

as they are in season, all the year round. Hamburg is well fortified, and there is always a sufficient garrison to defend it, with a fine train of artillery. On the ramparts are handsome walks, on which they take the air in fine weather. The burghers mount guard themselves, and are divided into several companies. The streets are well lighted every night, and there is a guard, which patroles all over the city. This is a pleasant place for foreigners; because, besides the cheapness of provisions, they are sure to meet with people of their own nation; and there are operas, plays, assemblies, balls, concerts, masquerades, and other parties of pleasure for their diversion. The senate of this town is composed of 4 burgo-masters, of whom one only is a tradesman; 4 syndics; 24 senators, of whom 11 are men of letters, and the rest tradesmen; 4 secretaries, one of whom is a prothonotary, and another belongs to the archives: so that the whole senate consists 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. Our room will not allow us to take particular notice of their breweries, their public cellars, their timber-yards, their good regulations to stop fires, their pest-house, their churches, and their several pious foundations. It is a place of great trade; which they carry on with Portugal, Spain, France, England, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Italy, and Russia. They also send vessels every year to Greenland to catch whales, and there are not less than 200 ships at a time, belonging to foreign merchants, at anchor before the city; and there is a large handsome exchange, where the merchants meet. The inhabitants are all Lutherans, and none but the English have the liberty of performing divine service in a chapel of their own. Other religions are tolerated at Altena, which is a large town near the harbour of Hamburg; except the Jews, who have no synagogue. Besides the 5 principal churches, they have 11 smaller ones for particular occasions, some of which belong to hospitals. The cathedral of Notre-Dame is a very fine structure; and has a chapter, consisting of 12 canons, who are all Protestants. It is advantageously seated on the N. bank of the Elbe, 45 miles N. W. of Lunenburg, 60 S. of Steswick, and 55 N. E. of Bremen. Lon. 9. 53. E. lat. 53. 43. N.

* HAMELBURG, a town of Germany,

in Franconia, and in the territory of the Abbey of Fuld; seated on the river Saale, 25 miles S. E. of Fuld. Lon. 10. 1. E. 10. 10. N.

HAMELIN, a strong town of Germany in Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Clemburg, at the extremity of the dutchy Brunswick, of which it is the key. It agreeably seated at the confluence of the river Hamel and Weser, 22 miles S. W. of Hanover, and 45 S. W. of Brunswick. Lon. 9. 35. E. lat. 52. 13. N.

* HAMIEZ-METAGARA, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Fez. It is remarkable for its gardens.

HAMILTON, a town of Scotland, in Clydesdale, with the title of a dutchy. It is a very pretty neat town, and near it the Duke of Hamilton has a very magnificent palace and a large park. It is seated on the river Clyde, 11 miles S. E. of Glasgow. Lon. 3. 50. W. lat. 55. 40. N.

HAMMERSMITH, a village in Middlesex, 4 miles W. of London, and a little to the N. of the Thames; it is pretty large and full of handsome houses.

* HAMMERSTEIN, a fortress of Germany, upon the Rhine, over against Coblenz and belonging to the elector of Treves, and Triers. Lon. 7. 53. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

HAMONT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishopric of Liege, near the confines of Brabant; 2 miles N. W. of Maestricht, and 17 W. of Roermund. Lon. 5. 41. E. lat. 51. 1. N.

HAMPSHIRE, an English county, 40 miles in length, and 35 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Berkshire; on the E. by Suffolk and Surry; on the W. by Dorsetshire; and on the S. by the British Channel. It contains 26,850 houses, 162,350 inhabitants, 253 parishes, and 20 market-towns. The principal rivers are the Avon, the Stour, the Test, and the Itching. The air is wholesome, and the soil various; and here is the famous New Forest, for the making of which William the Conqueror demolished 36 churches. It has 9 walks, as man-keepers, a bow-bearer, and a lord-warder. The commodities are corn, wool, wood, iron, sea-fish, and particularly lobsters and oysters. Here are also some woollen-manufactures; but it is most noted for its excellent honey, and the best bacon in the kingdom. It sends 20 members to parliament; that is, 18 for the towns, and 2 for the county. Winchester is the capital.

HAMPSHIRE NEW, a province of North America, in New-England; bounded on the N. by New-Scotland; on the E. by the ocean

ocean; on the S. by Massachusetts Bay; and on the W. by New-York. It is ruled by a governor and a council appointed by the King, and a house of representatives. As it is a very proper country for producing naval stores, a great part of it has been appropriated for furnishing masts and yards for the royal navy.

* **HAMPTON**, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs; viz. on Trinity-Monday, and October 29, for cattle and horses. It is seated on the Cotswold-Hills, and had formerly a nunnery. It is 14 miles S. of Gloucester, and 90 W. of London. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 51. 38. N.

HAMPTON, a sea-port town of N. America, in New-Hampshire; 40 miles N. of Boston. Lon. 74. 0. W. lat. 32. 45. N.

HAMPTON-COURT, a town of Middlesex, famous for a royal palace, built by cardinal Wolsey, who gave it to Harry VIII. The buildings, gardens, and parks, to which king William made many additions, are about four miles in circumference, and watered on three sides by the Thames, over which there is a bridge to Kingston. It is seated on the N. side of the Thames, 12 miles S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 9. W. lat. 51. 25. N.

HAMPSTEAD, a pleasant village of Middlesex, 5 miles N. of London. As the air is exceeding good, it is well furnished with fine seats built in an elegant manner, and much resorted to in the summer time by all sorts of people; as for the medicinal waters, formerly in request, they are now much neglected.

* **HAMSTREET**, a village in Kent, with one fair, on May 14, for horses, cattle, and pedlars ware.

HANAU, a handsome and strong town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in Weteravia, capital of a county of the same name. It belongs to its own prince, and had a handsome castle or palace. It is divided into two towns, the Old and the New, and is pretty well fortified. They admit Jews to live among them. It is seated near the river Maine, 10 miles E. of Francfort, and 15 N. E. of Darmstadt. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 49. 58. N.

HANAU, the county of, is bounded on the E. by the county of Rhyneck, and by the abbey of Fuld; on the W. by the counties of Weiffemburg and Solms; and on the N. and S. by the territories of Mentz and Francfort. It is 45 miles in length, but its breadth is very small. Its soil is very fruitful; Hanau is the capital town.

* **HANDFORD**, a village in Suffolk, with

two fairs; on May 18, for lean cattle, and on May 22, for lean cattle and lambs.

HANOVER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of the king of Great-Britain's German dominions. The elector resided here before he ascended the throne of Great-Britain, in a palace which makes no great shew outwardly, but within is richly furnished. The regency of this country is administered in the same manner as if the sovereign was present. It is a large well-built town, and pretty well fortified. The established religion is the Lutheran; but the Roman Catholics are tolerated, and have a handsome church. It has suffered greatly by the French, who got possession of it and the neighbouring counties in 1757; but they were soon after driven from thence. Hanover is noted for a particular sort of beer, reckoned excellent by the people of those parts. It is agreeably seated in a sandy plain, on the river Leyne, which divides it in two; 15 miles E. of Newstadt, and 15 W. of Brunfwick. Lon. 10. 5. E. lat. 22. 5. N.

* **HANOVER**, the territory of, comprehended at first nothing but the county of Lawenroad; but now it contains the dutchy of Zell, Sax-Lawenburg, Bremen, Lunenburg, the principality of Verden, Grubenhagen, and Oberwald. George I. king of Great-Britain, was the first that gained possession of all these states, which mostly lye between the rivers Weser and Elbe, and extend 200 miles in length from S. W. but the breadth is different, being in some places 150 miles, in others but 50. The produce of them is timber, cattle, hogs, munn, beer, and bacon; a little silver, copper, lead, iron, vitriol, brimstone, quicksilver, and copperas. However, the trade is not very great in any of these articles.

HANSE-TOWNS, a society of sea-port towns, united together for their common interest, and for the protection of their trade; they are so called, from the German word, Hanseg. There were a great number of these at first; but about the year 1500 they began to be weakened, and now none have the Hanfatick government, except Bremen and Lubeck.

* **HANSLOPE**, a village in Buckinghamshire, with one fair, on Holy-Thursday, for cattle.

* **HANUYE**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, 20 miles S. E. of Louvaine. Lon. 5. 10. E. lat. 50. 48. N.

* **HAPSAL**, a sea port town of Livonia, in Estonia. It belongs to the Russian empire, and is seated on the Baltick Sea, 40 miles S. W. of Revel, over against the island

Island of Dago. Lon. 23. 35. E. lat. 59. 10. N.

HAPSBURG. See **HABSBERG.**

* **HARBERT**, a town of Asia, in Diarbek, near Amid, with an Armenian archbishop's see; but subject to the Turks.

HARBOROUGH, a town of Leicestershire, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on November 19, for horses, cows, sheep, hogs, pewter, brads, hats, and cloaths. It is seated on the river Welland, which separates it from Northamptonshire, and has a good free-school; 18 miles N. of Northampton, 14 S. of Leicester, and 85 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 52. 26. N.

HARBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Lunenburg, and in the electorate of Hanover, with a strong castle. It is seated on the river Elbe, over against Hamburg, 37 miles N. W. of Lunenburg. Lon. 9. 41. E. lat. 53. 34. N.

HARCOURT, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Bayeux, with the title of a dutchy.

HARDERWICK, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, and in the quarter of Harnheim, with an university. It is seated on the Zuider-zee, 20 miles N. W. of Harnheim, and 32 N. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 37. E. lat. 52. 32.

HARFLEUR, a sea-port town of France, in Normandy, and in the territory of Caux. Its fortifications have been long demolished, and its harbour choaked up. The English took it by assault in 1415. It stands on the river Lizarda, 15 miles S. W. of Lecampa, and 40 N. W. of Rouen. Lon. 0. 17. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

HARLEBECK, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the river Lis, 3 miles N. E. of Courtray, and 17 S. W. of Ghent. Lon. 2. 26. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

HARLECH, a town of Merionethshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and 4 fairs, on Thursday after Trinity, June 30, August 21, and December 11, for cattle. It is seated on a rock, on the sea-shore, and but a poor place, though the shire-town, and sends a member to parliament. It had formerly a strong, handsome castle, which was a garrison for king Charles I in the civil wars, for which reason it was afterwards demolished by the parliament. It is 20 miles W. by S. of Balay, and 139 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 0. W. lat. 54. 47. N.

HARLEM, a considerable town of the United Provinces, in Holland, which boasts

of the invention of printing, and pretends that Lawrence Coster was the person who first practised it; but he did no more than engrave letters in wood. It is seated near the sea, in a drier soil than the other towns in Holland, 10 miles W. of Amsterdam, and 15 N. E. of Leyden. Lon. 5. 17. E. lat. 53. 22. N.

HARLESTON, a town of Norfolk, with a large market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on July 5, and September 9, which lasts 14 days, for horses, cattle, sheep, and petty chapmen. It is seated on the river Wavenay, over which there is a bridge, 16 miles S. of Norwich, and 94 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 25. E. lat. 52. 35. N.

* **HARLING**, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on May 4, for cattle and toys, and on October 24, for sheep and toys. It is seated on a rivulet, and the market is chiefly for linnen-cloth. It is a pretty, neat, genteel town, but has no church, and only a small chapel in the middle of the place, and a presbyterian meeting-house. It has about 600 pretty good houses, and one wide street, and manufactures a little linnen-cloth. It is 24 miles S. W. of Norwich, and 88 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 10. E. lat. 52. 40. N.

HARLINGEN, a sea-port town of the United Provinces, in W. Friesland, of which, next to Lewarden, it is the largest, most populous, and rich; is governed by a senate and 8 burgo-masters, and has a harbour, which renders it a trading place. It is 18 miles W. of Lewarden, and 18 N. of Staverin. Lon. 5. 25. E. lat. 53. 12. N.

* **HARO**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the river Hebro, and the chief place of a county. Lon. 2. 23. W. lat. 42. 32. N.

HARLOW, a town in Essex, whose market is now disused, but it has three fairs, on Whit-Monday, September 9, and November 28, for horses and cattle. It is 17 miles W. of Chelmsford, and 29 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 16. E. lat. 51. 45. N.

* **HARPLEY**, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on July 24, for horses.

* **HARREGATE**, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, remarkable for its mineral spring, of a vitriolic, sulphureous nature.

* **HARRIA**, or **HARELINLAND**, a province of Livonia, lying to the N. W. of the gulph of Finland. Revel is the only town.

* **HARRIES**, one of the western isles of Scotland, and the outermost of them all.

* **HARRIOTSHAM**, a village in Kent, with one fair, on July 5, for horses.

* **HAROLD**, a village in Bedfordshire, 8 miles W. by N. of Bedford, with 3 fairs, on Tuesday before May 12, Tuesday before July 5, and Tuesday before October 10, for cattle.

* **HARTFIELD**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on Tuesday after Whit-week, for cattle and pedlars ware.

HARTFORD, a town in Hartfordshire, of which it is capital, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on Saturday fortnight before Easter, May 12, July 5, and November 8, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep. It is seated on the river Lea, and has been much more considerable than it is at present, for it is much decayed since the great road was turned through Ware. However, it is still the place where the assizes are held, and has the title of a marquissate; sends 2 members to parliament, is 2 miles W. of Ware, and 21 N. of London. Lon. 51. 5. W. lat. 51. 43. N.

HARTFORD, a town of N. America, in New-England, and in the province of Connecticut, seated on the river Connecticut, 30 miles W. of Boston. Lon. 71. 5. W. lat. 42. 0. N.

HARTFORDSHIRE, an English county, 31 miles in length, and 28 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by Essex, on the W. by Buckinghamshire, on the N. by Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire, and on the S. by Middlesex. It contains 16,570 houses, 20 parishes, and 8 market-towns, whereof only two send members to parliament, namely, Hartford, and St. Alban's. It abounds in corn, river fish, sheep, and fat cattle, and the air is good all over the county. The principal rivers are, the Lea, the Coln, and the Hunton. Hartford is the capital town.

HARTLAND, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Easter-Wednesday, and September 25, for cattle. It is seated near the Severn Sea, near a cape or promontory called Hartland-point, 28 miles W. of Barnstaple, and 197 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 45. W. lat. 51. 9. N.

HARTLEPOOL, a sea-port town of the county of Durham, with a market on Saturdays, and 4 fairs, on May 14, August 21, October 9, and November 27, for toys, and plenty of fish. It is commodiously seated on the sea-shore, and is partly surrounded with rocks and hills; is a pretty large place, but the market is come to nothing. It is 16 miles S. E. of Durham, and 236 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 55. W. lat. 44. 40. N.

* **HARTLEY-ROW**, a village in Hamp-

shire, 10 miles N. E. of Basingstoke, and in the road from London to Salisbury, with two fairs, on Shrove-Tuesday and June 29, for pedlars ware.

* **HARTZGEROD**, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in the principality of Hainhault, seated on the river Selk, 17 miles S. of Halberstadt.

HARWICH, a sea-port town of Essex, with a market on Tuesdays and Fridays, and 2 fairs, on May 1, and October 18, for toys. It is strong both by nature and art, and is surrounded on three parts by the sea and the river Stour; it is not very large, but well inhabited and frequented, and here the packet-boats are stationed that go to Holland. It is a borough-town, sends 2 members to parliament, and has a commodious harbour. It is governed by a mayor, 8 aldermen, and 24 common-council. There is here only a chapel of ease, the mother-church, which is small and in bad condition, being at Dover-court, two miles distant. The town consists of between 8 and 900 houses, which are in general good and lofty, and the streets pretty wide, and well paved. The number of the people amounts to about 4000. The harbour is capacious; and opposite the town is a good battery of cannon. Here is also a good dock-yard, in which many ships of war are built. It is 21 miles E. by N. of Colchester, and 73 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 25. E. lat. 52. 3. N.

* **HASBAT**, a province of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Morocco. It abounds in all the necessaries of life, and carries on a great trade.

* **HASELFELDE**, an ancient town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the county of Blankenburg, belonging to the house of Brunswick.

HASLEM, an island of Denmark, in the Categate Sea, lying at the entrance of the Baltick Sea, to the N. of the island of Zealand. Lon. 11. 30. E. lat. 56. 15. N.

HASLEMERE, a town of Surry, with a market on Tuesdays, and 2 fairs, on May 1 and September 25, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is seated on the edge of the county, next Hampshire, and sends 2 members to parliament. This borough is governed by a constable; has one church, and about 100 low brick houses, in two paved streets. The number of the people amount to about 400. It is 12 miles S. W. of Guildford, and 41 S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 51. 4. N.

* **HASLI**, a small territory of Switzerland, in the county of Bern.

* **HASSETT**, a handsome town in the United

United Provinces, in Overijssel, seated on the river Wecht, 5 miles from Zwol, and 10 from Schweidnitz. Lon. 6. 5. E. lat. 23. 46. N.

HASSELT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the territory of Liege, seated on the river Demer, 14 miles N. W. of Maestricht. Lon. 4. 49. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

HASTINGS, a town of Suffex, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and 3 fairs, on Whit-Tuesday, July 26, and October 23, for pedlars ware. It is one of the Cinque-ports, and noted for being the place where William the Conqueror landed. It is seated between a high cleft towards the sea, and a high hill towards the land-side, and is a large town, with two streets, paved with flints. It has only one church, which is of stone, and about 500 houses, built with brick and stone. There is no manufacture carried on here, and the chief employment of the people, who amount to about 2500, is fishing. It had once a strong castle, now in ruins, and its harbour is maintained by a small river. It is 24 miles E. of Lewes, and 62 S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 36. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

HASLINGDEN, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Wednesdays, and 3 fairs, on May 8, July 1, and October 10, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. It is 16 miles N. by W. of Manchester, and 173 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 23. W. lat. 53. 43. N.

HATHERLY, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Fridays, and 4 fairs, on May 21, June 22, September 4, and November 8, for cattle. It is a small place, containing about 100 houses, and has one good inn. It is 24 miles N. W. of Exeter, and 194 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 15. W. lat. 50. 46. N.

HATFIELD, a town of Hartfordshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on April 23, and October 18, for toys; here the earl of Salisbury has a handsome palace, called Hatfield-house. It is 20 miles N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 12. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

HATFIELD-BROAD OAK, a town of Suffex, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on August 5, for lambs. It is seated on a branch of the river Lea, near a forest of the same name, 12 miles N. W. of Chelmsford, and 28 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 13. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

HATTEM, a town of the United Provinces, in the dutchy of Guelderland, seated on the river Uffel, 5 miles S. of Zwol. It was taken by the French in 1672, who de-

molished the fortifications. Lon. 6. 0. E. lat. 53. 30. N.

* HATTENGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the county of Mark, seated on the river Roer. Lon. 27. 17. E. lat. 51. 17. N.

HATUAN, a town and fort of Upper Hungary, in the county of Novigrod. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1685, and is seated on a mountain, 27 miles N. E. of Buda, and 15 S. W. of Agria. Lon. 19. 48. E. lat. 47. 52. N.

* HATZFELD, a town of Germany, and principal of a county of the same name in Wetteravia, and in the circle of the Upper Rhine.

HAVANNA, a sea-port town of America, in the island of Cuba, and on the N. W. part of it, opposite to Florida. It is famous for its harbour, which is so large that it may hold 1000 vessels, and yet the mouth is so narrow, that only one ship can enter at a time. This is the place where all the ships that come from the Spanish settlements rendezvous on their return to Spain. It is near 2 miles in circumference, and contains about 2000 inhabitants, consisting of Spaniards, Mulattoes, and Negroes. The entrance into the harbour is well defended by forts and platforms of great guns, and the bishop of St. Jago resides here, as well as most men of fashion and fortune belonging to the island. It was taken by the English in 1762; but restored to the Spaniards by the treaty of peace in 1763. Lon. 84. 10. W. lat. 23. 0. N.

HAVANT, a town of Hampshire, with a market on Saturdays, and 2 fairs, on June 22 and October 17 for toys. It is 7 miles N. E. of Portsmouth, and 63 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 5. W. lat. 50. 50. N.

HAVEL, a river of Brandenburg, which proceeds from a lake in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, and running through the middle marche, and through Brandenburg, and other towns, runs N. and falls into the Elbe.

HAVELBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the electorate of Brandenburg, with a bishop's see, secularized in favour of the house of Brandenburg. It is seated on the river Havel, 22 miles N. E. of Stendal, and 37 N. W. of Brandenburg. Lon. 12. 43. E. lat. 53. 4. N.

HAVERTFORD WEST, a town of S. Wales, in Pembroketshire, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and 6 fairs, on May 12, June 12, July 18, September 4, September 24, and October 17, for horses, cattle, and sheep. It is a town and county

lf, and commodiously seated on the
 of a hill, and on a creek of Milford-
 over which the e is a stone-bridge.
 large, handsome place, with several
 houses, and contains three parish-
 nes; has a considerable trade, with
 vessels belonging to it, and sends
 member to parliament. The assizes
 county-gaol are kept here, and it had
 wall and castle, now demolished. It
 mayor-town, and near it there are
 gentlemen's seats. It is 15 miles S. by
 St. David's, and 269 W. by N. of
 n. Lon. 5. o. W. lat. 51. 50 N.

VERILL, a town of Suffolk, with a
 t on Saturdays, and a good fair on
 12, which lasts two days, for cattle,
 It has a pretty large church, one Pres-
 an and one Quaker's meeting, with
 300 poor clay-houses, and one wide
 not paved. It has a considerable
 factory of checks, cottons, and fu-
 and is 49 miles N. E. of London,
 8 N. of Chelmsford. Lon. o. 25. E.
 10. N.

HAUPOUL-MAZAMET, a town of
 e, in Upper Languedoc, in the diocese
 aur.

RE-DE-GRACE, a large, handsome,
 and strong sea-port town of France,
 or Normandy, and in the territory of
 It has an excellent harbour, a strong
 , and a good arsenal. It was bom-
 bled by the English in 1694, and is seated
 mouth of the river Seine, in a marshy
 15 miles W. of Roan, and 112 N. W.
 is. Lon. o. 11. E. lat. 49. 29. N.

HAUTE-RIVE, a town of France, in
 Languedoc, seated on the river Ariège,
 les S. of Toulouse. Lon. 1. 35. E. lat.
 5. N.

UTVILLIERS, a town of France, in
 pagne, and in the diocese of Rheims,
 a famous, rich abbey. It is seated on
 ver Marne, 20 miles from Rheims,
 is said the best Champagne wine is pro-
 here.

HAWARDEN, or HARWARDEN, a vil-
 of N. Wales, in Flintshire, 5 miles S.
 of Chester, with three fairs, on May
 October 1, and December 24, for cat-

WKSHEAD, a town of Lancashire,
 a market on Mondays, and two fairs,
 oly-Thursday, for horned cattle and
 rs ware; and on Sept. 21 for pedlars

It is seated in a hilly country, and
 free grammar-school. It is 24 miles
 W. of Lancaster, and 265 N. N. W.
 ndon. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 54. 20.

* HAWKSHURST, a village in Kent, with
 one fair, on August 10, for cattle and ped-
 lars ware.

* HAWORTH, a village in the W. Rid-
 ing of Yorkshire, with two fairs, on July-
 21 for pedlars ware, and October 14 for
 horned cattle and pedlars ware.

* HAWS, a village in the W. Riding of
 Yorkshire, with a fair on Whit Monday,
 for horned cattle and sheep.

* HAXEY, a village in Lincolnshire, with
 one fair, on July 5, for merchants goods.

HAY, a town of Brecknockshire, with
 a market on Mondays, and three fairs, on
 May 17, August 12, and October 10, for
 horned cattle, sheep, and horses. It is
 seated between the rivers Wyll and Dulas,
 and is a pretty good town. It is 15 miles
 N. E. of Brecknock, and 134 W. by S. of
 London. Lon. 2. 56. W. lat. 51. 7. N.

* HAYE, a town of France, in Tou-
 raine, remarkable for the birth of Descartes.
 It is seated on the river Creuse, 5 miles from
 Guicche, 25 from Tours, and 135 S. W.
 of Paris. Lon. o. 53. E. lat. 47. 2. N.

HAYLSHAM, a town of Suffex, with a
 market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is
 12 miles E. of Lewes, and 53 S. E. of Lon-
 don. Lon. o. 18. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

HEA, a province of Africa, on the coast
 of Barbary, and in the most western part of
 the kingdom of Morocco. It produces no
 grain but barley, being full of high moun-
 tains, which feed a great number of goats
 and asses. Here is also a great deal of hon-
 ey. The inhabitants are Mahometans,
 and very jealous of their wives, who are
 very handsome, and much addicted to in-
 trigues. It is bounded on the W. by the
 Atlantick Ocean, on the S. by the provinces
 of Sufa and Guzula, on the E. by Morocco,
 and on the N. by Ducalea.

HEADFORD, a town of Ireland, in the
 county of Galway, and province of Con-
 naught, 12 miles N. of Galway. Lon. 9.
 15. W. lat. 53. 22. N.

HEADON. See HEYDON.

HEAN, a considerable town of Asia, in
 Tonquin, seated on the river Dornea, 20
 miles S. of Cachao, and 80 N. of the bay of
 Tonquin. The French have a factory here,
 and a handsome house for the principal
 missionary, who is a bishop.

HEBRIDES, certain islands, lying to the
 W. of Scotland, and commonly called the
 western isles: the principal of which are
 Sky, Mull, Isle, and Arran. The inhabi-
 tants are rude and unpolished, having but
 little communication with the continent of
 Scotland.

* HECKFIELD, a village in Hampshire,
 M m with

with one fair on Good-Friday, for pedlars-ware.

HEDAMORA, a town of Sweden, in Vesterdal, or Westmania, seated on the river Dalecarlia, 30 miles S. W. of Gevelt, and 55 N. W. of Upsal. Lon. 16. 15. E. lat. 60. 14. N.

* **HEGOW**, a small territory of Germany, in Upper Suabia. It is very populous, and belongs to divers sovereigns.

HEIDLEBERG, a considerable and populous town of Germany, capital of the Lower Palatinate, with a celebrated university. It is noted for its great ton, which holds 800 hogheads, 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. It was first reduced to a heap of ruins in 1622, by the Spaniards; and the rich library was transported, partly to Vienna, and partly to the Vatican at Rome. After this it enjoyed the benefits of peace, till the Protestant electoral house became extinct, and a bloody war ensued, in which not only the castle was ruined, but the tombs and bodies of the electors were shamefully violated and pillaged. This happened in 1693; and the people of the Palatinate were obliged to leave their dwellings, and to go for refuge into foreign countries. To add to these misfortunes, the elector resided at Manheim, and carried most of the people of distinction along with him, so that it is uncertain whether Heidelberg will ever recover itself or not, though they have begun to rebuild some of the fortifications. The great ton was broke to pieces in 1693, by the French, and at great expence in 1729 was repaired. It stands on the river Neckar, over which there is a handsome bridge, 12 miles N. E. of Spire, and 37 S. E. of Mentz. Lon. 8. 48. E. lat. 49. 25. N.

* **HEIDENHEIM**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the territory of Brentz-hall, with a handsome palace, or castle, belonging to the house of Wirtemberg, 42 miles from Ulm. Lon. 10. 19. E. lat. 48. 37. N.

* **HEILA**, a town of Royal Prussia, in Cassubia, seated at the mouth of the river Vistula, on the Baltick Sea, and subject to Poland, 12 miles N. of Dantzick. Lon. 19. 25. E. lat. 54. 53. N.

* **HEILEGEN-HAVE**, a sea port town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in Wageria, seated on the Baltick Sea, overlooking the island of Termeren. Lon. 11. 15. E. lat. 57. 30. N.

* **HEILIGE-LAND**, an island of the German Sea, between the mouth of the river Eider, and that of the Elbe. It belonged to the duke of Holstein; and the king of Denmark endeavoured to take it in 1380, but without effect. Lon. 8. 15. E. lat. 54. 28. N.

* **HEILIGENFELL**, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen, between Braunsberg and Brandenburg. Lon. 10. 47. E. lat. 54. 47. N.

* **HEILIGENSTADT**, a town of Prussia, and capital of the territory of Havelberg, belonging to the elector of Meissen, seated at the confluence of the rivers Gode and Leine, 30 miles N. W. of Eisenach. Lon. 10. 7. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

* **HEILSPERG**, a town of Polish Prussia, with a palace, where the bishop of Warshaw resides; seated on the river Alle. Lon. 21. 35. E. lat. 54. 6. N.

* **HEITHURRY**, a village in Wiltshire, with one fair on May 3, for cattle, sheep, and pedlars ware.

* **HELAVERD**, a town of Asia, in Persia. Lon. 73. 55. E. lat. 31. 15. N.

HELENA, ST. an island of the Atlantic Ocean, which consists of one steep rocky rock, and looks like a castle in the middle of the sea. It has only one landing place, which is defended by a platform of 400 feet, beyond which is a fort, where the governor resides; and near it a town of 4000 houses, to which the inhabitants bring their provisions when any ships arrive. It is about 20 miles in circumference; and the soil wherewith the rock is covered produces all sorts of vegetables and fruit, except corn, which will not come to perfection, being eaten up by the rats. There are about 200 families, descended from the English, the island belonging to the East India company, and designed by them as a place of refreshment for the East India ships, as they go to or come from the East Indies. It is 1200 miles W. of the coast of Africa, and 1800 E. of the coast of S. America. Lon. 6. 35. W. lat. 16. 0. S.

HELLESPONT. See **DARDINELLS**.

HELMONT, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, in the quarter of the island, with a strong castle. It is seated on the river Aa, 17 miles E. of Bolduc, and 70 E. of Brussels. Lon. 5. 37. E. lat. 51. 31. N.

* **HELMSLEY-BLACKMORE**, or **HELMSLEY**, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Rye, and with a brook running through it. The houses are pretty well built with stone, and covered with slate. It had formerly a castle,

ow a market on Saturdays, with four
on May 19, July 16, October 2, and
ember 6, for horned cattle, horses,
linnen, and woollen cloth. It is 20
N. of York, and 220 N. by W. of
on. Lon. 1. 8. W. lat. 54. 18. N.

ELMSTADT, a town of Germany, in
duchy of Brunfwick, with an univerfi-
20 miles N. E. of Brunfwick, and 20
Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 11. 10. E. lat. 52.

HELMSTADT, a strong maritime town
veden, and capital of the province of
nd; feated near the Baltick Sea, 25
N. W. of Lunden, and 55 N. of Co-
agen. Lon. 21. 5. E. lat. 56. 44.

ELMSTON. See BRIGHT HELMSTON.
ELLSINBURG, or ELSINBURG, a fea-
town or caſtle of Sweden, in the pro-
of Gothland, and territory of Scho-
feated on the oppofite fide of the
d, 7 miles E. of Elfinore, and 37 S.
elmftadt. Lon. 13. 0. E. lat. 56. 2.

ELLSINGFORD, a town of Finland, in
d, with a commodious harbour; 20
S. W. of Borgo, and 80 E. of Abo.
25. 45. E. lat. 60. 22. N.

ELLSINGIA, a province of Sweden,
ded on the N. by Jempterland and Me-
dia, on the E. by the gulph of Bothnia,
on the S. and W. by Dalecarlia and Au-
a. It is full of mountains and foreſts,
he employment of the inhabitants is
ng and fiſhing.

ELLSINGORE. See ELSINORE.

ELSTON, a town of Cornwall, with a
et on Mondays, and feven fairs, on
day before Midlent-Sunday, Saturday
e Palm-Sunday, Whit-Monday, July
September 9, November 8, and the fe-
Saturday before Christmas, for horſes,
sheep, cloths, and a few hops. It is
d on the river Low, is well inhabited,
fends two members to parliament; is
rned by a mayor, four aldermen, a
i-clerk, and deputy-recorder; has one
ch, lately built, about 400 houſes, and
d paved ſtreets. Here is the largeſt mar-
houſe in the county. The inhabitants
er pay to the church nor poor, theſe
g ſupported by the revenues of the town.
11 miles S. W. of Falmouth, and 294
S. of London. Lon. 5. 45. E. lat.
8. N.

ELVOETSUYS, a fea-port town of the
ed Provinces, in Holland, and on the
d of Vorn. It is a very good har-
; and is frequented by a great number
hips, particularly the Engliſh packet-
always goes to this place, which is 5

miles S. of the Briel. — Lon. 4. 0. E. lat. 51;
54. N.

* HEMPNAL, a village in Norfolk, 5
miles N. of Harleſton, with two fairs, on
Whit-Monday, for horſes, cattle, and ſheep,
and November 30, for hogs and patty
chapmen.

HEMPSTEAD, a town in Hartfordſhire,
with a market on Thurfdays, and one fair,
on the firſt Thurfday after Whitſun-Week,
for horſes, cows, and ſheep. It is feated
among the hills, on a branch of the river
Coln, 18 miles S. W. of Hartford, and 27
N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 40. W. lat. 51.
44. N.

* HEMPTON, a village in Norfolk, a
mile S. of Fakenham, with two fairs, on
Whit-Tueſday and November 22, for
horſes.

* HENFIELD, a village in Suffex, with
two fairs, on May 4 and Auguſt 1, for ped-
lars-wares.

HENLEY, a town of Oxfordſhire, with
a market on Thurfdays, and three fairs,
on February 24, chiefly for horſes; on
Thurfday after Whitſuntide; on Thurfday
fevenninght before October 10, for cheeſe
and horſes. It is feated on the river Thames,
over which there is a handſome bridge, and
fends malt, corn, and other things to Lon-
don, by barges. It is 24 miles S. E. of Ox-
ford, and 36 W. of London. Lon. 0. 40. W.
lat. 51. 34. N.

HENLEY, a town in Warwickſhire, with
a market on Mondays, and three fairs, on
March 25, Tueſday in Whitſun-week, for
cattle; and on October 18, for cattle and
cheeſe. It is feated on the river Alne, 3
miles S. W. of Warwick, and 84 W. N.
W. of London. Lon. 1. 45. W. lat. 52.
18. 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 biſhoprick of Wertzburg,
and on the E. by that of Banberg. It abounds
in mountains and woods; and it is popu-
lous and pretty fertile. Mainingen is the
capital town.

HENNEBERG, a town of Germany, in
the circle of Franconia, which gives title
to a county of the ſame name, with a ca-
ſtle. It is 34 miles N. W. of Bamberg, and
37 S. E. of Fald. Lon. 9. 17. E. lat. 50. 40.
N.

HENNEBON a town of France, in Bre-
tagne, in the dioceſe of Vannes. It is in-
habited by rich merchants, and is feated on
the river Blavet, 260 miles W. by S. of Pa-
ris, and 22 N. W. of Vannes. Lon. 2. 13.
W. lat. 47. 48. N.

HENERICHMONT, a territory of France, in Berry, with a capital of the same name, belonging to the duke of Sully.

HENRICO, a county of N. America, in Virginia.

HENRY, CAPE, the S. cape of Virginia, at the entrance of Chesapeake bay. Lon. 85. 35. W. lat. 37. 0. N.

* **HEPPENHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, with a castle and an abbey; seated between Heidleberg and Darmstadt, about 14 miles from each. Lon. 8. 37. E. lat. 49. 39. N.

HERACLEA, a small town of Turkey, in Europe, in Macedonia, seated on the river Strimon.

HERACLEA, an ancient town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see, and a harbour. It was formerly very famous; and there are yet considerable remains of antiquity. It is seated near the sea, 50 miles W. of Constantinople, and 50 N. E. of Galopoli. Lon. 27. 48. E. lat. 40. 57. N.

HERAT, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in the province of Chorassan, 160 miles S. E. of Meshid. Lon. 76. 45. E. lat. 34. 30. N.

* **HERBEMONT**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the dutchy of Luxemburg, with a castle seated on a mountain, in the county of Chiny, near the river Semoy, 3 miles from Chiny.

HERBORN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and territory of Nassau, with a famous university and woollen manufactures. It is 8 miles S. W. of Dillenburg, and 10 N. W. of Solms. Lon. 8. 35. E. lat. 50. 36. N.

HERCINIAN FOREST, was anciently very famous, and run through almost all Germany, Upper Hungary, and Poland. There are some parts of it still remaining, which go by the name of Walds, and hence we have the name of the Walds or Wolds of Suffex.

* **HERCOLE**, an island of that name, in the Tuscan Sea. It is small, and is 6 miles from the town of Porto Hercole to the E.

HERCOLE, a sea port town of Italy, in Tuscany, on the coast called Statto Delli Presidia, or the state of the garrisons; subject to the king of Sicily. Lon. 12. 0. E. lat. 42. 25. N.

HERCULES PILLARS, anciently so called, are thought to be the two mountains which form the straits of Gibraltar; namely Calpe on the side of Europe, and Avila on the side of Africa.

HEREFORD, the capital city of Hereford-

shire, with three markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; and five fairs, on the Tuesday after February 2, for horned cattle, horses, and hops; on Wednesday of Easter-week, for horned cattle and horses; on May 19, for toys; on July 1, for horned cattle and wool; and on October 20, for horned cattle, cheese, and Welch butter. It is pleasantly and commodiously seated among delightful meadows, and rich fields, and is almost encompassed by the Wye and two other rivers, over which are two bridges. It is a large place, and has six parish churches, but two of them were demolished in the civil wars. It had a castle, which has been long destroyed. It is a bishop's see, and the cathedral is a handsome structure. The chief manufactures are gloves, many of which are sent to London. It is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and a sword-bearer; the streets are broad and paved; and is 28 miles W. by N. of Gloucester, and 131 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 38. W. lat. 52. 6. N. It sends members to parliament.

* **HEREFORDSHIRE**, an English county, 40 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Gloucester and Wiltshire, on the W. by Radnorshire and Brecknockshire, on the N. by Shropshire, and on the S. by Monmouthshire. It contains 15,000 houses, 95,600 inhabitants, 176 parishes, and 8 market-towns, which send members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Wye, which runs through the county, the Munnow, the Arrow, the Frome, the Horkney, and other lesser streams. The air is very good, and the soil fruitful, especially in the vale. That part towards Wales is hilly, and is stocked with flocks of sheep. It is celebrated for wool and cyder, which last is transported all over England. The capital town is Hereford.

HERENTHALS, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, and in the quarter of Antwerp; seated on the river North, 20 miles N. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 51. W. lat. 51. 9. N.

HERENHAUSEN, a palace of Germany, near Hanover, belonging to the king of Great-Britain. Here are lodgings for a court, and a garden of vast extent, in which are fine water works, a labyrinth, and many other curiosities worth a traveller's observation.

HERFORDEN, or **HERWERDEN**, a small and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of the county of Ravensberg, with a famous nunnery, belonging to the Protestants of the confes-

of Augsburg, whose abbess is a princess of the Empire, and has a voice and place in the diet. It is seated on the river Aa, 8 miles E. of Ravensburg, and 17 S. W. of Minden. Lon. 8. 47. E. lat. 52. 12. N.

HERGRUNDT, a town of Upper Hungary, near Nufall, remarkable for its mines of vitriol, which are extremely rich. Those who work in the mines have built a subtleraneous town, with a great number of inhabitants. It is 65 miles N. of Buda. Lon. 18. 15. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

HERK, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege, seated on a river of the same name, near its confluence of the Demer, 2 miles W. of Maestricht. Lon. 5 15. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

* **HERISAW**, an ancient town of Switzerland, which is the most considerable and the most populous possessed by the Protestants in the canton of Appenzel. It is seated on the small river Bulbach.

* **HERISSON**, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, seated on the rivulet Oveil towards the Cher, 12 miles from Bourbon-Archambaut.

HERMANSTADT, a handsome, large, populous, and strong town of Hungary, capital of Transilvania, with a bishop's see. It is the residence of the governor of the province, and is seated on the river Ceben, 25 miles E. of Weissenburg, and 205 S. E. of Buda. Lon. 23. 40. E. lat. 46. 25. N.

* **HERMITAGE**, a village in Dorsetshire, near Cerne Abbey, with one fair on August 26, for bullocks, horses, sheep, and wool.

HERMON, a mountain of Asia, in Palestine, now called Sanir. It is a branch of Mount Libanus, and is very high, the top being always covered with snow; but the lower parts are pretty fruitful. There was a mountain Galilee, called Little Hermon.

* **HERNDAL**, a town and small territory of Scandinavia, in Norway, and in the government of Drontheim, ceded to the Swedes in 1645.

* **HERNOSAND**, a sea-port town of Sweden, on the gulph of Bothnia, and in Angermania. Lon. 13. 40. E. lat. 61. 45. N.

HERSTAL, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege, with an ancient castle; seated on the river Maese, 3 miles N. of Liege. Lon. 5. 41. E. lat. 50. 39. N.

* **HERTFELDT**, a small territory of Germany, in Su. bia.

HERTFORD. See **HARTFORD**.

* **HERTZBERG**, a considerable town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, and on the confines of Lusatia, 25 miles S. of

Wittemburg, and 35 N. W. of Dresden. Lon. 13. 37. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

HERWERDEN. See **HERFORDEN**.

* **HEREGOVINZA**, a territory of Turkey, in Europe, and in Bosnia, near Dalmatia. Cassel-nuvo the capital belongs to the Venetians, and the rest to the Turks.

HESDEN, a strong town of the French Netherlands, in the county of Artois, on the confines of Picardy; seated on the river Canche, 25 miles S. E. of St. Omer, and 165 N. of Paris. Lon. 1. 13. E. lat. 50. 22. N.

HESSE, or **HESSE-CASSEL**, the landgraviate of, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany. It is bounded on the N. by the bishoprick of Paderborn and dutchy of Brunswick; on the E. by Aixfield and Thuringia; on the S. by the abbey of Fuld and Wetteravia; and on the W. by the counties of Nassau, Witgenstein, Hatzfield, and Waldec. It is divided into the Upper and Lower; and the house of Hesse is divided into four branches, namely, Hesse-Cassel, Homberg, Darmstadt, and Rhin-fels, each of which have the title of Landgrave. The princes of Hesse-Cassel are Calvinists; of Hesse Darmstadt, Lutherans; and the remaining two, which are branches of the second, are Rhin-fels, a Catholick, and Hesse-Homberg, a Calvinist. They take their names from the four principal towns. This country is about 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and surrounded by woods and mountains, in which are mines of iron and copper; in the middle there are fine plains, fertile in corn and pastures, and there is plenty of all sorts of fruits and honey. They likewise cultivate a large quantity of hops, which serve to make excellent beer. Birch trees are very common, and they make a great deal of wine of the sap, which is said to be very wholesome. It is so populous that they can raise 30,000 men, without meddling with artificers, or those that till the ground. The Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel is an absolute prince, and his revenue is said to amount to 120,000 pounds per annum.

HEVER, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, 2 miles S. of Louvain, and 14 E. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 36. E. lat. 21. 0. N.

* **HEUKELUM**, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the river Linge, 5 miles from Gorcum. Lon. 4. 51. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

* **HEUSDEN**, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the river Maese, among marshes, with a handsome castle; 8 miles N. W. of Bois-le-duc, and

and 5 S. W. of Bommel. Lon. 5. 3. E. lat. 51. 47. N.

HEXHAM, a town of Northumberland, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on August 5, and November 8, for horned cattle, sheep, hogs, pedlars ware, and all sorts of linnen and woollen cloth. It is seated on the river Tyne, and was formerly famous for an abbey and church, one of which is now decayed, and a great part of the other was pulled down by the Scots. It is 22 miles W. of Newcastle, and 176 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 37. W. lat. 55. 5. N.

HEYDON, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on February 14, August 2, September 25, and November 17, for pewter, tin, leathern wares, and millenary goods. It is seated on a river, which soon falls into the Humber; and was formerly a considerable town, but is now much decayed, on account of the neighbourhood of Hull. It sends two members to parliament; is 6 miles W. of Hull, and 172 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 55. W. lat. 53. 48. N.

HEYLINGSTADT. See **HEILINGSTADT**.

HEYLSEN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, 14 miles S. E. of Louvain, and 5 S. of Tirlemont. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 50. 53. N.

HEYTSBURY, a town of Wiltshire, whose market is difused; but it has one fair, on May 3, for cattle, sheep, and pedlars ware, and sends two members to parliament. It is 16 miles N. W. of Salisbury, and 95 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 14. W. lat. 51. 20. N.

HIERES, a town of France, in Provence, and in the diocese of Toulon; seated in a very pleasant fruitful country; but its harbour being choaked up, it is now much decayed. It is 12 miles E. of Toulon, and 350 S. by E. of Paris. Lon 6. 13. E. lat. 43. 7. N.

HIERES, islands of France, on the coast of Provence, with the title of a marquifate, and wherein are found many uncommon plants. Here the English fleet lay in 1744, when they blocked up the French and Spanish fleets in the harbour of Toulon. When they quitted the harbour, a misunderstanding between the admirals Matthews and Lestock was the occasion of their escape.

HIGHGATE, a considerable village in Middlesex, 5 miles N. of London. It is full of gentlemen's seats, of which many are very handsome, infomuch that in some of the distant counties it might pass for a large well built town.

HIGHAM-FERRERS, a town of Northamptonshire, with two great markets, on Thursdays and Saturdays, and seven fairs, on Tuesday before February 5, March 7, May 3, June 28, and Thursday before August 5, for horses and horned cattle; on October 10, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and hogs; and on December 17, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep. It is seated on an ascent, on the eastern banks of the river Nen, and sends one member to parliament. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins; and it has an alms-house for 12 men and 1 woman, with a good free-school. It is 15 miles E. N. E. of Coventry, and 60 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 40. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

* **HIESMES**, a town of France, in Normandy, and chief place of a territory of great extent. It is seated on a barren mountain, 10 miles from Seez, and 90 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 9. E. lat. 44. 46. N.

* **HIGH-BICKINGTON**, a village in Devonshire, with two fairs, on May 3, and December 21, for toys. It is 7 miles S. of Barnstaple.

* **HIGH-BUDLAY**, a village in Devonshire, with one fair, on Good-Friday, for cattle.

HIGHLANDERS, a people in the N. of Scotland, who inhabit the mountainous parts, and have been long remarkable for their particular drefs, which some supposed to be like that of the ancient Romans; but it is now forbid by act of parliament. They are generally strong, able-bodied men, and make excellent soldiers. They were divided into several clans, each of which had a chief, or head, and whom they generally followed in case of war, or even in a rebellion; but now this subordination is taken away by act of parliament, and attempts are making to introduce manufactures and trade among them.

HIGHWORTH, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and one fair, on August 12, for all sorts of cattle and sheep. It is seated on the top of a high hill, which stands in the middle of a rich plain, near the vale of White Horse. It is 36 miles N. of Salisbury, and 69 W. of London. Lon. 1. 40. W. lat. 51. 35. N.

* **HILDESHEIM**, a strong town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the bishoprick of the same name. It is free and imperial; and in the cathedral there is the statue of Herman, the German chief. It is divided into the old and new towns, each of which have their separate council; and its inhabitants are a mixture of Lutherans and Papists. It is seated on the river Irneste,

nefte, 15 miles S. E. of Hanover, and 22 W. of Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 14. 15. E. lat. 52. 28. N.

HILDESHEIM, the bishoprick of, is a country of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, between the dutchies of Brunfwick and Lunenburg.

* **HILPERSHAUSEN**, a town of Germany, in Franconia, feated on the river Werra, in the county of Henneburg, between Coburg and Smalcalde, with a fine caſtle, belonging to a branch of the houſe of Saxegotha, and who is called the duke of Saxehilperhaufen. Lon. 10. 40. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

* **HINDELOPEN**, or **HINLOPEN**, a town of the United Provinces, in Frieſland, and in Weſtergoe, feated on the Zuider-Zee, between Staverin and Worcum, with a ſmall harbour.

HINDON, a town of Wiltſhire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Monday before Whitſunday, and October 18, for cattle, ſheep, horſes, hogs, and cheeſe. It is an ancient borough-town, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 16 miles W. of Salifbury, and 94 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 14. W. lat. 51. 12. N.

* **HINDERLAPPING**, a bailiwick of Swiſſerland, in the county of Bern, ſo called from a monastery that is now turned into a caſtle.

HINDOW, a town of Aſia, in India, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and remarkable for its excellent indigo. Lon. 82. 25. E. lat. 26. 30. N.

* **HINDOW**, a territory of Aſia, in India, bounded on the N. and E. by the provinces of Delli and Agra, and by Aſimer on the S. and W.

HINGHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on March 6, Whit-Tueſday, and October 2, for toys. It is 12 miles S. W. of Norwich, and 93 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 7. E. lat. 52. 37. N.

* **HINKLEY**, a town of Leiceſterſhire, with a market on Mondays, and one fair, on Auguſt 26, for horſes, cows, ſheep, and cheeſe. It is feated near Watling ſtreet, on the edge of the county next Warwickſhire, in a good ſoil, and is adorned with a large handſome church, which has a lofty ſpire. It is 12 miles W. by S. of Leiceſter, and 91 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 52. 31. N.

* **HIO**, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, feated on the river Water, 25 miles E. of Falcoping. Lon. 14. 0. E. lat. 57. 53. N.

HIPPO. See **BONNE**.

* **HIPPOLITE**, **ST.** a town of France, in Lorrain, on the confines of Alſace, and at the foot of the mountain Woge. It is 5 miles from Scheleſtat. Lon. 7. 31. E. lat. 48. 16. N.

* **HIPPOLITE**, **ST.** a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and dioceſe of Alair, with a ſtrong fort. There is a canal, which croſſes the town, and turns ſeveral mills, ſupplying many fountains with water. Lon. 4. 0. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

HIRCANIA, the ancient name of part of Perſia, in Aſia, on the ſouthern ſhore of the Caſpian Sea.

* **HIRCH-HORN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is feated on the ſide of a hill, on the river Neckar, and belongs to the Elector Palatine. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 49. 28. N.

HIRSCHFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and 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 feated on the river Fuld, 20 miles N. of the town of Fuld, and 35 S. E. of Caſſel. Lon. 9. 52. E. lat. 51. 46. N.

HIRSHBERG, a town of Sileſia, in the territory of Jauer, famous for its mineral baths. It is feated on the river Boſar, 44 miles S. W. of Breſlau. Lon. 17. 50. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

HISPANIOLA. See **DOMINGO**.

HITCHAM, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on Auguſt 3, for horſes.

HITCHING, a large populous town of Hartfordſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and three fairs; viz. on April 2, May 20, and October 12, for a few cattle. It is feated near a great wood, called Hitch-Wood. The inhabitants make great quantities of malt; and the market is one of the greateſt in England for wheat. It is 17 miles N. of Hartford, and 35 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 20. W. lat. 51. 55. N.

HITHE, a town of Kent, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 10, and December 1, for horſes, cattle, ſhoes, clothiers, and pedlars. It had formerly 4 pariſhes; but, by the choaking up of its harbour, and other accidents, is reduced to one. It is a cinque port, and is governed by a juſtice of the peace and conſtables. It conſiſts of one ſtreet, which is paved, and contains about 150 low houſes, moſtly built with wood and ſtone; the chief ſupport of the inhabitants is fiſhing. It has, however, two hospitals, well endowed, and is 7 miles W. of Dover, and 69 S. E. by E. of London.

don. Lon. 1. 7. E. lat. 51. 6. N.

* **HOCHBERG**, a marquisate and small territory of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in Brisgau. Emertingen is the principal town, and it belongs to the prince of Baden-Dourlach.

HOCHSTET, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, remarkable for a bloody battle fought between the Allies and the French in August 1704; when it was computed, that near 20,000 of the latter were killed, and 13,000 made prisoners; among whom was marshal Tallard, who was brought to England, and sent to Nottingham. It is seated on the Danube, 5 miles N. E. of Dillingen, and 22 N. E. of Ulm. Lon. 10. 55. E. lat. 48. 36. N.

* **HOCKERLAND**, a territory in Germany, and one of the three circles of Prussia. It is surrounded by Polish Prussia; and Marienwarder is the capital town.

HODNET, a town of Shropshire, whose market is disused, but it has two fairs, on May 4, and October 9, which are very inconsiderable. It is 12 miles N. E. of Shrewsbury, and 135 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 32. W. lat. 52. 48. N.

HODSDON, a town of Hartfordshire, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on June 24, for toys. It is a great thoroughfare on the N. road, and has several tolerable inns. It is 18 miles due N. of London, and 3 S. of Ware. Lon. 0. 1. E. lat. 51. 45. N.

* **HOESHT**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, seated in a plain, on the river Main, 3 miles from Francfort, with the ruins of a castle. Lon. 8. 35. W. lat. 50. 1. N.

HOENZOLLERN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of a county of the same name; 25 miles S. of Stutgard. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

* **HOFALISE**, or **HONFELISE**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the dutchy of Luxemburg, 35 miles S. E. of Liege, and 30 N. W. of Luxemburg. Lon. 11. 59. E. lat. 50. 2. N.

* **HOFF**, a town of Germany, in Franconia, with a fine college. It belongs to the margrave of Bareith, and is seated on the river Lecta. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 50. 23. N.

* **HOGH**, or **HADGRE**, a considerable town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, 70 miles S. E. of Gemama.

HOGUE, a town and cape on the N. W. point of Normandy, in France, near which admiral Rook burnt the French admiral's ship called the Rising-Sun, with 12 more large men of war, the day after the victory

obtained by admiral Ruffel, near Cherburg, in May 1692. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 49. 50 N.

HOHREN-LOE, or **HORLACH**, a county of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, where great disputes have lately happened between the count their sovereign and his protestant subjects.

* **HOHENBERG**, a castle of Germany, in Austrian Suabia, and chief place of a small county of the same name, 12 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. Lon. 13. 0. E. lat. 47. 52. N.

* **HOHEN-EMS**, a small territory of Germany, near the canton of Appenzell, lying on the Rhine, and subject to its own prince.

* **HOHENSTEIN**, a county of Germany, in Thuringia, on the frontiers of the province of Anhalt. There are several places, in Germany of the same name.

* **HOENTWIL**, a strong town of Germany, in Suabia, and landgravate of Nellenburg, seated on a rock. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 47. 45. N.

HOHIO. See **OHIO**.

HOLBECHE, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs; viz. on May 7, and the second Tuesday in September, for horses. It is seated in a flat among the dykes, 10 miles S. of Boston, and 98 N. of London. Lon. 0. 5. W. lat. 52. 54. N.

HOLDERNESS, a division of the E. Riding of Yorkshire, with the title of an earldom.

* **HOLDSWORTHY**, a large town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs; viz. on April 27, July 10, and October 2, for cattle. It is seated between two branches of the river Tamer, 43 miles N. E. of Exeter, and 194 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 50. 50.

* **HOLDTY**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on May 9, for horned cattle.

HOLLAND, the most considerable of the Seven United Provinces, lying between the Zuider-zee, the N. Sea, Zealand, and Utrecht. It is divided into N. Holland, W. Friesland, and S. Holland; and these together make but one province, whose states take the title of Holland and W. Friesland. The Ye, a small bay, which is an extension of the Zuider-zee, separates Holland from W. Friesland. The extent is not large, being not above 180 miles in circumference. The land is almost every where lower than the sea. The water is kept cut by downs and dykes, which they are particularly careful of keeping in good repair, lest the whole province should be laid under water. It is

ed by the mouth of the Rhine and
 fe, by several small rivers, and by a
 t number of canals, on which they tra-
 lay and night at a small expence. Pro-
 speaking it is nothing but a large mea-
 and yet all things are in great plenty,
 eason of its trade; and the land serves to
 great numbers of cattle. It is so popu-
 , that no country in the world can match
 so small an extent; the pastures are so
 , that they have plenty of butter and
 fe, and the seas and rivers furnish them
 fish. There are 400 large towns, and
 cities, which make up the states of the
 vince, and several others that have not
 same privilege. The houses are well
 t, and extremely neat and clean, as well
 the country as in the towns. Learning
 rishes here, and they have both linnen
 woollen manufactures, besides their
 ding a great number of ships. The
 ch surpasses all nations in the world with
 rd to trade, and by their settlements in
 ign countries, especially in the E. In-
 , and on the coast of Guiney. This
 vince has a court of justice, which finally
 rmines in all criminal and civil affairs;
 its states, in which the sovereignty re-
 , are composed of the deputies of the
 ility and of the cities, besides the stat-
 der. The only established religion is the
 testant, for the rest are only tolerated.
 we must not confound Holland, pro-
 ly so called, with the republick, which
 prehends the seven United Provinces.
 Amsterdam is the capital city.

* HOLLAND NEW, a name given to a
 all territory on the eastern coast, to the
 of New-England, in N. America. It is
 the name of a country to the S. of the
 olucca islands, which is very little known
 cept along the coast. The inhabitants
 black, and the most ill-looking people
 the world; they are tall and thin, and
 air hair woolly, like the negroes of Gui-
 y. They are mightily troubled with flies,
 d perhaps for that reason their eyes are
 pt almost shut. Those that visited the
 ast could see no houses, which made them
 agine they had none; but this is uncer-
 n.

* HOLLAND, the S. E. division of Lin-
 nshire, probably so called, because it is a
 rthy country. It has the title of an earl-
 m.

* HOLLINGTON, a village in Suffex,
 th one fair, on the second Monday in
 ly, for pedlars ware.

* HOLLOWAY, a village in Somerset-
 re, with one fair, on May 14, for cat-

* HOLME, a town of Cumberland, with
 a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on
 October 29, for horses and horned cattle.
 It is sometimes called Abbe-Holme, from an
 abbey that formerly stood there. It is a
 small place, seated on an arm of the sea, 12
 miles N. of Cockermouth, and 295 N. N.
 W. of London. Lon. 3. 10. W. lat. 55. 3. N.

HOLSTEIN, a country of Germany,
 with the title of a dutchy, in the circle of
 Lower Saxony. It is bounded on the N. by
 Sleswick, on the E. by the Baltick Sea and
 the dutchy of Saxlawenburg, on the S. by
 the dutchies of Bremen and Lunenburg, and
 on the W. by the German Ocean, being
 about 100 miles in length, and 50 in
 breadth. It is a pleasant, fruitful country,
 and is well seated for trade, which however
 was more considerable formerly than it is
 at present. But there are still some very
 considerable harbours, particularly Ham-
 burg and Lubeck. The king of Denmark
 and the duke of Holstein Gottorp have a
 joint-dominion in a great part of it, and of
 some towns and territories each of them are
 sole sovereigns. There are some imperial
 cities, which are governed by their respec-
 tive magistrates, but the religion of the
 whole country is Lutheran. The king of
 Denmark, as duke of Holstein, is a prince
 of the empire as well as the duke of Hol-
 stein-Gottorp. It is divided into four can-
 tons, Holstein Proper, Wagria, Stormar, and
 Ditmarsh.

HOLT, a town in Norfolk, with a mar-
 ket on Saturdays, and two fairs, on June
 11 and October 18, for horses. It is no
 corporation, nor has any manufactory. It
 has a church, about 300 good houses, with
 pretty wide street, well paved, and about
 1000 people. It is 116 miles N. E. of Lon-
 don, and 20 N. N. W. of Norwich. Lon.
 o. 55. E. lat. 53. 5. N.

* HOLT, a village in Denbighshire, in
 N. Wales, with two fairs, on June 22, and
 October 29, for cattle.

* HOLT-WOOD, a village in Dorset-
 shire, with one fair, for horses, cheese, and
 toys.

* HOLY-CROSS, a village in Worcester-
 shire, with two fairs, on the second Wed-
 nesday in April, and the first Wednesday
 in September, for cheese and linnen-cloth.

HOLYHEAD, a town and cape of the isle
 of Anglesea, in Wales, and in the Irish
 channel, where people usually embark for
 Dublin, there being three packet-boats that
 sail for that city every Monday, Wednes-
 day, and Friday, wind and weather permit-
 ting. It has a very convenient harbour for
 the northern trade, when taken short by

contrary winds. If this was properly repaired, and warehouses built, it would be very convenient for the Irish, to import such of their goods as pay English duty, it being but a few hours sail from Dublin. Besides, the Dublin merchants might come over with the packets, to see their goods landed. The commodities are, butter, cheese, bacon, wild-fowl, lobsters, crabs, oysters, razor-fish, shrimps, herrings, cod fish, whittings, whiting-pollacks, cod-fish, sea-tenchs, turbot, soles, flounders, rays, and plenty of other fish. On the rocks the herb grows of which they make kelp, a fixed salt used in making glass, and in alum works. In the neighbourhood there is a large vein of white fullers earth, and another of yellow, which might be useful to fullers. On the isle of Skerries, 9 miles to the N. is a light-house, which may be seen 24 miles off. Large flocks of puffins are often seen here; they all come in one night, and depart in the same manner. Lon. 4. 40. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

HOLY-ISLAND, a small island lying on the coast of England, 6 miles S. of Berwick, in Northumberland. It is not above two miles and a quarter in length, nor much above a mile in breadth. The soil is rocky and full of stones, for which reason it is thinly peopled; it has but one town, with a church and a castle, under which there is a commodious harbour, defended by a block-house.

HOLYWELL, a town of N. Wales, in the county of Flint. It has no market, but 3 fairs, on April 23, Tuesday after Trinity, and September 2, for cattle. It is a place of great note, for the well of St. Winnifrid, who is reputed a virgin martyr, and it is much frequented by people that come to bathe in it, as well as popish-pilgrims, out of devotion. The spring gushes forth with such impetuosity, that at a small distance it turns several mills. Over the spring is a chapel built upon pillars, and on the windows are painted the history of St. Winnifrid's life. There is a moss about the well, which some foolishly imagine to be St. Winnifrid's hair. It is 12 miles E. of St. Asaph, and 212 N. E. of London. Lon. 3. 15. W. lat. 53. 23. N.

* **HOMARA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, in the province of Habat. Lon. 5. 15. W. lat. 35. 10. N.

HOMBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and langravate of Hesse. It is 10 miles N. of Francfort, and gives title to one of the branches of the house of Hesse, who is sovereign of it. Lon. 8. 24. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

HOMBURG, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and dutchy of Deux-Ponts, 50 miles S. E. of Treves, or Triers. Lon. 7. 6. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

HONAN, a province of China, bounded on the N. by that of Pecheli and Chanfi, on the W. by Chanfi, on the S. by Houqua, and on the E. by Chantong. It is watered by the river Holango, and besides the fortresses, castles, and garrisoned towns, it contains cities of the first rank, and 102 of the second and third. The air of this province is very temperate and healthful, abounding with wheat, rice, pastures, cattle, oranges of several sorts, pomegranates, and all sorts of European fruits. Towards the W. it is mountainous and woody, and towards the E. it is all cultivated like a garden. It is well watered with fountains, brooks, and rivers, which render it very pleasant.

HONDURAS, a province of N. America, in New-Spain, lying on the N. Sea, but about 370 miles in length, and 200 in breadth; it was discovered by Christopher Columbus, in the year 1502. The English have been possessed of the logwood country on the bay of Honduras a great while, and cut large quantities every year. The Mexican native Americans live in the east part, and being independent of the Spaniards, have entered into treaties with the English, and serve them in several capacities. This province is watered by several rivers, which enrich the country by their inundations, and it is very fertile in Indian corn. It is said there are some mines of gold and silver in this province. Valadolid is the capital town.

HONFALIZE, a town of Luxembourg in the Austrian Netherlands, 34 miles N. of Luxembourg. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 49. 10. N.

HONFLEUR, a considerable sea-port town of France, in Upper Normandy, with a good harbour, and trade in bone-lace. It is seated on the river Seine, 8 miles N. of Falaise, 110 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 8. E. lat. 17. 49. N.

HONITON, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, the first Wednesday after July 19, for cattle. It is seated near the river Otter, over which there is a bridge, on the road from London to Exeter. A dreadful fire happened here in July 1747, which consumed three parts of the town, and the damage was computed at 43,000 l. It sends two members to parliament, but being no corporation, a parson is the returning officer. It has a church, which is half a mile from the town, and a chapel within it, with about

oses, which are chiefly in one broad paved bet. Here is a large manufactory of bone-ware. It is 16 miles N. E. of Exeter, and 6 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 11. W. 50. 43. N.

* **HONOLSTEIN**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, or Triers. Lon. 7. E. lat. 49. 48. N.

* **HOO**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, a Monday before August 5, for pedlars-ware.

* **HOOE, CAPE**, a promontory of Africa, in Upper Guiney, inhabited by the Quaquas.

HOOGSTRATEN, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, and capital of a considerable county of the same name, 8 miles S. W. of Breda, and 15 N. E. of Antwerp. Lon. 4. 41. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

* **HOOK-NORTON**, a village in Oxfordshire, 4 miles N. E. of Chipping-Norton, with two fairs, on June 29, and November 8, for horses and cows.

HOPE, the station at the mouth of the river Thames, below Gravesend.

* **HOPE**, a village in Derbyshire, in that part called the Peak, 12 miles W. of Sheffield, in Yorkshire, with two fairs, on May 1, and September 29, for cattle.

* **HOREB**, a mountain of Asia, in Arabia Petraea, at the foot of which is a monastery, where a bishop of the Greek church resides. There are two or three fine springs, and a great number of fruit-trees.

* **HORLEY**, a village in Suffex, with a fair, on November 7, for cattle and pedlars-ware.

* **HORN**, a strong and considerable town of the United Provinces, in W. Friesland, with a pretty good harbour; they here fat the cattle that come from Denmark and Holstein. It is seated on the eastern side of the Zuider-Zee, 3 miles N. of Edam, and 13 N. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 52. 38. N.

* **HORN**, a town of Germany, in Lower Austria, on the confines of Moravia, 37 miles N. E. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 45. E. lat. 48. 25. N.

* **HORN**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, and capital of a county of the same name, which is 17 miles long, and 12 broad. Lon. 5. 55. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

* **HORN BACH**, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Deux-Ponts, seated on the river Horn, with a Benedictine abbey, 5 miles S. E. of Deux-Ponts. Lon. 8. 36. E. lat. 49. 13. N.

HORNBERG, an ancient town of Germany, in the Black Forest, and in the dutchy

of Wirttemberg, with a fortress upon a mountain. It is seated on the river Gut-lach, 13 miles N. W. of Botswell, and 15 N. E. of Friburg. Lon. 7. 21. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

* **HORNBY**, a village in Lancashire, 3 miles N. E. of Lancaster, with one fair, on July 30, for horned cattle and horses.

HORN CAPE, the most southern part of Terra del Fuego, in S. America, round which all ships now pass that sail into the S. Sea, whereas formerly they used to go thro' the Straits of Magellan.

HORN CASTLE, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on June 22, and August 21, for horses and cattle. It is seated on the river Bane, and three parts of it is surrounded with water. It is a large well-built town, and had formerly a castle, now demolished. It is 23 miles E. of Lincoln, and 123 N. of London. Lon. 0. 9. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

HERNDON, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is seated on a small river, which, at a small distance, falls into the Thames, at the place called the Hope. It is 16 miles S. of Chelmsford, and 25 E. of London. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 51. 32. N.

* **HORNING**, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on Monday after August 2, for ordinary horses, and petty chapmen.

HORNSEY, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on August 12 and December 17, for horses and cattle. It is 40 miles E. of York, and 175 N. of London. Lon. 0. 6. E. lat. 54. 0. N.

* **HORRINGER**, a village in Suffolk, with one fair, on September 4, for sheep and toys.

* **HORSEMANDEN**, a village in Kent, with one fair, on July 26, for cattle.

* **HORSENS**, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, and in the diocese of Arhvis, at the bottom of a bay which serves as a harbour, and is over-against the N. point of the island of Fionia.

HORSHAM, a town of Suffex, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Monday before Whitsunday, and July 18, for sheep and lambs, and on November 27, for cattle and pedlars-ware. It is seated near St. Leonard's forest, and is a borough town; sending two members to parliament, and sometimes the assizes are held here.

* **HOSBRIDGE**, a village in Suffex, with two fairs, on May 9, and September 29, for pedlars-ware.

HOTTENTOTS. See CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

* **HOVAT**, an island of France, near the coast of Bretagne, 10 miles from Belle-île. It is about 10 miles in circumference, and it was attacked by the English in 1697, but in vain.

HOUDAN, a small town in the isle of France, in Beauce, and in the diocese of Chartres, seated on the river Vegre, 10 miles from Dreux, and 32 S. W. of Paris. They have a manufacture of woollen stockings. Lon. 1. 41. E. lat. 48. 47. N.

HOUGHTON-CONQUEST, a seat in Bedfordshire, formerly belonging to the family of the Conquests. Here is a free-school, belonging to a college in Cambridge, and there are two common fields near it, called Danes Fields, remarkable for two pits, 15 feet in diameter.

HOUGHTON-HALL, a fine seat in Norfolk, belonging to the earl of Orford. It is between Castle-rising and Fakenham, and was built by sir Robert Walpole, then prime-minister.

* **HOULME**, a small district of France, in Lower Normandy, between Domfront and Falaise. It is remarkable for its good cyder, and mines of iron.

HOU-QUANG, a province of Asia, in China, which has a great river called Yang and Tse-chiang, which runs cross it, from E. to W. It is divided into the N. and S. parts, the former of which contains 8 cities of the first rank, and 60 of the second and third; and the latter, 7 of the first rank, and 5 of the second and third. It is a flat, open country, watered every where with brooks, lakes, and rivers, in which there are great numbers of fish. Here are plenty of wild-fowl; the fields nourish cattle without number, and the soil produces corn, and various kinds of fruits. There is gold found in the sands of the rivers, and in the mines they have iron, tin, and tutenague. In short there is such variety of all sorts of commodities, that it is called the magazine of the empire.

* **HOWDEN**, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, with a large market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on the second Tuesday in January, Tuesday before March 25, the second Tuesday in July, and October 2, for horses, cattle, and flax. It is seated on the rivers Owfe and Derwent, and is a pretty large town, which gives name to a small territory called Howdenshire. It is 16 miles S. E. of York, and 173 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 40. W. lat. 53. 43. N.

* **HOWEY**, a village of Radnorshire, in South Wales, with 4 fairs, on February 7, June 19, August 7, and the last Saturday

in October, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

* **HOXNE**, or **HOXONE**, a village in Suffolk, with one fair, on November 2, for Scotch cattle, 3 miles N. of Eye. It continues for a month.

* **HOXTER**, a town of Germany, Westphalia, seated on the river Weser, miles N. W. of Corwey, and 27 N. E. Paderborn. Lon. 9. 35. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

* **HOY**, an island of Scotland, and one of the Orcades. It is about 10 miles long and that part called Waes is fruitful and pretty populous. It is a good place for fishing, and there is an uncommon bird here, called Yer, which is of the size of duck, of a singular shape, and extremely fat.

HOYE, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Weser, 4 miles N. W. of Zell; subject to the elector of Hanover. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 53. N.

* **HRADISCH**, a town of Germany, in Moravia, seated on an island in the river Morave, 30 miles S. E. of Olmurz, and 30 of Brinn. Lon. 37. 53. E. lat. 49. 6. N.

* **HUA**, or **KANUA**, a large town of Africa and capital of Cochin China, with a handsome palace, where the king commonly resides. It is seated in a beautiful plain, and divided into two parts by a large river. The inhabitants are sincere, good-natured and civil to strangers, and their religion like that of China. They all blacken the teeth, for they think it a shame to have them white, like dogs; they likewise wear their nails very long. There is always a garrison kept here, and there are a few Christians. Lon. 105. 5. E. lat. 17. 40. N.

* **HUBERT**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremesen, seated on a mountain, one mile and an half from Tremeser. Lon. 0. 20. W. lat. 34. 32. N.

HUBERT, ST. a town of the Austria Netherlands, in Luxemburg, and in the county of Chinny, with a very handsome abbey, under the protection of France. It is 20 miles N. E. of Boullion, and 150 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 25. E. lat. 50. 3. N.

HUDSON'S-BAY, a large bay of N. America, between 51 and 63 degrees of latitude where the English Hudson's-bay company have several forts and settlements, and trade with the natives for beaver-skins, and other rich skins and furs.

* **HUDSON'S-RIVER**, a river of N. America, which rises to the E. of lake Ontario, and, running by Albany, and on the back of the S. part of New-England, thro' par

New-York, falls into a bay of the sea beyond the W. end of Long Island, and between the town of New-York.

* HUDSON'S-STRAITS, are the passage of the N. passage into Hudson's-bay, lying between 60 and 64 degrees of N. latitude.

* HUDWICHWALD, a sea-port town of Sweden, and capital of Helſingia, between the isles of Agan and Holſoon. Lon. 18. 35. lat. 60. 40. N.

HUESCA, an ancient and considerable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, with a bishop's see, and an university. It is seated on the Iffuela, in a soil producing excellent wine, 22 miles N. W. of Balastro, and 35 N. E. of Saragoſſa. Lon. 0. 13. W. lat. 40. 2. N.

* HUESCAR, or GUESCAR, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, seated on a plain, with a castle, 60 miles N. E. of Granada. Lon. 1. 45. W. lat. 37. 32.

* HUESNE, or HUENA, a small island of the Baltick Sea, in the Sound, in which was the famous observatory of Tycho Brahe. Lon. 13. 5. E. lat. 55. 54. N.

HUETIA, a town of Spain, in New-Castle, 67 miles E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 40. 35. N.

HUGLEY, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Bengal, seated on the most westerly branch of the river Ganges. It is a town of large extent, reaching about two miles along the river-side, and drives a great trade of all the commodities of Bengal; affording 300 cargoes for 50 or 60 ships every year, besides what is carried in carriages to the neighbouring towns. Salt-petre is brought thence from Patna, in vessels above 50 yards long, and 5 broad. There are publick women here, kept on purpose for all comers, who carry on a great trade in their way. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians; but there are Portuguese, English, and other Europeans. It is 50 miles N. of Calcutta, and 10 miles S. of Fort William. Lon. 87. 55. E. lat. 22. 1. N.

HUI, or HUY, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishoprick of Liege, and capital of Condras. It is advantageously seated on the river Maese, over which there is a bridge, 12 miles S. W. of Liege, and 16 N. of Namur. Lon. 10. 22. E. lat. 52. 31. N.

HULL, or KINGSTON UPON HULL, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on October 10, for horses and boys. It is seated on the N. side of the river Humber, and is a handsome, large town,

with two parish churches. One of the streets resembles Thames-street in London, where pitch, tar, cordage, and sails are to be sold, and where the ships come to lade and unlade their mercandize, it having a custom-house and a quay. It is very well fortified, is one of the principal places in England for trade; a county of itself, sends two members to parliament, and has the title of a dutchy. It is 41 miles N. of Lincoln, 36 S. E. of York, and 170 N. of London. Lon. 0. 6. W. lat. 53. 45. N.

HULPEN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, 9 miles S. E. of Brussels, and 9 E. of Hall. Lon. 3. 50. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

HULST, a strong town of the Dutch Netherlands, in Flanders, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name. It was taken by the French in 1747; it has a very fine town-house, and the palace of the commander is the handsomest in all Flanders. It is seated on a plain, which may be overflowed, 15 miles N. W. of Antwerp, and 17 N. E. of Ghent. Lon. 4. 0. E. lat. 51. 16. N.

HUMBER, a river formed by the Trent, Ouse, Derwent, and several other streams. It divides Yorkshire from Lincolnshire, and falls into the German Ocean, near Holderness.

* HUNDON, a village in Suffolk, with one fair, on Holy-Thurſday, for cattle.

* HUNDSFELD, a town of Germany, in Silesia, in the province of Oels, seated on the river Wide, 8 miles N. E. of Breslau. Lon. 17. 15. E. lat. 51. 8. N.

* HUNDZ-RUCK, a small territory of Germany, in the Lower palatinate, between the rivers Rhine, Mofelle, and Nab.

HUNGARY, a kingdom of Europe, lying along the river Danube, about 600 miles in length, and 250 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Poland, on the W. by Germany, and on the E. and S. by Turkey in Europe. It comprehends three large provinces, namely, Proper Hungary, which is bounded on the N. by Poland, on the W. by the circle of Austria, on the S. by the river Drave, which separates it from Sclavonia, and by the Danube, which parts it from Turkey in Europe; and on the E. by Walachia and Transilvania. The other parts are Transilvania and Sclavonia. The principal rivers are, the Danube, the Save, the Drave, the Trefſe, the Maros, the Raab, the Waag, the Gran, and the Zarwiese. They are so full of fish that they give them to the hogs, but the waters are all unwholesome, except that of the Danube. The air is very unhealthy, occasioned by the lakes and bogs, inſomuch, that there is a sort of plague visits them every three or four years,

on which account it is called the grave of the Germans; it abounds in all the necessaries of life, and the wine, especially that called Tokay, is excellent. There are mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron, and they have such plenty of game, that hunting is allowed to all. The inhabitants are well-shaped, brave, haughty, and revengeful. Their horsemen are called Hussars, and their foot Heydukes. Almost all the towns of Hungary have two names, the one German and the other Hungarian, and the language is a dialect of the Slavonian. The government is hereditary in the house of Austria, and the established religion is Popery, though there are a great number of Protestants, who have of late been severely persecuted, but it is now said they have a toleration. No country of the world is better supplied with mineral waters and baths; and those of Buda, when the Turks had it in possession, were reckoned the finest in Europe. Buda is the capital town of Lower Hungary, and Presburg of the Upper.

* HUNGER-BRUNN, or THE FOUNTAIN OF FAMINE; a fountain of Switzerland, in a village called Wanger, 5 miles from Zurich. It is pretended that it is always dry in fruitful years, and that, when it begins to run, it portends a famine; but this is looked upon by the better sort as a fable.

HUNGERFORD, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and one fair, on August 21, for horses, cows, and sheep; seated on the river Kennet, in a low and watery soil, and noted for the best trouts and craw-fish in all England. It is 8 miles W. of Hungerford, and 64 W. of London. Lon. 1. 35. W. lat. 51. 26. N.

HUNNINGUEN, a town of Germany, in Alsace, and in Suntgaw, subject to the French; seated on the Rhine, and was fortified by Vauban. It is 3 miles N. of Basle, and 17 S. of Basle. Lon. 11. 40. E. lat. 47. 42. N.

HUNNOBY, or HUNMANY, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs; viz. on May 6, and October 29, for toys. It is 34 miles N. E. of York, and 187 N. of London. Lon. 0. 4. W. lat. 54. 15. N.

HUNTINGE, a territory of the Netherlands, and one of those called Ommelans, which make part of the province of Groningen. It extends along the German Ocean, from the river Hunse as far as the territory of Groningen. It contains a great number of villages, but no considerable place.

HUNTINGDON, the chief town of Hunt-

ingdonshire, with a market on Saturday and one fair, on March 25, for pedlars ware. It is pleasantly seated on a rising bank on the river Ouse, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge, which leads to Godmanchester. It was once a large place having no less than fifteen churches, which are now reduced to two; is a great thoroughfare on the northern road, and that account is well furnished with inns. It is the place where the assizes are held, has the title of an earldom, sends two members to parliament; and is 16 miles W. of N. of Cambridge, and 57 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 52. 19. N.

* HUNTINGDONSHIRE, a county of England, 25 miles in length, 17 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by Cambridgeshire, on the W. by Northamptonshire, on the N. by Lincolnshire, and on the S. by Bedfordshire. It contains 8220 houses, 49,320 inhabitants, 79 parishes, and 6 market-towns. The air is good, except in the fenny parts, which are aguish; and the soil is generally rich, producing rich pasture and corn. The principal rivers are, the Ouse, the Nen, and the Cam, which divides it from Cambridgeshire. It sends two members to parliament, viz. two for Huntingdon, which is the shire-town, and two for the county.

* HUNTINGTON, a village in Herefordshire, 3 miles S. of Keynton, with two fairs on June 28, and November 13, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and lambs.

* HUNTSBY, a small town in Somersetshire, seated on the river Parrot, near the sea, 5 miles N. of Bridgwater, with one fair on July 29, for cattle and sheep.

HUQUANG. See HOUQUANG.

* HUREPOIX, a small district of the north of France, whose principal towns are Combeil, Mont-Cheri, Chartres, Ferte-Aux-Lacs, and Palaisau.

HURONS, a savage people of N. America, in New-France. Their country is of great extent, but not populous, they have been diminished by their continual wars with the Iroquois. The French pretend that they are almost all become Christians, but if they are, it is to very little purpose for they are great cheats and thieves. They have an hereditary chief, which is always the son of the woman nearest related; it is pretended, that the female sex has the principal management of the government. There is a lake here, called the Huron-lake, which is very large, and surrounded by four others of great extent, about which these people chiefly inhabit.

HURST-CASTLE, a fortress in Hampshire

hire, not far from Limington. It is seated on the extreme point of a neck of land which shoots into the sea towards the isle of Wight, from which it is distant two miles.

* **HURST-GREEN**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on July 3, for pedlars ware.

* **HURSTPIERPOINT**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on October 10, for pedlars ware.

HUSSARS, a sort of troopers, which were first common in Hungary, but are now introduced into several parts of Europe, and there have been some lately in the English army. They may be more properly called light-horse, and they usually do a great deal of service.

HUSUM, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a strong citadel, and a very handsome church. It is seated near the river Ow, on the German Sea, 20 miles W. of Sleswick, and is subject to the duke of Holstein-Gottorp. Lon. 9. 5. E. lat. 54. 55. N.

HUTHERSFIELD, or **HUDDERSFIELD**, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkhire, whose market is now disused, but it has one fair, on May 24, for lean horned cattle, and horses. It is 42 miles S. W. of York, and 161 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 34. W. lat. 53. 37. N.

HUY. See **HUI**.

I.

J AAR, a river which rises near Tongres, in the bishoprick of Liege, and passing by Barkworra, falls into the Maese, at Maestricht, where there was a battle fought between the allies and the French, in 1746.

JABLUNKA, a town of Silesia, in the territory of Trefchen, 30 miles S. E. of Traupaw. Lon. 18. 0. E. lat. 49. 37. N.

JACCA, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, with a bishop's see, and a fort; seated on a river of the same name, among the mountains of Jacca, which are a part of the Pyrennees, 22 miles N. of Huesca, and 50 N. by E. of Saragossa. Lon. 0. 19. W. lat. 44. 22. N.

* **JACI-DE-AGUILA**, a sea-port town of Sicily, on the eastern coast, between Catania and Tavormina, with the title of a principality. Lon. 14. 50. E. lat. 37. 42. N.

JAEN, a strong and handsome town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a bishop's see,

and a strong 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, and 115 S. E. of Seville. Lon. 2. 50. W. lat. 37. 38. N.

JAFFA, an ancient town of Asia, in Palestine, formerly called Joppa. It is now entirely fallen from its ancient grandeur, and is 30 miles W. of Jerufalem. Lon. 35. 20. E. lat. 32. 26. N.

JAFNAPATAN, a sea-port town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the island of Ceylon, seated at the N. end of that island, 100 miles N. of Candy. The Dutch took it from the Portugueze in 1658, and have continued in the possession of it since that time. They export great quantities of tobacco from thence, and some elephants, which are accounted the most docile of any in the world. Lon. 80. 25. E. lat. 9. 30. N.

JAGERNDORFF, a town and castle of Silesia, capital of a province of the same name, seated on the river Oppa, 15 miles W. of Troppaw, and 65 S. by E. of Breslaw. Lon. 17. 47. E. lat. 50. 4. N.

* **JAGO**, which rises in the audience of S. America, which rises in the audience of Quito, in Peru. It is navigable, and falls into the S. Sea, after having watered a fertile country, abounding in cotton-trees, and inhabited by wild Americans.

JAGO, ST. the largest, most populous, and fertile of the Cape-de-verd islands, in Africa. It lies about 13 miles westward 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, beeves, horses, asses, mules, deer, goats, hogs, civet-cats, and well-proportioned monkeys. They have fowls and birds almost of all sorts, as well as Indian-corn, plantains, bananoes, pompions, oranges, lemons, tamarinds, pine-apples, manyokes cocoa-nuts, guavas, tar, apples, and sugar-canes. They have also some cedar-trees, and plenty of cotton. St. Jago, or Ribeira-Grande, is the capital town.

JAGO, ST. a handsome and considerable town of S. America, capital of Chili, with a good harbour, a bishop's see, and a royal audience. It is seated in a large, beautiful plain, abounding in all the necessaries of life, at the foot of the Cordillera-de-los andes, on the river Mapochio, which runs across it from E. to W. Here are several canals, and a dyke, by means of which they water the gardens, and cool the streets. It is very subject to earthquakes, and the inhabitants are native Americans and Spaniards. Lon. 69. 35. W. lat. 33. 40. S.

JAGO-DE-CUBA, ST. a town of N. America, on the southern coast of the island of Cuba, with a good harbour, seated at the bottom of a bay, and on a river of the same name. Lon. 76. 44. W. lat. 20. 0. N.

* **JAGO-DE-LOS-CAVALLEROS**, a town of America, and one of the principal of the island of Hispaniola. It is seated on the river Yague, in a fertile soil, but bad air, 25 miles from Conception-de-la-Vega. Lon. 70. 5. W. lat. 19. 40. N.

* **JAGO-DEL-ENTERO**, ST. a town of S. America, one of the most considerable of Tucuman, and the usual residence of the inquisitor of the province. It is seated on a large river, in a flat country, where there is game, tygers, guanacos, commonly called camel-sheep, and an animal, to which they have improperly given the name of a lion, for he is nothing like one, and is of a gentle disposition. It is 175 miles from Potosi. Lon. 62. 0. W. lat. 23. 25. S.

* **JAGO-DE-LAS-VALLES**, ST. a town of N. America, in the audience of Mexico, seated in a plain, on the river Panuco. Lon. 71. 10. W. lat. 23. 0. N.

JAGO-DE-LA-VEGA, otherwise called Spanish-town, is the capital of the island of Jamaica, in America, where the assembly and the grand courts of justice are held. It is seated in a fine pleasant valley, on the banks of the Rio Cobre. It was once a large, populous place, containing 2000 houses, 2 churches, a monastery, and several private chapels; but it is now reduced to a small compass, and has only one fine church, and a chapel, with about 500 inhabitants. Being an inland place, its trade is small, but several wealthy merchants and gentlemen reside there, living in a gay manner. There are a great number of coaches, and they have lately got a playhouse, with good actors. It is seated near the S. E. part of the island, about 7 miles N. W. of Port-passage, on the bay of Port-royal. Lon. 76. 45. W. lat. 18. 20. N.

JAGODNA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Servia, seated on the river Moraw, 70 miles S. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 21. 18. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

* **JAGOS**, a people of Africa, who live in the deserts, and wander about like the wild Arabs. They inhabit several parts of Lower Ethiopia, but principally the kingdom of Anfico. They worship the sun and moon, are very strong, and great robbers. The arms are an ax, a bow and arrows, and some pretend they feed upon human flesh; but it may be doubted whether there are any such people in the world as men-eaters.

* **JAGRENATE**, a famous temple of

Asia, in the E. Indies, in a territory between the kingdom of Orixia and that of Bengal, which contains great numbers of deer and antelopes, exceeding time, because no animals are killed here by the natives. The temple is seated on a plain, about a mile from the sea, and visited by vast crowds of pilgrims from all parts of India. The nights are spent in musick and songs to praises to the idol, which is nothing but a deformed black stone, with two large diamonds to represent eyes. The idol itself is never removed, but its representation is carried in procession in a vehicle four stories high, and there are 200 people to draw it. Some zealots will fall flat on the ground, and think it an honour to be crushed to pieces by the wheels. Lon. 86. 10. E. lat. 19. 50. N.

* **JAGUANA SANTA MARIA-DEL-PORTO**, a town of America, in the island of Hispaniola, belonging to the Spaniards, 150 miles from St. Domingo. Lon. 71. 20. W. lat. 19. 25. N.

* **JAICK**, a large river of Tartary which separates it from Turkistan, and has its source in mount Caucasus, and falls into the Caspian Sea. It is full of large fish, whose spawn being salted, is called caviar, which is transported into Europe.

JAICZA, a town of Turkey in Europe in the province of Bosnia, 50 miles N. E. of Bosnia Seraio, with a strong citadel, and seated on the river Plena. Lon. 18. 0. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

* **JAKUTSKOI**, a town of the Russia empire, in Siberia, seated on the river Angara, whose source is in the lake of Baikal, about 8 miles distant. It was rebuilt about 100 years ago, and has very strong fortifications. Most provisions are plenty here and the land about it is very fruitful in corn. They have a sort of beeves, without horns, covered with very long hair. The country people live in huts covered with earth, at the top of which there is a hole to let out the smoke, and the fires are made in the middle thereof. Both men and women are robust, large, and have pretty good features, going naked in the summer-time but in the winter they have long coats made of sheeps skins, fastened on with girdles tipped with iron. They never wash themselves, nor pare their nails, which makes them look like so many devils. Their religion consists in worshipping dead deer and sheep, which are spitted upon poles, and placed before their doors. The musk-deer are here to be met with, and are in shape like bucks without horns. Lon. 111. 55. E. lat. 60. 44. N.

ALOFFS, a people of Africa, between rivers Gambia and Senegal, whose country is vastly large. They all go naked, and much blacker and handsomer than other races, having very good features.

JAMA, a strong fort of the Russian empire, seated on a river of the same name in Asia, 13 miles N. E. of Narva. Lon. 29. E. lat. 59. 17. N.

AMAGOROD, a strong town of the Russian empire, in the province of Ingria, seated on a river of the same name, 12 miles E. of Narva. Lon. 29. 25. E. lat. 59. N.

AMATICA, an island of America, discovered by Christopher Columbus, in 1494, is 350 miles N. of the continent of America, 37 S. of the island of Cuba, and 50 of Hispaniola, and is about 160 miles length, and 50 in breadth. It is of an oval figure, and grows narrower from the middle, till it terminates in two points at the extremities of the island. It contains upwards of 4,000,000 of acres, and is divided by a ridge of hills which run nearly from E. to W. from sea to sea. Here abundance of fine rivers take their rise, and flow on both sides in gentle streams, refreshing the valleys as they glide along, and supplying the inhabitants with sweet and cool water. They are well stored with fish of various kinds, not known in Europe, but which are exceeding good. However, they are eels and craw-fish in great plenty, not like ours. None of these rivers are navigable, but some of them are so large that sugars are carried upon them in canoes from the remote plantations to the sea-side. Rivers are so numerous, that it is impossible to describe them all, and some of them run over ground for a considerable space, particularly the Rio-Cobre, and the Rio-Pedra. The mountains, and indeed the greatest part of the island, are covered with woods, which never lose their verdure, but look green at all times of the year, for here is an eternal spring. There are a thousand different kinds of trees adorning the brow of every hill, irregularly mixing their different shades, appearing in a gay confusion, and forming groves and cool retreats. Among these are the lignum vitae, the cedar, and the hogany trees. In the valleys there are sugar-canes, ginger, orange and lemon trees, star-apples, guavas, citrons, mangoes, and others, which make the country look like a paradise. But, to balance this, there are dreadful alligators in the rivers, crocodiles, and galli-wasps in the fens and swamps, and snakes and noxious animals in the mountains. The longest day is about

13 hours, and about nine in the morning it is so intolerably hot, that it would be difficult to live, if the sea-breezes did not arise to cool the air. Sometimes the nights are pretty cool, and there are great dews, which are looked upon as unwholesome, especially to new comers. There are two seasons, or seasons, for planting grain, and the year is distinguished into two seasons, which are the wet and dry; but the rains are not so frequent as they were formerly, which is supposed to be owing to the cutting down the woods. The months of July, August, and September, are called the hurricane months, because then they are 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 sea-side. Here and there are savannahs, or large plains, where the original natives used to plant their Indian corn, and which the Spaniards made use of for breeding their cattle, but these are now quite bare and barren. The gentlemen's houses are generally built low, being only one story, on account of the hurricanes and earthquakes, and the negroes huts are made of reeds, which will hold only two or three persons. The common drink is Madeira wine, or rum-punch. The common bread, or that which serves for it, is plantains, yams, and cassavia-roots. The yams are like potatoes, only of a much larger size, and more coarse. Hogs are plenty, and their mutton and lamb pretty good; but the servants generally feed upon Irish salt-beef, and the negroes have herrings and salt-fish. The common dress here of the men is, linnen drawers and waistcoats, thread stockings, and handkerchiefs tied round the head; but, upon publick occasions, the gentlemen wear wigs, silk-coats and waistcoats, trimmed with silver. The negroes go naked, except a pair of breeches or a petticoat; but many of the women will not agree to wear these last, for they have no sense of shame. The ladies are richly dressed, and the servant maids wear linnen-gowns. The current coin is all Spanish-money, for that of the English is kept as a curiosity. The general produce of this island is, sugar, rum, ginger, cotton, indigo, pimento, chocolate, several kinds of woods, and medicinal drugs. They have some tobacco, which is but indifferent, and used only by the negroes, who can scarce live without it. They have no sorts of European grain, but they have Indian corn, Guiney-corn, and pease of various kinds, but none like ours, with variety of roots. Fruits are in great plenty, such as Seville and China oranges, common and

fwet lemons, shadocks, citrons, pomegranates, mammees, four-fops, papas, pine-apples, custard-apples, star-apples, prickly-pears, alicada pears, melons, pompions, guavas, and many other sorts. The common distempers are, fevers, fluxes, and the dry gripes. There are four negroes to a white man, and of the former there are about 100,000, besides a mixed breed, between the blacks, whites, and mulattoes. This island was taken by the English in 1656, under the command of Pen and Venables. St. Jago was the capital town, but now Kingston claims that privilege.

JAMANA, a town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, seated on the river Astan, about 150 miles W. of El Catif. It is the capital of a principality that lies between Hagiaz, Oman, and Arabia Deserta.

JAMBA, a small kingdom of Asia, in Indostan, with a town of the same name, seated on the river Ganges, 220 miles N. E. of Delli. Lon. 82. 0. E. lat. 31. 0. N.

JAMBÉ, or **JAMBIS**, a sea-port town and small kingdom of Asia, on the eastern coast of the island of Sumatra. It is a trading place. The Dutch have a fort here, and export pepper from thence, with the best sort of canes. It is 160 miles N. of Benecoolen. Lon. 103. 55. E. lat. 0. 30. S.

* **JAMBOLI**, a territory of Turkey, in Europe, lying on the Archipelago, on the confines of Romania and Bulgaria.

* **JAMES ST.** a town of France, in Normandy, in the diocese of Avranches, 8 miles from Pontorson, and 167 W. of Paris.

JAMES-TOWN, in N. America, was once the capital of Virginia, but now Williamsburg claims that honour. It is seated in a peninsula on the N. side of James river, and consists of about 80 houses, chiefly for the entertainment of seafaring men, for the seat of the government, and the courts of justice, have been removed to Williamsburg, which is 7 miles N. of it. Lon. 77. 30. W. lat. 37. 0. N.

JAMETS, a town in France, in Barrois, and capital of a lordship of the same name, 12 miles S. of Steni. Lon. 5. 30. E. lat. 49. 25. N.

* **JANEIRO RIO**, a river of S. America, on the coast of Brazil, which rises in the western mountains, and running eastward falls into the Atlantick Ocean.

JANEIRO, a province of S. America, in Brasil, lying near the tropick of Capricorn, and bounded by Spirito Sancto on the N. by the Atlantick Ocean on the E. and S. and by mountains on the W. which separate it from Guara, in Spanish America. The

Portuguese annually export from hence gold and precious stones from the mountains, a prodigious value.

* **JANNA**, a territory of Turkey, in Asia and in Macedonia, lying on the Archipelago and bounded on the N. by Comenolitari, the S. by Livadia, on the W. by Albar and on the E. by the Archipelago. It is the same as Thessalia of the ancients, Larissa is the capital town.

JANNA, a town of Turkey, in Europe and in the province of Janna, of which it is capital. It is inhabited by rich Greek merchants, and is 65 miles W. of Larissa. Lon. 21. 46. E. lat. 39. 45. N.

JANOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaushim, famous for a battle between the Swedes and Imperialists, where the last were beaten, in 1645. It is 15 miles S. E. of Prague, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 15. 8. E. lat. 45. N.

JAPAN, a large country in the northern eastern part of Asia, with the title of an empire. It is composed of several islands, the principal of which are Nippon and Kooki, or Saccock. It was discovered by Portuguese in 1542, being cast upon them by a tempest. The whole empire is divided into seven principal countries, which are subdivided into 70 provinces. It is the richest country in the world for gold, and the air and water are very good. It produces a great deal of rice, which they reap in September; millet, wheat, and barley, which they get in in May. Cedars are common, and so large that they are proper for the masts of ships and columns for temples. They have a large quantity of porcelain, silk, and skins, as also red pepper, which are not less in esteem than the wheat. In short, Japan is accounted one of the richest countries in Asia. The inhabitants are naturally ingenious, and have a happy memory; but their manners are diametrically opposite to those of the Europeans. Their common drinks are cold and theirs are hot; we uncover the head out of respect, they the feet; we are fond of white teeth and they of black; we get on horse-back on the left side and they on the right; and they have a language so particular that it is understood by no other nation. They value their lives so little, that when a lord makes a feast, the domesticks dispute who shall have the honour of cutting open their bodies before the guests. The sciences are highly esteemed among them, and they have several schools at different places. Those they esteem most are arithmetick, rhetoric, poetry, history, and astronomy. Some of their schools

each have each 3 or 4000 scholars. They treat the women with a great deal of severity, and punish adultery with death; yet a man may take as many wives as he pleases. On the other hand, bawdy-houses are very frequent, and they tolerate sins against nature. Those that have too many children make no scruple of destroying some of them; and there are many women who kill them before they are born, especially if they suspect they are of the female sex. The Japanese are naturally good soldiers, and expert at shooting with a bow: however, they inhabit nothing but islands, they are at war with their neighbours. They formerly carried on a trade with the neighbouring countries; but now all communication with others is forbid, especially with Christians, for they do not look upon the Dutch to be such. Their emperor is called Dairo; and in the minority of one of them, 1150, when they had civil wars, one of the competitors for the crown assumed the ecclesiastical government, retaining the same title; while the other, who ruled in civil wars, was called Cuba; and things have remained on the same footing to this day. The Dairo is the chief emperor, and confers the dignity upon the other as if he was his vassal. He resides at Meaco; and has no lands, but he has a right of selling titles and dignities; and the idolatrous priests make great contributions. He wears a black habit, and a cap upon his head: his feet must never touch the ground, nor must he ever be exposed to the rays of the sun. He never cuts his hair, nor his beard, nor his nails; and all his victuals must be dressed in new vessels. When he goes abroad, he is carried by 14 men in a litter, surrounded with curtains, so that he may see and not be seen. He has generally 12 wives, who have each a palace, with singing and dancing women for his diversion. He has also an unlimited number of concubines. His palace is adorned with 365 idols. The religion of the whole country is paganism; but there are two different sects. There is no country in the world where there are more convents than here; but the women are not chaste; for they have the secret of taking drugs to render themselves barren. There were once a great number of Christians in different parts of the empire; but in 1638 they underwent great persecutions, insomuch that they were all rooted out of Japan. The cause of this was the opposition of the priests; the haughty behaviour of the Portuguese, they not allowing several wives; and the persuasions of the Dutch, who told them that their emperor would

become a slave to the Pope. The emperor of Japan is a sovereign monarch, and all the petty kings are his vassals. His army generally consists of 100,000 foot, and 20,000 horse, which, with those maintained by his vassals, amount to 268,000 foot, 38,000 horse, and 2000 vassals. His ordinary revenue is immense, but it is hard to say what it is exactly. The palace of the emperor is at Jeddo, in the island of Nippon, and it is the capital of the whole. The only Europeans that trade with Japan are the Dutch; and whenever their ships arrive they take away their guns, sails, and helms, and carry them on shore till they are ready to return back. In the absence of the ships the factors are shut up in a small peninsula, and are not suffered so much as to have a lighted candle in their houses in the night-time. The merchandises which the Dutch carry to Japan are spices, sugar, silks, linnen and woollen cloth, elephants teeth, and haberdashery wares; for which they receive gold, silver, cabinets, and other jappanned and lacquered ware. The Japanese have neither tables, beds, nor chairs; but they sit and lie on carpets and mats in the manner of the Turks.

JAPARA, a sea-port town of Asia, in the East-Indies, and in the island of Java, seated on the N. coast, with a good harbour. This was capital of a considerable kingdom till the Dutch made themselves masters of it; and now they have a colony there, and a considerable trade. There are a vast number of Mahometans here, and the women are very ugly and very debauched. It is 250 miles E. of Batavia. Lon. III. 5. E. lat. 6. 45. S.

* JARGEAU, an ancient town of France, in Orleansois, taken by the English in 1438, and retaken by Joan of Arc the next year. It is 10 miles S. E. of Orleans, and 70 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 10. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

JARISLAW, or YARISLAW, a town of Russia, and capital of a province of the same name, seated on the river Volga, 140 miles N. E. of Moscow. Lon. 40. 56. E. lat. 58. 0. N.

JARISLAW, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, seated 100 miles E. of Cracow, and subject to Poland. Lon. 42. 20. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

JARNAC, a town of France, in Orleansois, and in Angumois, remarkable for a victory gained by Henry III. over the Huguenots in 1569. It is seated on the river Charente, 15 miles W. of Angoulesme, and 255 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 13. W. lat. 45. 40. N.

JAROMITZ, a town of Bohemia, seated

on the river Elb, 27 miles S. W. of Glatz, and 62 N. E. of Prague. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 50. 18 N.

* **JAROSLOW**, a handsome town of Poland, in the palatinate of 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 river Saine, 55 miles W. of Lemberg, and 100 E. of Ciacow. Lon. 22. 23. E. lat. 49. 58. N.

* **JASENITZ**, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in Royal Pomerania, as also in the duchy of Stetin. It is seated at the mouth of the river Oder, 8 miles below the town of Stetin.

JASQUE, a sea-port town of Asia, in Persia, in the gulph of Ormus, and in the province of Tuberan. Lon. 59. 15. E. lat. 25. 40. N.

JASSY, a town of Europe, in Moldavia, where the Hospidar resides. It is seated on the river Pruth. Lon. 27. 20. E. lat. 47. 0. N.

JAVA, an island of Asia, in the East-Indies, lying to the S. of the Equator. It is generally known by the name of Great Java, to distinguish it from Bali, by some named the Lesser Java; and is about 420 miles in length, and of a very different breadth. 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 jurisdiction of the king of Mataram, and the other under the king of Bantam. The inhabitants are a barbarous, proud, and fierce people, of a brown complexion, flat faces, short coal black hair, large eye brows, and large cheeks, with small eyes, and large eye lids. The men are very robust and strong-limbed, and very proper for war; but the women are small. The men wear a piece of callicoe wrapt two or three times round their middles; and the women wear them from their arm-pits down to their knees; but all other parts are bare. The men have two or three wives, and several concubines, according to their abilities. Those living near the sea-side are generally Mahometans; but within land they are Gentoes, abstaining from flesh of all kinds. It is a very fertile island, and has very high mountains, reaching to the clouds, particularly the pepper mountain on the S. side of the island. It has likewise impassable forests and wilderesses; but to the N. between Batavia and Bantam, is a

very populous country, full of rice-fields and all sorts of tame and wild animals. There is also plenty of salt and pepper, besides many sorts of fruits proper to the climate. They have also plenty of hogs, beeves, and sheep, with other tame creatures. They have likewise fowl, both wild and tame, in great abundance; and in the woods there are large tigers, rhinoceroses, and other wild beasts; and in the rivers there are crocodiles. The air is as temperate and healthy as any part of the East-Indies. The most agreeable season begins in May, with the eastern breezes, and a very serene sky till November; and then the rains begin, which lay the low grounds under water, and 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 many sorts of fruits. It has a river which rises in the mountains, and, dividing itself into many branches, waters the circumference of the country, which afterwards re-unite, and pass through the midst of 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, Malayans, Amboynese, Topassians, Bugasses, Timoreans, and many other people, brought from distant countries by the Dutch, who have such large fleets here that they command the coast of Asia and Africa. In 1740 the Dutch pretended that the Chinese were going to make an insurrection, and upon that account disarmed them; and yet after that barbarously massacred them all, to the number of 20,000, men, women, and children, and seized their effects. Lon. from 105. to 115. E. lat. from 6. to 8. S. It is to the S. of the island of Sumatra, from which it is only separated by the straits of Sunda. Batavia is the capital settlement of the Dutch.

JAWER, a strong town of Germany, in Silesia, and capital of a province of the same name, with a citadel and a large square surrounded by piazzas. It is 12 miles E. of Lignitz, and 88 E. of Prague. Lon. 16. 29. E. lat. 50. 56. N. The province of Jawer is bounded on the S. by Bohemia, on the W. by Upper Lusatia, on the N. by Saxony and Glogau, and on the E. by Schweidnitz and Lignitz.

JEORG, or **JEURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishoprick of Osnabrug, 10 miles S. W. of Osnabrug, and 30 N. E. of Munster. Lon. 8. 11. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

ICELAND, a large island to the N. of Europe, about 400 miles in length, a

50 in breadth. 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 sulphureousorrents. 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 scattered about at a distance from each other, and many of them are 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, train-oil, whalebone, and sea-horses teeth, which are so good as ivory. They are said to live 100 years, without either physicians or medicines. Lat. from 64. to 67. N.

ICHWEEL, a village in Bedfordshire, with one fair, on April 5, for cattle of all sorts.

ICKLETON, a village in Cambridgeshire, 5 miles N. E. of Saffron-Walden, with one fair, on August 2, for horses.

ICKWORTH, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Fridays, but no fairs. It is a small place, and there are the ruins of an ancient priory, and several Roman coins have been dug up. It is 23 miles N. W. by E. of Ipswich, and 74 N. N. E. of London. Lat. 1. 0. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

ICONIA. See **COGNI**.

IDA, a famous mountain in the island of Candia, of great note in ancient history. It is now nothing but a great monstrous ugly barren mountain, quite bare on the top, without the least shadow of a landscape, grove, or spring. All the cattle that are bred in it are a few paltry horses, some sheep, and half-starved goats.

IDA, a mountain in Natolia, famous for the judgment of Paris, who was to determine whether Juno, Pallas, or Venus, was most beautiful? He determined it in favour of the last, and gave her the golden apple.

IDANHA-LA-NUEVA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 5 miles S. W. of Old Idanha. Lon. 6. 12. W. lat. 39. 42. N.

IDANHAVELLA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, near the confines of Estremadura. The French took it by assault in 1704. It is seated on the river Ponsul, 25 miles N. E. of Castell-Branco, and 25 N. W. of Alcantara. Lon. 6. 3. W. lat. 39. 46. N.

IDRIA, a town of Italy, in Friuli, and in the county of Goritz, with a castle. It belongs to the house of Austria, and there are rich quick-silver mines in the town itself. It is 17 miles N. E. of Goritz, and 25 N. of Trieste. Lon. 14. 0. E. lat. 46. 16. 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. 18. E. lat. 50. 9. N.

IDUMEA, formerly called **EDOM**, is a small territory in Asia, between Palestine, Egypt, and Arabia Petraea. It is full of mountains, and the capital town was anciently called Seir.

* **JEAN ST.** a large and fine river of N. America, in Acadia, famous for its salmon fishery.

* **JEAN ST.** a town of France, in Vaseau, on the confines of Lorraine. It is seated on the river Sare, 12 miles W. of Deux-Ponts, and 8 N. W. of Sarguemine. Lon. 7. 12. E. lat. 49. 16. N.

JEAN D'ANGELY, an ancient town of France, in Saintonge, with a fine Benedictine abbey. It was taken from the Huguenots in 1621 by Lewis XIII. who demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the river Boutonne, on which there are two powder-mills; 15 miles N. E. of Saintes, and 32 S. E. of Rochelle. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 45. 55. N.

* **JEAN DE LAUNE, ST.** a town of France, in Burgundy, and in Dijonnois, capital of a bailiwick of the same name. It is seated on the river Soans, 15 miles S. of Dijon, and 155 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 9. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

JEAN-DE-LUZ, ST. a town of France, in Gascony, and the last next Spain, with a harbour. It is seated on a small river, near the sea, 10 miles N. E. of Fontarabia, 10 miles S. W. of Bayonne, and 345 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 24. E. lat. 43. 23. N.

JEAN-DE-MAURIENNE, a town of Italy, in Savoy, and capital of the county of Maurienne, in a valley of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Arc, on the confines of Dauphiny, 12 miles S. by W. of Montier, and 25 N. E. of Grenoble. Lon. 7. 26. E. lat. 45. 18. N.

* **JEAN**

* **JEAN D'ULHUA**, ST. an island of N. America, in New-Spain, lying on the North Sea, which was discovered in the year 1518, by Grijelva. Lon. 101. 15. W. lat. 19. 0. N.

JEAN PIED DE PORT, a town of France, in Gascony, near the frontiers of Spain, with a citadel standing on an eminence. It is seated on the river Nive, at the entrance of one of the passages over the Pyrenees, 20 miles S. E. of Bayonne, and 30 N. E. of Pampeluna. Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 43. 8. N.

JEDBURGH, an handsome town of Scotland, with a small market, capital of Tiviotdale, or Roxburgh, three furlongs in length, and 36 miles S. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 55. 25. 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 out-side, 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 merchandizes in. It is a large place, being 9 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, and contains 1,000,000 inhabitants. A fire happened in 1658, which, in the space of 48 hours, burnt down 100,000 houses, and in which a vast number of the 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 supported by pillars of massy gold. Near the palace are several others, where the relations of the emperor live. The empress has a palace of her own, and there are 20 small ones for the concubines. Besides, all the vassal kings have each a palace in the city, with a 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. 35. 32. N.

JEXYL, a small island of N. America, at the mouth of the river Alatomaha, in Georgia, being a colony of the English, and fortified by General Oglethorpe.

JEMTERLAND, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Angermania, on the E. by Medelpadia, on the S. by Helisingia, and on the W. by Norway. It is full of mountains, and the principal towns are Ressundt, Lich, and Docra.

JENA, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Thuringia, with an university. It is seated on the river Sala, 10 miles S. W. of Weimar, and 25 S. E. of Urford. Lon. 2. 59. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

JENDA, a great lake of Sweden, in the province of Finland, and territory of Tavastia.

* **JENCAPORE**, a town of Asia, in Indostan, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated on the river Chaul, 137 miles N. W. of Delli, or Delhi. Lon. 76. 25. E. lat. 30. 30. N.

JENISA, a great river of the Russian empire, that runs from N. to S. through Siberia, and falls into the Frozen Ocean, E. of that river.

* **JENISKOI**, a town of the Russian empire, in Siberia, seated on the river Jenisa. It is large, populous, and pretty strong, and there are villages for several miles round it. It is subject to the Tungustians who are Pagans, and chiefly live on the above river. They pay a tribute to the emperor for every bow, reckoning a man and a woman for one. The climate is extremely cold, and no other fruits grow here but black and red currants, strawberries, and gooseberries. Corn, butchers meat, and wild fowls, are very cheap. Lon. 86. 25. E. lat. 58. 40. N.

* **JENIZZAR**, a town of Europe, in Greece, and in Macedonia, near the Gulf of Salonica; 17 miles N. E. of Caravareir. Lon. 22. 37. E. lat. 40. 38. N.

* **JENIZZAR**, a town of Greece, and in the territory of Janna. Lon. 23. 5. E. lat. 40. 40. N.

JENKOPING, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, seated on the S. side of the lake Werter, with a strong citadel. The houses are all built with wood. It is 55 miles N. W. of Calmar, and 45 S. Falkoping. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 57. 22. N.

JENO, or **GENO**, a town of Upper Hungary, subject to the house of Austria; 5 miles S. of Great Waradin, and 48 N. E. Segidin. Lon. 21. 45. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

* **JERICOH**, an ancient and famous town of Asia, in Palestine, built by the Jebusites. It is now called **HERUBI** by the Arabs, and is nothing but a few wretched huts, where some beggarly Arabs reside. It is 5 miles W.

W. of the river Jordan, and 20 E. by N. of Jerusalem. Lon. 29. 0. E. lat. 31. 58. 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, 12 miles from the coast of Normandy in France, and 25 from the coast of Brittany, subject to the English. It is about 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. Hilary, in the S. part of the island. It lies extremely well for trade in time of peace, and to annoy the French privateers in time of war. It is well watered with rivulets, and is pretty well stocked with fruit-trees. They have a noted manufactory for woollen-stockings and caps, and are still governed by the ancient Norman laws, the courts of England having no jurisdiction here.

JERSEY NEW, an English settlement in N. America, bounded on the W. by Pennsylvania, on the S. by Maryland, on the N. by New-York, and on the E. by the ocean; and is about 140 miles in length, from N. to S. and 60 in breadth, from E. to W. The governor and council are appointed by the King, and their representatives are chosen by the freemen. The chief towns are Burlington, Perth-Amboy, and Elizabeth-town. It is divided into E. and W. Jersey; and the produce of both is Indian corn, wheat, pease, beans, barley, oats, horses, black cattle, furs, and pipe staves. They send to the Caribbee islands bread, corn, flower, salt, beef, pork, and fish; and, in return, receive rum, sugar, and the other produce of those islands. To England they send furs and skins; for which they have furnitures and cloaths in return.

* **JERVENLAND**, a small canton of Europe, in Livonia, and in the district of Estonia, subject to the Russians. The castle of Wittestein, and the town of Oberbahlen, are the principal places.

JERUSALEM, an ancient and famous town of Asia, formerly capital of Judea, after David had conquered the Jebusites. It was taken by Nebuchadnezzar, in the eleventh year of the reign of Zedekiah, and the Jews were led captive to Babylon. It was afterwards taken by the Romans, and ruined together with the Temple, 70 years after the birth of Christ, being one of the most remarkable sieges in history. The emperor Adrian built a new city, near the ruins of ancient Jerusalem. It was taken by the Persians in 614, and by the Saracens

in 636. In 1099 it was retaken by the Latins, who founded a new kingdom, which lasted 88 years, under 9 kings. Saladin, king of Egypt and Syria, got possession of it in 1187. The Turks drove away the Saracens in 1217, and have kept possession of it ever since, who call it **ELLEONS**, 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 with valleys encompassed with mountains, so that it seems to stand in the middle of an amphitheatre. It is at present about three miles in circumference, and includes Mount Calvary, which was formerly without the walls. The only thing that 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 Janifaries, always resides here, to protect them from the insults of the Arabs. The church of the Holy Sepulchre, which the pilgrims chiefly come to visit, is a large structure, with a round nave, which has no light but what comes through the top, like the Rotunda at Rome. The dome is covered on the out-side with lead, and within with cedar wood. The opening of the dome is closed with a net of wire, to hinder the birds from coming into the church. 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 3 feet high, and 2 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, and not in the middle as many have thought. The table which he was laid on at first, is two feet and a half high from the pavement, which is now covered with white marble, because the Christians who came to visit it 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 out-side, there are 10 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, 6 feet in height, covered with lead, and supported with 12 columns of porphyry, placed by pairs on the platform, and so making 6 arches, having 3 lamps under each. Before the gate of the sepulchre, is a silver lamp, so large, that

two men cannot fathom it. The Turks have had a mind several times to carry off this lamp, and send it to Mecca. We have not room to mention other particulars; and therefore we shall only take notice, that every year, on Good-Friday, all parts of our Saviour's passion, are solemnized and acted. They have first a sermon, and then every one takes a lighted taper in his hand, with crucifixes and other things to begin the procession. Among the crucifixes, there is one as large as the life, exceedingly well done, 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 from 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, and where they set up the crucified image, which finishes the ceremony: only they pull out the nails, take down the body, and wrap it in a winding-sheet. It is 102 miles S. W. of Damascus, and 45 from the Mediterranean Sea. Lon. 39. 25. E. lat. 31. 50. N.

JESELMERE, a town of Asia, in Indostan, and capital of a province of the same name, in the dominions of the Great Mogul; 185 miles N. of Amadebad. Lon. 72. 40. E. lat. 26. 40. N.

JESI, an ancient town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the Marca of Marche of 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. W. of Rome. Lon. 12. 20. E. lat. 43. 30. N.

JESSO, **JEDSO**, or **YEDSO**, a large island of Asia, to the N. of the island of Nippon, governed by a tributary prince depending on the empire of Japan. It is full of woods, and the inhabitants are strong, robust, savage, and slovenly, when compared to the Japanese. They live by fishing and hunting, and are very little known to the Europeans.

JESSUAT, a territory of Asia, in Indostan, bounded on the S. by the kingdom of Bengal; on the N. by that of Necball; on the E. by that of Acem, and on the W. by that of Patan, or Patna. Rajapore is the capital town.

* **JESUPOL**, a town of Poland, in Poku-tia, seated on the left bank of the river Bistriz, which falls into the Neister, with a citadel. It is about 5 miles below Halicz.

JEVER, a town of Germany, in the cir-

cle of Westphalia, and capital of Jeverland, with a citadel; 17 miles N. E. of Aurick, and 30 N. E. of Embden. Lon. 7. 51. E. lat. 53. 32. N.

* **JEVERLAND**, a territory of Germany, in Westphalia, belonging to the house of Hanault-Zerbst.

* **JEVINGTON**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on Easter-Tuesday, for pedlars ware.

* **IF**, an island of France, in Provence, and the most eastern of the three before the harbour of Marseilles. It is very well fortified, and its port one of the best in the Mediterranean.

* **IGIS**, a town of the country of the Grisons, in Caddea, with a magnificent castle; in which is a cabinet of curiosities, and a handsome library; 23 miles S. W. of Coira, and 23 S. of Glaris. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 40. 40. N.

IGLAW, a considerable and populous town of Germany, in Moravia, where they have a manufactory of good cloth, and excellent beer. It is seated on the river Iglaw, 40 miles W. of Brin, and 80 S. E. of Prague. Lon. 15. 5. E. lat. 49. 10. N.

* **IGLESIAS**, a town in the S. part of the island of Sardinia, with a bishop's see. Lon. 8. 53. E. lat. 39. 30. N.

IHOR, **JOHOR**, or **JOR**, a town of Asia, in Malacca, and capital of a province of the same name, in the peninsula beyond the Ganges. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1603, who destroyed it, and carried off the canon; but it has been since rebuilt, and is now in possession of the Dutch. Lon. 93. 55. E. lat. 1. 15. N.

ILA, an island of Scotland, in Argyleshire, with the title of an earldom. It is 26 miles in length, and 18 in breadth, where broadest. In the middle of it is a fresh water lake, containing a small island where Donald, King of the isles, formerly resided; and it is said that the ruins of his palace are still to be seen. Here are several other lakes, and caves big enough to hold 200 people. Here is also St. Columba's church, or St. Columkile, as it is commonly called. It has pasture for a good number of cattle, and contains plenty of lime-stone.

* **ILAMBA**, a considerable province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola. It is divided into several very populous districts, each of which has its Sova, or governor.

* **ILANTZ**, a town of the Grisons, and capital of the fourth community of the League Griza. It has in its turn the assembly of the three leagues of the country; and is seated on the Rhine, 17 miles S. W. of Coira,

LCHESTER, a town of Somersetsfaire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on July 2, and August 2, for all sorts of cattle. It is seated on the river Yeovil, and is a town of great antiquity, as appears by the Roman coins dug up. It once had many churches, now only two; is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament, where the county goal is kept. It is 16 miles S. of Wells, and 125 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 51. 5. N.

LDEFONSO ST. a magnificent palace of the King of Spain, in New Castile, and in the territory of Segovia, built by Philip V. It is a superb structure, with fine water-works and gardens.

* **L**ESUGAGUEN, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hea, seated on a mountain.

* **L**IFARCOMB, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is seated on the Severn Sea, almost opposite to Swansea, in Glamorganshire, and has a safe harbour; 49 miles N. N. W. of Peter, and 178 W. by N. of London. Lon. 4. 15. W. lat. 51. 15. N.

* **L**ILHEOS, a sea-port town of S. America, and capital of the capitanery of Rio dos Ilheos, in Brasil. It belongs to the Portuguese, and is seated in a fertile country. Lon. 37. 25. W. lat. 15. 25. S.

LILHEOS, or RIO-DOS-ILHEOS, a province of S. America, in Brasil, bounded on the N. by the capitanery of Bahia; on the E. by the ocean, and on the S. by the capitanery of Segura. It is subject to Portugal.

* **L**ILKUCH, a royal town of Poland, in the palatinate 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. 20. 0. E. lat. 50. 26. N.

LILL, a river of Germany, which rises near Basle in Swisserland, runs N. through France, and having passed by Colmar, Helstadt, and Straßburg, falls into the Rhine, below Wantzenow.

* **L**ILLE, a town of France, in Roussillon, 10 miles from Perpignan. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 42. 25. N.

LILLER, a river of Germany, which rising in the mountains of Tirol, runs N. through Swabia, passing by Kempten, Memmingen, and Kirchberg, and falls into the Danube at Ulm.

* **L**ILIPONSO DE LOS ZAPOTACAS, ST. a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the diocese of Guaxaca; seated on a mountain, 50 miles N. E. of Antequera. Lon. 97. 30. W. lat. 17. 35. N.

* **L**ILLINOIS, a people of N. America, inhabiting near the banks of a large river of the same name. It is a very good country, and they plant Indian corn, which they chiefly subsist upon. They are a civil, active, lively, robust people, of an handsome shape, and of a red, copper colour, like the rest of the Americans. They marry several wives, and are great libertines; but some of their villages have embraced Christianity.

LILLINOIS, a lake so called, in N. America. It now goes by the name of Lake Michigan; and has the upper lake to the N. and that of Huron to the W. with which it communicates by a narrow channel.

LILLOCK, a strong town of Germany, in Sclavonia, seated on the Danube, 15 miles from Peterwaraden, and 55 N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 19. 40. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

* **L**ILMEN, a lake of Russia, in the province of Great Novogrod, which has a communication with the lake Ladoga by the river Wallcoff. Lon. 34. 0. E. lat. 58. 0. N.

LILMINSTER, a town of Somersetsfaire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on August 26 and 27, for bullocks, horses, hogs, sheep, and cheese. It is seated in a dirty bottom among the hills, and has formerly suffered greatly by fire. It is 30 miles S. W. of Wells, and 136 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 50. 55. N.

LILSE, a river of Germany, rising in the mountains of Bohemia, and running S. falls into the Danube at Ilstadt, which is part of the town of Passaw.

LISLEY East, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and one fair, on August 6, for sheep and lambs. It is seated in a pleasant valley, between two hills and excellent downs for feeding sheep, being a fine sporting country. It is 12 miles N. W. of Reading, and 51 W. of London. Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 51. 32. N.

* **L**ILST, a town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, and in Westergoo, 10 miles from Lewardin. Lon. 5. 33. E. lat. 53. 3. N.

* **L**ILSTADT, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the rivers Danube and Ills, over against Passaw. Lon. 13. 40. E. lat. 48. 28. N.

LIMENSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 15 miles S. of Kempten, and 18 E. of Lindaw. Lon. 10. 10. E. lat. 47. 25. N.

LIMMERETTA, a province of Asia, between Mount Caucasus and the Black Sea, the province of Guriel and Georgia being part of the ancient Colchis. It is a very mountainous country, though there are some

fruitful valleys and plains, producing corn, wine, and pastures. The inhabitants are a sort of Christians, but extremely ignorant and vicious. They are tributary to the Turks; and, as some say, obliged to find them 80 girls and boys every year, from the age of 15 to 20. Cotatis is the capital town, and is in the hands of the Turks.

IMOLA, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in Romagna, with a bishop's see, and is a very handsome populous place. It is seated on the river Santerno, 9 miles N. W. of Faenza, and 45 N. by E. of Florence. Lon. 17. 43. E. lat. 44. 28. N.

IMPERIAL, a pleasant town of S. America, in Chili, 10 miles from the S. Sea, and on the river Cauten, 98 miles from Concepcion, to which the bishop has retired since this town was taken by the Savages. It is seated on a craggy rock, in a charming country. Lon. 72. 35. W. lat. 38. 40. S.

* **IMPERIAL**, a title given to certain towns in Germany, who have a right to govern themselves by their own laws, and are immediately under the protection of the emperor, having a right of voting in the diets of the empire.

* **INDIES**, a vast country of Asia, which received its name from the river Indus; seated partly in the temperate, and partly under the torrid zone, and consequently the air very different. Towards the N. it is pretty temperate; but towards the S. on the contrary is very hot; and it rains almost constantly for three months in the year, which renders the heats more supportable, and contributes to fertilize the ground, which produces abundance of rice, millet, cotton, figs, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, citrons, cocoa-nuts, and many other fruits, of which there are none in Europe but what have been transplanted from thence. There are mines of gold and silver, and several sorts of precious stones, borax, and salt-petre. They fish for pearls in the seas and in the rivers. This country produces several sorts of animals; as well domestick as wild, such as elephants, rhinocerosses, camels, dromedaries, buffaloes, lions, tygers, leopards, panthers, and a vast number of monkeys. The trade is exceeding great, and it chiefly consists of indigo, salt-petre, silk, cotton, and precious stones; but more especially in a prodigious quantity of calicoes, chintz, and other stuffs of various kinds. The Europeans had little or no intercourse with the Indies till the year 1498, when the Portuguese discovered a way by sea, round the Cape of Good-Hope; and they soon began to make settlements therein, and became very powerful, till the Dutch drove

them away from many of their factories. The Indians are generally Gentoos or Idolaters, though there are a great number of Mahometans. In the places that depend upon the Europeans some of them are become Roman Catholics.* Many of the Idolaters believe in the transmigration of soul and will not kill or eat any thing that has life, not even the most noxious insects or animals. Their principal priests are brachmans; and there are faquirs, who make their principal devotion consist in the choice of the most troublesome postures, which they never leave till they quit the world. Some pass several years without lying down either night or day, resting only upon a cord which is stretched out: others shut themselves up in a cave several days together, without eating or drinking: some hold their arms lifted up so long that they can never stir them afterwards. In short others put burning coals upon their heads and let them lie there till the fire reaches the very bones. Sometimes these faquirs go in a body, followed by a great number of disciples; and they often make a merit of killing Christians. It was a custom among the Gentoos for the women to burn themselves with their deceased husbands; but it is not so frequent as it was formerly, because the Mahometans will not allow it. Instead of tobacco, which they smoke in Europe, the Indians amuse themselves with chewing leaves of Arrack, and betel-nuts with lime, as they pretend, to preserve their teeth; and at their entertainments they always present mixtures of this kind, which renders their lips red, and their teeth black. The people of Proper-India, as well as those of China, who ought to know better, prostrate themselves on the ground, with great devotion, that the sun and moon when eclipsed may not be devoured by a certain dragon, to which they imagine the defect of light is owing. The Indies is divided into four large parts, namely, Indostan, the peninsula on this side the Ganges, that beyond it, and the islands of the E. Indian seas, the principal of which are, Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Celebes, the Maldives, the Moluccas, and the Marianas. Some writers make Tonquin and China a part of the E. Indies, especially with regard to trade, but very improperly. When the Spaniards first discovered America they called it the W. Indies, on account of its riches, which is the reason why these parts we are speaking of are called the E. Indies. The Indians are generally well made and robust but they don't love labour, nor do they make good soldiers. They are very fond of women.



German Miles 15 to a Degree
 5 10 15 30

British Miles 60 to a Degree
 10 20 40 60 80 100 120

A New MAP
 of the
 EMPIRE
 of
 GERMANY
 Divided into
 CIRCLES
 Drawn from the best
 Authorities

Wm. F. from London

omen, but in other respects are civil, kind to strangers, and very ingenious. With regard to their complexion, they are of an olive colour in the northern parts, and in the southern quite black. There are many different languages in the E. Indies, but the Mahometans generally understand Arabick, because the Alcoran is written in that language.

INDOSTAN, PROPER INDIA, or the empire of the Great Mogul, is bounded on the W. by Persia, on the S. by the western peninsula, on the E. by the eastern peninsula, and on the N. by several kingdoms of Independent Tartary. It is a vast country, and is at least 1200 miles in length. It is very fertile in all sorts of corn, and all the commodities of the E. Indies are to be met with here. The inhabitants are more humane with regard to strangers, and not so great enemies to the Christians, as the Turks; they dress much in the same manner, and take several wives, being much addicted to luxury. Genghiskan, a Tartarian prince, who died in 1226, and whose conquests surpassed those of Alexander and the Romans, seized on this empire in the 13th century. Tamerlane 200 years afterwards became master of it, and his descendants are now upon the throne. The Great Mogul was the richest prince in the world, especially in diamonds and precious stones, till Kouli Khan the last king of Persia deprived him of all his treasures. The government is despotic, and the Great Mogul master both of the lives and fortunes of his subjects. He often takes away lands that any one has cultivated, and gives worse in their room. His revenue is said to amount to near fifty millions sterling a-year, and he has an army of 70,000 men. The provinces are governed by Omars, some of whom are called Nabobs, and he generally bestows upon them lands sufficient to maintain their dignity and their troops. Their revenues are so considerable, that these governors are like so many petty kings; but they are obliged to make large presents to the Great Mogul, and to make their court to him; otherwise all their riches would be taken from their families after their death. There are no fixed laws with regard to their succession, which produces many intrigues and quarrelling among the sons to obtain the throne. The empire of the Mogul contains 20 provinces; namely, Cashmere, Cabul, and Ayoud to the N. Siba and Patna on the east side of the Ganges, and which contain several provinces. Those that lie to the S. are Bengal, Berer, Candish, Baligate, Talinga, Baglana, and Guzurat. The eastern

provinces are Tata, or Sinda, or Multan. There are six in the middle, between the river Indus and the Ganges, namely, Pengab or Lahor-Delli, Agra, Asmer, Malva, and Halabas. To these 20 provinces may be joined the kingdoms of Golconda and Carnate, which are tributary to the Great Mogul. However, it may be observed that he is not absolute master of all these countries, for there are many petty princes, called Rayahs, who are the descendants of the ancient kings of this vast country. Some of these Rayahs acknowledge the Great Mogul, and others are independant of him, and make war against him. All the cities and towns, as well as other particularities, will be taken notice of in their proper places.

INDUS, or SINDE, a great river of Asia, which rises to the N. beyond the kingdom of Cashmere, runs almost directly S. passing by Atok, Multan, Buckor, and other lesser towns, and falls by several mouths into the ocean, one of which passes by Tatta. Kouli Khan not long since made this the boundary of the Persian empire, between Indostan and Persia.

INDRAPORE, a Dutch settlement on the western coast of Sumatra in the E. Indies, 160 miles N. W. of Bencoolen.

* **INDRE**, a river of France, which has its source in Berri, and passing into Touraine, falls into the Loire.

* **INFIERNO**, a small island of Africa, and one of the Canaries, bounded on the S. by Lancerota, by St. Claire on the N. and by Graciosa on the E.

* **INGATSTONE**, a town in Essex, on the road to Colchester, 3 furlongs in length, and 23 miles N. E. of London, with one fair, on December 1, for all sorts of cattle.

INGELSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, remarkable for having been the residence of the emperors; seated on the river Salva, on an eminence, from whence there is a charming prospect, 5 miles S. W. of Mentz, and 5 W. of Bingen. Lon. 8. 5. E. lat. 49. 58. N.

* **INGHAM**, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on June 10, for horses and petty chapmen.

* **INGLETON**, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles N. W. of Settle, with one fair, on November 17, for leather and oat-meal.

* **INGLEWEHILE**, a village in Lancashire, with two fairs, on Monday before Holy-Thursday, and October 5, for cattle.

INGOLSTADT, a handsome town of Germany, and the strongest in Bavaria, with a famous university, and a handsome church. The houses are built with stone, and the

Streets large. It was taken by the Austrians in 1742, who carried almost all the artillery away. It is seated on the Danube, 5 miles N. E. of Newberg, and 45 N. by W. of Munich. Lon. 11. 10. E. lat. 48. 42. N.

INGRIA, a province of the Russian empire, lying on the gulph of Finland, being about 130 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It abounds in game and fish, and here are a great number of Elks, which come in troops from Finland, in the spring and autumn. It was conquered by the Czar Peter the Great, and Petersburg is the capital town. It is bounded by the river Nieva and the gulph of Finland on the N. by great Novogorod on the E. and S. and by Livonia on the W.

* **INHAMBANA**, a kingdom of Africa, on the E. coast, lying under the equator; and on the gulph of Sopho. The inhabitants are idolaters, and Tonqua is the capital town.

INN, a river of Germany, which has its source in the country of the Grisons, and at the foot of the mountain Septimerberg. It runs N. E. through Tyrol, by Inspruc, and continuing its course N. E. through Bavaria, passes by Kuffstain, Vasseburg, Braunaw, and other towns, and falls into the Danube, between Passaw and Instadt.

INNERKEITHING, a parliament and sea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, on the N. shore of the frith of Forth, 10 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 15. W. lat. 56. 5. N.

INNERLOCHY, or **FORT-WILLIAM**, a fortress lately erected in the highlands of Scotland, at the mouth of a large lake in the county of Lochaber, 28 miles S. W. of Lochness, and 100 N. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 5. 15. W. lat. 56. 55. N.

INNISKILLING, a strong town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, and province of Ulster. The inhabitants distinguished themselves in favour of king William soon after the Revolution, against king James's party. It is seated between two lakes, 20 miles E. of Ballyshannon. Lon. 5. 50. W. lat. 54. 20. N.

* **INNTHAL**, a district of Germany, in the Tyrol, watered by the river Inn. Inspruc is the capital town.

* **INOWSLADISLOW**, a strong and considerable 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. 19. 40. E. lat. 52. 38. N.

INSPRUC, a town of Germany, in the Tyrol, with a strong castle; very populous,

and was formerly the place where the archdukes of Austria resided; seated in a pleasant valley, on the river Inn, 27 miles W. of Bixon, and 62 S. of Munich. Lon. 11. 27. E. lat. 47. 3. N.

* **INSTADT**, a town of Germany, seated on the river Danube, near Passaw, from which it is separated by the river Inn. Lon. 13. 40. E. lat. 48. 25. N.

INVERARY, a parliament-town of Scotland, in Argyleshire, seated on Lochfrith, 75 miles N. W. of Edinburgh, and 45 W. of Glasgow. Lon. 5. 0. W. lat. 56. 2. N.

* **INVERNESS**, a shire of Scotland, comprehended in Murray, which sends two members to parliament, and one for burghs of Inverness, &c.

INVERNESS, a sea-port town of Scotland, and capital of a county of the same name, seated at the mouth of the river Neve on Murray-frith, 106 miles N. of Edinburgh, and 60 N. E. of Innerlochry. Lon. 4. 0. W. lat. 57. 36. N.

* **JOACHMIS-THAL**, that is to say, the valley of St. Joachmis, a town and valley in Bohemia, in the circle of Elnbogen. There was a rich silver mine discovered in it at the beginning of the sixteenth century.

JOANNA, an island of Africa, and one of the Comeras, seated between the N. end of Madagascar and the continent of Africa. Here the E. India ships, bound for Bombay, frequently touch and take in water and provisions, it being a plentiful country, and the people very ready to supply them. Lon. 44. 25. E. lat. 12. 0. S.

* **JOCÉLIN**, a town of France, in Upper Bretagne, in the bishoprick of St. Malo; 3 miles N. E. of Vannes, and 50 S. by W. of St. Malo. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 48. 2. N.

* **JOHANSEBERG**, a town of Poland, in Sudavia, a canton of Ducal Prussia, with a citadel. It is seated on the river Pecz. Lon. 22. 59. E. lat. 53. 15. N.

JOHNS, ST. an island of the E. Indies in Asia; and one of the Philippines, in the Mindanayo, from which it is separated by a narrow strait. Lon. 125. 25. E. lat. 0. N.

JOHNS, ST. an island of N. America, in the bay of St. Lawrence, having Newfoundland on the S. and W. and Cape Breton on the E. The English got possession of it when Louisbourg was surrendered to them on July 26, 1758.

JOIGNI, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the diocese of Sens, with a very handsome castle. It consists of three parishes, and is handsomely situated on the river Yonne, 17 miles from Sens and

om Auxerre. Lon. 3. 25. E. lat. 47. 56.

JOINVILLE, an ancient and considerable town of France, in Champagne, with the title of a principality, and a large, magnificent castle. It is seated on the river Marne, 5 miles S. W. of Bois-le-duc, and 125 S. of Paris. Lon. 5. 10. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

IONIA, anciently a province of Lesser Asia, now called Natolia. The Turkish name of this province at present is Sarcan.

* **JOHNQUERA**, a very ancient town of Catalonia, in Ampurdam, seated at the foot of the Pyrennees, 20 miles N. of Gerone, and 20 S. of Perpignan. Lon. 2. 57. E. lat. 2. 15. N.

* **JONQUIERES**, a town of France, in Provence, 12 miles S. W. of Aix, and 10 W. of Marseilles. Lon. 5. 10. E. lat. 3. 20. N.

JORDAN, a river of Turkey, in Asia, and Palestine. It rises in Mount Libanus, and runs from N. to S. forming two lakes, the one formerly called the Sea of Galilee, or the Lake of Tiberias, and the other the Dead Sea.

* **JOSAPATH**, a valley of Palestine, in Asia, between Jerusalem and the Mount of Olives. It is pretty long, but not broad, and some people, mistaking a passage of scripture, believe that this is the place where all mankind are to meet at the day of judgment, after they have risen again.

* **JOSAS**, a small district in the isle of France, between the rivers Seine and Saune.

* **JOSEPH, ST.** an island of the Eastern Ocean, and one of the Marians, called also Iypasi. It is 6 miles in circumference, and one of the most populous among them. Lat. 15. 20. N.

* **JOVARE**, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, with a most famous and magnificent Benedictine abbey, 8 miles from Colomiers, 10 from Maux, and 35 from Paris.

* **JOUY-LE-CHATEL**, a town of France, in Brie, and in the election of Rosay.

* **JOUY-SUR-MORIEN**, a town of France, in Brie, and diocese of Maux.

* **IPSALA**, a town of Turkey, in Europe, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated on the river Larissa, 20 miles S. W. of rajanopoli, and 118 W. of Constantinople. Near it are mines of allum. Lon. 25. 0. E. lat. 40. 57. N.

* **IPSERA**, a small island in the Archipelago, to the N. W. of the island of Scio, from which it is 15 miles. It is in the form of a heart, and over against it, to the W. is another small island, called Anti-Ipsera.

IPSWICH, a town of Suffolk, with 3

markets, an Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, and 3 fairs, on May 4, for lean cattle and toys; on July 25, for fruit and toys, and on September 14 for butter and cheese, which lasts a week. It is seated on the river Orwell, near the place where the fresh and salt water meet. It is a place of great antiquity, and was once surrounded with a wall, traces of which are yet to be seen. It is divided into 4 wards, containing 12 parish churches, with a Presbyterian, an Independant, and a Quakers meeting-house, and has a handsome guild-hall, two hospitals, a free-school, with a good library, several alms-houses, and a custom-house, with a good quay. It is governed by a bailiff, 12 aldermen, and 24 common-council, and sends 2 members to parliament. It consists of about 4000 houses, which are pretty good and lofty. The streets are tolerably wide and well paved: but no manufacture is carried on here of any consequence; yet being a sea-port, and its quay pretty large and convenient, it drives a good maritime trade, and was formerly noted for building ships, but is much decayed from what it was. It is noted for being the birth-place of cardinal Wolfey; is 20 miles N. E. of Colchester, and 72 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 6. E. lat. 52. 12. N.

* **IRAC**, a large country of Asia, divided into Irac-Arabi, and Irac-Agemi. Irac-Arabi, or Babylonian Irac, is watered by the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, and takes its name from the desert of Arabia which lies to the W. of it. It is almost all under the dominion of the Turks, and Bagdad is the capital town.

* **IRAC-AGEMI**, or **PERSIAN-IRAC**, lies between Ghilan, Tabristan, the territory of Heri Sablestan, Farsistan, Laurestan, and Turcomania. It is under the dominion of the Persians, and Isphahan is the capital town.

* **IREBY**, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on February 24, and September 21, for horses and horned cattle. It is seated in a valley, at the spring-head of the river Ellan, and many Roman antiquities have been dug up here. It is at present a good town, and is divided into the higher and lower; 10 miles N. E. of Cocker-mouth, and 289 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 54. 55. N.

IRKEN, JERKIN, or **YARKAN**, a rich, populous, and large town of Asia, in Great Tartary, and capital of Little Bocharia, with a castle: It is the staple town of all the trade carried on between the Indies and the N. part of Asia, The Calmucks are masters

of it, and never disturb any one on account of their religion. It is 8 miles N. of Caschgar. Lon. 83. 25. E. lat. 38. 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 the N. E. by a channel about 15 miles broad, which separates it from Scotland; and on all other sides by the ocean. It lies between Lon. 5. 25. and 10. 40. W. and between Lat. 51. 15. and 55. 15. N. being about 278 miles in length, and 155 in breadth. It is divided into 4 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 and baronies. The air is mild and temperate, being cooler in summer, and warmer in winter than in England; though it is not so clear and pure, nor so proper for ripening corn and fruits. It is more moist than in England; for which reason, strangers at first are very liable to loosenesses and colds; but this quality is pretty much mended, and will be more so, when the bogs and morasses come to be drained. In general, it is a fruitful, level country, and well watered with lakes and rivers: and the soil, in most parts, is very good and fertile; even in those places, where the bogs and morasses have been drained, there is good meadow ground. It produces corn, 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. They have large quantities of excellent wool, which is not of so great advantage to them as it would be, if they were allowed to manufacture it; however, by a late act of parliament, they are permitted to send their woollen-yarn into England; but it is to be feared that will not prevent them from selling their wool to the French in time of peace, as they have done hitherto, which enables them to sell their woollen manufactures cheaper than us in foreign markets. The principal riches and commodities of Ireland are, cattle, hides, tallow, suet, butter, cheese, wood, salt, honey, wax, furs, hemp, and, more especially, fine linnen-cloth, which they have brought to great perfection, and their trade in it is vastly increased. It is said by some, that there are mines of iron, silver, and lead: but if there are, they are not worked, and consequently of no benefit. The most remarkable thing is, that there are no venomous creatures in this country; and, if they are

brought there, they certainly die. Several attempts have been made to introduce frogs; but whether they have succeeded in it, or not, we cannot pretend to say. This country is exceeding well situated for foreign trade, on account of their many secure and commodious harbours. Their laws differ but little from those of England; and their established religion is the same. However, as this kingdom is subordinate to that of Great Britain, all their acts of parliament must be approved of by the King in council; and an act of the British parliament can repeal or alter any of their laws. They can also appeal from a sentence of their courts to the courts of law, and to the house of peers, in Great Britain. The members that serve in parliament are for life, unless upon a demise of the King of Great Britain. The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, as well as the council, are appointed from time to time by the King. There is usually a body of 12,000 men kept in pay on the Irish establishment, and are generally all English. They are not quartered in public houses, but lodge in barracks built for that purpose. There are a great number of Roman Catholics in the country, whose religion is tolerated; besides a great number of Dissenters in the N. of Ireland. Dublin is the only university in the kingdom; and that consists of one college, in which there are about 600 students. The common people are so poor, and it is so hard for them to get a livelihood, that they frequently go into other countries to seek their fortunes; and particularly, great numbers go over to the plantations in America. That part of the inhabitants, called the Wild Irish, were formerly as savage as the native Americans; and, like them, lived in huts, making a fire in the middle of them: but it is to be hoped, that all their rude and barbarous customs, so common among them, will in a short time entirely cease. It has been common for the nobility and men of fortune to reside in London, but the inhabitants of Dublin, by providing plays and other polite diversions, endeavour to keep them at home as much as possible. The number of houses in Ireland were computed to be 357,669, in 1741. But in 1753 they were found to be 595,431. There are also 2293 parishes, 260 baronies, and 118 boroughs.

* IRON-ACTON, a village in Gloucestershire, 10 miles N. E. of Bristol, was burnt down, on May 25, and September 1, 1757, and the inhabitants were obliged to seek for cattle and horses.

IRONGATE MOUNTAINS, in Transylvania, are part of the boundary between Ch...

dom and Turkey.

IROQUOIS, a people of N. America, inhabiting near and about the lake Ontario, between the French and English settlements: and they sometimes side with either of the nations, as their interest prompts them; though, in general, they are said to be more friendly to the English, and are commonly known by the name of the Five Indian Nations. Their country is very old, and their religion very superstitious. The use of spirituous liquors has much altered their manners, and they are extremely addicted to dancing and sports. Their wit is lively enough; but they are somewhat given to melancholy, and are extremely idle. When the Iroquois go to war, they paint themselves with various colours, and particularly their faces. They are divided into several tribes; and there are two colonies of them among the French, who are said to be converted to Christianity.

IRTISS, a large river of Asia, in Siberia, which rises in the hills of the country of the almucks; and running from the S. to N. falls into the Oby, near Tobolsk. The W. shore is low pasture ground; on the other side, there are a prodigious number of black bears, wolves, and red and grey oxes, besides the best grey squirrels in all Siberia. This river abounds with fish, particularly sturgeons, and delicate salmon.

IRWIN, a sea-port town of Scotland, in the bailiwick of Cunningham, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the north of Clyde, 15 miles E. of the isle of Arran, and 63 W. by S. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 55. W. lat. 55. 36. N.

ISABELLA FORT, a fortress of the Austrian Netherlands, seated on the W. side of the river Schelde, opposite to Antwerp. Lon. 3. 10. E. lat. 51. 50. N. There is another fort of the same name, 2 miles S. W. of Sluys, in Dutch Flanders.

* **ISABELLA ST.** an island of the S. Sea, and the largest of the isles of Solomon, was discovered by the Spaniards in 1568.

* **ISADAGAS**, a town of Africa, in Barbary, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Escura. The inhabitants are good-natured and civil to strangers, for they will not let them pay any thing for their entertainment. It is seated in a country abounding in cattle; and the honey is very white, and in great esteem.

ISCHIA, an island of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, about 15 miles in circumference, lying on the coast of the Terra-di-Lavoro, from which it is three miles distant. It is full of agreeable valleys, which produce excellent fruits; likewise mountains, on

which grow vines of an exquisite kind; also fountains, rivers, and fine gardens.

* **ISCHIA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and 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 strong bridge; the rock is about 7 furlongs in circumference. The city is like a pyramid of houses piled one upon another, which makes a very singular and striking appearance. At the end of the bridge, next the city, are iron-gates, which open into a subterraneous passage, through which they enter the city. They are always guarded by soldiers who are natives of the island. Lon. 13. 55. E. lat. 40. 50. N.

* **ISELSTEIN**, a small town of the Netherlands. It is seated on the river Issel, 4 miles from Utrecht.

ISENACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, from whence one of the Saxon princes take the title of Duke. There are iron-mines in the neighbourhood. Lon. 9. 17. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

* **ISENEBURG**; a large town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, with a handsome castle; seated on the river Seine, 8 miles from Coblenz. The county belongs to the Elector of Treves, or Triers. Lon. 7. 14. E. lat. 50. 28. N.

* **ISENGHEIN**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, with the title of a principality. It is seated on the river Mandera, 5 miles from Courtray. Lon. 3. 18. E. lat. 50. 44. N.

* **ISER**, a considerable river of Germany, which rises on the confines of Tirol and Bavaria, and, after having passed by Munich and Landschut, falls into the river Danube, between Strauberg and Passaw.

* **ISERE**, a river, which rises in Mount Efferano, on the confines of Piedmont and Savoy, and, after having run for a vast extent of country, falls into the Rhone, 4 miles below Valentia.

ISENARTS, or **EISENARTS**, a considerable town of Germany, in Austria, and in Styria, famous for its iron-mines, 40 miles N. W. of Gratz. Lon. 15. 25. E. lat. 46. 56. N.

ISERNIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the county of Molise, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, 12 miles W. of Molise, and 52 E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 41. 42. N.

ISIGNI, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, with a small harbour. It is 15 miles from Bayeux, and well known on account

count of its salt works, its cyder, and its butter. Lon. 0. 50. W. lat. 49. 20. N.

* **ISLE-ADAM**, a town of France, with a handsome castle, and the title of a baron; seated on the river Oise, 3 miles from Beaumont, and 20 from Paris. Lon. 2. 13. E. lat. 49. 7. N.

ISLE-DE-DIEU, a small island of France, in the sea of Gascony, and on the coast of Poitou, from which it is 14 miles W. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 46. 45. N.

ISLE-DE-FRANCE, is one of the 12 general governments of France; bounded on the N. by Picardy; on the W. by Normandy; on the S. by the government of Orleans; and on the E. by that of Champagne. It is about 90 miles in length, and as much in breadth, and is watered by the rivers Seine, Marne, Oise, and Aisne. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile, and it abounds in wine, corn, and fruits. It contains 10 small districts, and Paris is the capital city.

* **ISLE OF BEEVES**, an island of N. America, in the Gulph of Mexico, and in the Bay of Campeachy, about 17 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. It is fertile in several places, and abounds in cattle, and excellent fruits.

* **ISLE-JOURDAIN**, a town of France, in Lower Armagnac, with the title of a county. Lon. 1. 8. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

ISLE-ROYALE. See **BRETON CAPE**.

ISLEWORTH, or **THISTLEWORTH**, a large village in Middlesex, 10 miles W. of London, seated on the river Thames, and full of gentlemen's seats.

ISNY, an imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, and in Algow; seated on the river Isny, 17 miles N. E. of Lindaw, and 62 S. W. of Augsburg. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 47. 33. N.

* **ISNIC**, a town of Turkey in Asia, and in Natolia, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is the ancient Nice, famous for the first general council held here in 325. There is now nothing remaining of its ancient splendor but an aqueduct. The Jews inhabit the greatest 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. 47. 15. N.

ISOLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, with a bishop's see; seated near the sea, 15 miles S. E. of St. Severino. Lon. 17. 33. E. lat. 39. 1. N.

* **ISONA**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, and in the viguery of Lerida. It is seated near a mountain, at the source of a rivulet that falls into the Noguera Pallavesa.

ISPAHAN, a celebrated city of Asia, and capital of Persia, seated in the province Irac-Agemi, and thought by some to be the finest city in the East. It stands in the middle of a plain, surrounded on all sides by mountains, at eight miles distance, which rise gradually in the form of an amphitheatre. There is no river except a small one called Senderut, which supplies almost the houses with water. It is 20 miles circumference, with well-built houses and flat roofs, on which they walk, eat, and lie in the summer-time, for the sake of the cool air. Here are a great number of magnificent palaces; and that of the king is 16 miles and a half in circumference. There are 160 mosques, 1800 large caravanfari, above 260 publick baths, a prodigious number of coffee-houses, and very fine bazaars and streets, in which are canals, planted each side with trees. The streets are paved; but always clean, on account of the driness of the air; for it seldom rains here. The inhabitants were computed at above 1,000,000. But, with intestine broils, and civil wars, the kingdom is almost torn to pieces; by which the principal towns are greatly depopulated. There are three large suburbs; and the called Julfa is inhabited by Armenians, Hafenabth by Goergians, and Kebrab by Pagans. Though it is at a distance from the sea, it carries on a great trade, people of several nations resorting there for the sake of traffick, and the English E. India company, till the troubles of Persia at Kouli Khan seemed resolved to remove court to Meshed; and since that time there has been no encouragement for any to settle there. It is 265 miles N. E. of Buffer, 300 S. of the Caspian Sea, and 1400 S. of Constantinople. Lon. 52. 55. E. lat. 32. N.

ISSEL, a river of the United Netherlands, which rising in Westphalia, runs N. Doefburg, and afterwards by Zutphen, venter, and Campen, and soon after falls into the Zuider-Zee by two mouths.

ISSEL the Lefs, a river of the United Provinces, which running W. through Utrecht and Holland, passes by Iffelstein, Montfoort, and Gouda; it then turns S. and falls into the Maese, a mile and a half above Rotterdam.

ISSOUDUN, a considerable town of France, in Berry. It carries on a considerable trade in wood, cattle, cloth, hats, stockings; is seated partly on a plain, partly on an eminence, 17 miles S. W. of Bourges, and 135 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 46. 57. N.

ISSOIRE, an ancient town of France in Auvergne, seated on the river Couze, near the Allier, 13 miles S. of Clermont, and 32 of St. Flour. Lon. 3. 25. E. lat. 45. 34.

ISSUS, now AJAZZO, a town of Cilicia in Natolia, with a harbour, on the Levant sea, a little to the N. of Scanderoon. Near this place, in a difficult pass between the mountains and the sea, Alexander the Great fought the second battle with Darius. Lon. 36. 25. E. lat. 36. 56. N.

ISTRIA, a peninsula of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and lying on the N. part of the Gulph of Venice. It is bounded by Carniola on the N. and on the E. S. and W. by the sea. The air is unwholesome, especially near the coast; but the soil produces plenty of wine, oil, and pastures; 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 town.

ITALY, a large peninsula of Europe, having the Alps to the N. which separates it from France and Savoy; and it is surrounded on all other sides by the Mediterranean Sea. It is the most celebrated country in Europe, having been formerly the seat of the Roman empire, and at present of the Pope. It is so fine and fruitful a country, that it is commonly called the garden of Europe. The air is temperate and wholesome, except in the territory of the church, where it is very indifferent. The soil is fertile, and produces wheat, rice, wine, oil, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, all sorts of fruits, flowers, honey, and silk; and in the kingdom of Naples are cotton and sugar. The forests are full of all sorts of game, and on the mountains are fine pastures, which feed a great many cattle. Here are also mines of sulphur, iron, several quarries of alabaster, lapis lazuli, and all kinds of marble. Italy is a mountainous country, for besides the Alps, which bound it on the N. there are the Apennines, running quite across it from E. to W. as well as mount Vesuvius, which is a volcano, and vomits flames; besides several others. The principal rivers are, the Po, the Tiber or Tivere, the Arno, the Adda, and the Adige. The lakes are, the Lago Maggiore, the Lago di Como, di Garda, di Lugano, di Perugia, d' Iseo, di Bolsera, di Tracciano, di Celano, and several others. As Italy represents the form of a boot, from whence it is divided into three parts; and the top of the boot contains ancient Lombardy; on the upper part of the leg are the territories of the church and of Tuscany, and the small of the leg and foot make the kingdom

of Naples; to these may be added a fourth part, which comprehends the islands of Italy, of which Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and the isle of Lippary, are the principal. Others divide the country in this manner, saying, the top of the boot comprehends the republick of Genoa, Piedmont, the Milanese, the republick of Venice, the duchies of Mantua, Ferrara, Parma, and Modena; the calf of the leg includes the Marca or Marche of Ancona, and Abruzzo Ultra; the spur comprehends the Capitanata; the heel the Terra d' Otranto; the sole the Basilicata; the buckle the city of Naples, with the isle Profita and Ischia; the dutchy of Tuscany and the territories of the church represent the fore-part of the leg. Besides these, there are other districts, which will be taken notice of in their proper places; for there is no country in Europe which is so full of principalities, duchies, marquisesates, and counties. The archbishopricks and bishopricks are also very numerous, and there are several famous universities. They have only one language, which is a corruption of the latin, and is said to be most pure in Tuscany. They have an inquisition, but not so severe as that of Spain; however, there is no religion tolerated but the Jewish, all the rest of the inhabitants being Roman-Catholicks, except the Vaudois in Piedmont, and a few protestants in maritime towns, who are suffered to live there on account of trade. Rome is said to be the capital city, though some will hardly allow it. They distinguish several of them by certain epithets, as Rome the holy, Naples the noble, Florence the beautiful, Genoa the superb, Ravenna the ancient, Milan the great, Venice the rich, Padua the learned, Bologna the fat, Leghorn the trading, Verona the charming, Lucca the handsome, and Casal the strong. But this last has lost its title with its fortifications, for they were demolished in 1694. The inhabitants have a great many good qualities as well as bad ones; they are polite, active, prudent, ingenious, and polittick; but then they are luxurious, effeminate, addicted to the most criminal pleasures, revengeful, and use all sorts of artifices to destroy their enemies; which produce a great number of assassinations. Two things contribute to this, namely, the smallness of the states, so that they can easily fly from one into another, and the great number of asylums; for all chapels, convents, churches, and even church-yards, are places of security. Add to these, that they are extremely jealous, and keep their wives and daughters always shut up, inasmuch that they cannot go to church without

somebody to watch them. However, there is no place in the world where impurity abounds so much as in Italy, for there are great numbers of bawdy-houses and courtezans, who are tolerated by the magistrates.

ITZEHOA, an ancient and handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Holstein. It belongs to the king of Denmark, and is seated on the river Stoer, 12 miles N. E. of Gluckstadt, and 30 N. W. of Hamburg. Lon. 9. 25. E. lat. 54. 8. N.

* **JUAN DE LA FRONTERA**, ST. a town of America, in Chili, in the province of Chiquito, near the lake Guanacho. 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; is seated at the foot of the Andes, 60 miles N. W. of Mendoza, and 88 N. E. of St. Jago. Lon. 66. 35. W. lat. 23. 25. S.

* **JUAN DE PORTO RICCO**, an island of America, and one of the Caribbees, being 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It belongs to the Spaniards, and is full of very high mountains, and extremely fertile valleys, interspersed with woods, and well watered with springs and rivulets. It produces sugar, rum, ginger, corn, and fruits, partly proper to the climate, and partly introduced from Spain. Besides, there are so many cattle, that they often kill them for the sake of the skins alone. Here are a great number of 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 the earl of Cumberland, when he had taken this island, lost most of his men by sickness, and for that reason was forced to abandon it. This happened in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It is subject to storms and hurricanes, like the rest of these islands, and the capital town is of the same name. It lies to the E. of Hispaniola, at the distance of 50 miles. Lat. 19. 0. N.

* **JUAN DE PORTO RICCO**, the capital town of the island of Porto Ricco, with a good harbour defended by several forts, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the N. coast of the island, 200 miles from St. Domingo. Lon. 65. 35. W. lat. 18. 30. N.

JUCATAN, or **YUCATAN**, a large province of N. America, in New-Spain, which is a peninsula. It is over against the island of Cuba, and contains a great quantity of timber, proper for building ships, as also sugar, cassia, and Indian corn. The original inhabitants are very few, they having been very ill used by the Spaniards. Merida

is the capital town. It is a flat, level country, and is very unhealthy, which may be owing to the frequent inundations. Some say the chief town is Campeachy, and it is in the bays of Honduras and Campeach that the English went to cut logwood, but they have been driven from the latter by the Spaniards.

JUDEA. See **PALESTINE**.

JUDENBURG, a handsome and considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and capital of Upper Styria, with a handsome castle; the publick buildings within the square are very magnificent. It is seated on the river Meur, 55 miles W. by N. Gratz, and 100 S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 15. 20. E. lat. 47. 20. N.

JUDOIGNE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant. Near this town the duke of Marlborough gained that signal victory over the French in 1706, called the battle of Ramillies. It is seated on the river Gete, 13 miles S. E. of Louvain, and 16 of Namur.

* **IVER**, a village in Buckinghamshire, 10 miles S. W. of Uxbridge, with one fair, July 11, for cattle, sheep, and hogs.

IVES, ST. a sea-port town of Cornwall with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on Saturday before Advent Sunday, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated on a bay of the same name, which being unsafe, it is only frequented by fishermen, for the taking of pilchards. However, it is a corporation and sends two members to parliament. It is 7 miles N. E. of Penzance, and 278 N. by S. of London. Lon. 6. 15. W. lat. 50. 15. N.

IVES, ST. a town of Huntingdonshire with a market on Mondays, the largest in England for cattle, except Smithfield, and two fairs, on Whit-Monday, and October 10, for all sorts of cattle and cheese. It is an ancient, large, and handsome place seated on the river Ouse, over which is a fine stone bridge. Here was a priory, which is now ruins. It has one large church, dissenting, and a Popish-meeting, with about 500 houses; the streets are pretty wide, and tolerably well paved; is 6 miles E. of Huntingdon, and 57 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 7. W. lat. 52. 20. N.

* **JUGON**, a town of France, in Brittany, and in the bishoprick of St. Brieux seated on the little river Arqueon, 12 miles from the sea.

* **JUGORA**, a considerable province of Muscovy, depending on the government of Archangel. It has the title of a dutchy, and is inhabited by a kind of Tartars, who are

ery savage, and much of the same disposition with the Samoides.

* **IVICA**, capital town of the island of the same name, in the Mediterranean Sea, between the kingdom of Valentia in Spain, and the island of Majorca. It has a good harbour, and the English gained possession of it in 1706. Lon. 1. 45. E. lat. 38. 42. N.

IVICA, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, between the island of Majorca and the kingdom of Valentia in Spain, about 60 miles in circumference. It is mountainous, but fertile in corn, wine, and fruits; and it is most remarkable for the great quantity of salt made here.

* **IVINGO**, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a small market on Fridays; it is seated in a barren soil, 5 miles S. W. of Dunstable, and has two fairs, on April 6, and October 27, for cows, sheep, and hogs. Lon. 0. 35. W. lat. 51. 47. N.

JULIAN, ST. a harbour of S. America, on the coast of Patagonia, where the ships usually touch that are bound for the S. Seas.

* **JULIEN DU SAULT**, ST. a town of France, in Gatinois, and in the diocese of Sens. It is seated between two mountains covered with vines, near the river Jonne, 5 miles from Joigne.

JULIERS, the dutchy of, a small territory of Germany, in Westphalia, bounded on the N. by Guelderland, on the E. by the archbishoprick of Cologne, on the S. by the territory of Effel, and on the W. by the territory of Limburg. The principal towns are, Juliers, the capital, Duren, and Aix-la-Chapelle. It is subject to the elector of Palatine, and is about 68 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and is remarkable for the great quantity of wood it produces, which is much used in dying.

* **JULIERS**, an ancient and strong town in Germany, and capital of a dutchy of the same name, with a strong citadel. It is seated on the river Roer, 15 miles E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, 17 W. of Cologne, and 27 E. by N. of Maestricht. Lon. 6. 35. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

JULPHA OLD, 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. They were brought thither for the sake of trade.

* **JUMIEGE**, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the territory of Caux, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Seine, 12 miles S. W. of Roan, 77 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 55. E. lat. 49. 25. N.

* **JUNIEN**, ST. a town of France, in the Lower Marche, on the frontiers of Limosin, seated on the river Vienne, 17 miles W. of Limoges. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

* **JUNSALEM**, a sea-port town of Asia, in the kingdom of Siam. It is a shelter for all the ships that are bound to the coast of Coromandel, when they are surpris'd with a storm, and is seated to the N. of a pretty large island of the same name. Lon. 98. 0. E. lat. 8. 56. N.

* **JURA**, one of the western isles of Scotland, 20 miles long, and 5 broad. Here are several good pastures, with cattle, and plenty of salmon, and the inhabitants are said to live to a great age.

* **IVREA**, the marquisate of, was formerly a territory of Italy, and comprehended Canavez, which is that part of Piedmont between the Little and Great Doria, Bielz, the western part of the Vercelese, and part of Monterrat; however, this marquisate does not subsist at present, for that which is now called Canavez is only part of it.

IVREA, an ancient and strong town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of Canavez, with a strong fort, a bishop's see, the title of a marquisate, and an ancient castle. It is subject to the king of Sardinia, and seated on the river Doria, between two hills, 20 miles N. of Turin, and 32 E. by N. of Suza. Lon. 7. 43. E. lat. 45. 12. N.

JURGANTZ. See **URGANTZ**.

* **IVRY**, a town of France, in Normandy, with a Benedictine abbey. In a plain, near this place, the battle of Ivry was fought in 1590. It is seated on the river Eure, 10 miles from Dreux, and 37 from Paris. Lon. 1. 35. E. lat. 48. 48. N.

JUTLAND, a large peninsula, which makes the principal part of the kingdom of Denmark. It is bounded on the S. E. by the dutchy of Holstein, and is surrounded on the other sides by the German ocean and the Baltick Sea. It is about 180 miles in length, from N. to S. and 50 in breadth, from E. to W. The air is very cold, but wholesome, and the soil is fertile in corn and pastures, which feed a great number of horses and beeves, which are sent to Germany, Holland, and elsewhere. This was antiently called Cimbric Chersonese, and it is supposed to be the country from whence the Saxons came that conquered England. It is divided into two parts, called N. and S. Jutland: the latter is the dutchy of Sleswick, and lies between N. Jutland and the dutchy of Holstein; and the duke of that name is in possession of part of it, whose

capital town is Gottorp, for which reason the sovereign is called the duke of Holstein-Gottorp.

* **JWANOGOROD**, a fort of Russia, in Ingria, seated on the river Nara. Lon. 28. 20. E. lat. 59. 8. N.

* **IXER**, or **HIGAR**, a town of Spain, in Arragon, seated on the river Marfin. Lon. 0. 19. W. lat. 41. 12. N.

* **IZQUINTENANGO**, a rich and hand; some town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the province of Chiapa; the country about it produces cotton and a great number of ananas, or pine-apples.



K.

[N. B. Those words that begin with K, and are not found under the letter K, should be sought for under the letter C.]

* **KACKERLACKS**, inhabitants of the island seated to the S. E. of Ternate, in the E. Indies. Some voyagers pretend that they see better by night than by day, and that, in the day-time, they always keep their eyes half shut.

* **KACKETI**, a territory of Asia, in Georgia, between Dagelstan, Shirvan, Irvan, and Carduel. It has or had its own prince, who was tributary to the Persians, and the capital town is Zagan.

KAKENHAUSEN. See **KOKENHAUSEN**.

KAFFUNGEN, a town and monastery of Germany, in Hesse, near the town of Cassel. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

* **KAFRE CHIRIN**, a town of Persia, built by king Noughirevon Aadel, whose actions and sayings are the foundations of the Persian morality. Lon. 53. 15. E. lat. 34. 40. N.

* **KAIEN**, a town of Persia, remarkable for its good air, and for the learned men it has produced. Lon. 65. 45. E. lat. 36. 22. N.

* **KAIRIOFACOU**, one of the Caribbee Islands, in America, about 20 miles in circumference. It contains a large quantity of game, and there is a pond whose water is as red as blood. Lon. 61. 10. W. lat. 12. 20. N.

* **KAIROYAN**, a town of Africa, in the Kingdom of Tunis, and capital of a government of the same name; subject to the Turks. Lon. 10. 55. E. lat. 35. 40. N.

* **KALAAR**, a considerable town of Persia, in Ghilan, where they make a large quantity of silk. Lon. 58. 45. E. lat. 36. 22. N.

* **KALIMBURG**, a town of Denmark, the isle of Zealand, and the chief place a considerable bailiwick. Lon. 10. 21. lat. 55. 44. N.

* **KALIR**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and dutchy of Witterberg with an old castle. Lon. 9. 45. E. lat. 43. 8. N.

* **KALISH**, a province of Lower Poland with the title of a palatinate. It is bounded on the W. by the palatinate of Posnia, on the E. by that of Syrad, on the N. by Reg Prussia, and on the S. by Silesia. Kalish the capital town.

KALISH, a town of Lower Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the same name where the Jesuits have a magnificent college. It is seated on the river Posnia, in morafs, which renders it difficult of access 110 miles W. of Warsaw. Lon. 18. 0. lat. 52. 20. N.

* **KALNICK**, a strong town of Poland in the palatinate of Bracklaw. Lon. 21. 18. E. lat. 48. 57. N.

KALO, or **KALLO**, a town of Upper Hungary, subject to the house of Austria, and seated in a lake, 20 miles S. E. of Toka. Lon. 20. 15. E. lat. 48. 0. N.

* **KAMAKURA**, a famous island of Japan, about 3 miles in circumference, lying on the S. coast of Nippon. It is here they confine their great men when they have committed any fault. The coast of this island is steep, that they are forced to be lifted up by cranes.

KAMINIECK, a very strong town of Poland, and capital of Podolia, with two castles, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the Turks in 1672, who gave it back in 1690, after the treaty of Carlowitz; seated on a craggy rock, 100 miles W. of Bracklaw, and 90 S. E. of Lemburg. Lon. 27. 30. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

* **KAMSCHATKA**, a large peninsula, in the N. part of Asia, between the gulph of the same name and the sea of Japan. It is the eastern extremity of the Russian empire, and of our continent, and is inhabited by different people. Those on the S. are colonies from Japan, and those in the middle pay tribute to the Russians in skins and furs, particularly very large beaver skins. To the N. there is a very savage, wild people, who kill all the Russians they can meet with. As this country has not been discovered till lately, it is not very well known.

KANLOW, a strong town of Poland, in Ukrain, and in the palatinate of Kiow. It belongs to the Cossacks, and is near the river Neiper, 62 miles S. by E. of Kiow and 100 N. E. of Bracklaw.

KANISCA, an impregnable town of
ver Hungary, capital of the county of
war. It was taken by the Imperialists
1690, and is seated on the river Drave,
miles S. W. of Alba Regalis, and 100
by E. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 37. E. lat.
23. N.

* **KAPOSWAR**, a fort of Lower Hunga-
so called from the river Kapos, that
shes its walls. It is 55 miles W. of Tolna.
n. 19. 3. E. lat. 46. 28. N.

KARGAPOL, a town of the Russian em-
e, and capital of a province of the same
ne, seated near a lake, 125 miles S. of
changel. Lon. 38. 9. E. lat. 52. 4.

* **KARGAPOL**, a province of the Russian
pire, bounded on the N. by Carelia and
ega, on the E. by Vaga and Ustrog, on
e S. by Wologda, and on the W. by the
te Onega. It is a country covered with
ests, and full of rivers.

* **KARHAIT**, a town of France, in Bre-
gne, seated on the river Aufer, 40 miles
om Brest, 30 from Hennebon, and 27
om Kimper. Lon. 3. 32. W. lat. 48. 15.

* **KARIMENS**, a town of Besserabia, at
e mouth of the river Nieper, taken by the
uffians from the Oczacow Tartars, who
ere fortified it.

KASSUMBAZAR, a town of Asia, in the
ngdom of Bengal. It is a large place,
nd much frequented by merchants. The
untry about it is very healthful and fruit-
l, and the inhabitants are a very indus-
tious people, who have many valuable
manufactures. The English and Dutch have
stories here, and it is seated on the river
anges, 100 miles above Hughly. Lon. 122.
5. E. lat. 24. 0. N.

* **KATHERINE-HILL**, a place in Surry,
ear Guildford, where there is one fair; on
ctober 1, for horses, household goods, and
pparel.

KAUFFBEUREN, a free and imperial
own of Germany, in Suabia, whose inha-
bitants consist of Papists and Protestants.
t is seated on the river Wardach, 15 miles
E. of Kempten, and 30 S. by W. of Augf-
urg. Lon. 10. 53. E. lat. 47. 57. N.

KAYSEBERG, a town of France, in
Alsace, and in the bailiwick of Haguenau,
which has belonged to the French ever since
548. It is seated in a pleasant country,
5 miles N. W. of Basle, and 5 N. W. of
Colmar. Lon. 7. 25. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

KAYSESLAUERN, a town of Germa-
ny, in the Lower Palatinate, belonging to
he Elector Palatine; seated on the river
auter, 22 miles S. W. of Worms, and 35

S. W. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 51. E. lat. 49.
22. N.

KAYSARSTHUL, or **KEISERTOUL**, a
town of Swifferland, in the county of Ba-
den, with a bridge over the Rhine, and a
castle. It belongs to the bishop of Con-
stance, and is 5 miles N. W. of Eglislaw,
and 8 S. E. of Zurzuach. Lon. 8. 40. E.
lat. 47. 10. N.

KAYSERWERD, or **KEISEWERT**, a town
of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia,
in the diocese of Cologne, and dutchy of
Berg; subject to the Elector Palatine. The
fortifications are demolished. It is seated on
the Rhine, 8 miles N. W. of Dusseldorp,
and 22 N. W. of Cologne. Lon. 6. 49. E.
lat. 51. 16. N.

* **KEFTEEN**, a large village of Asia, in
Syria, 16 miles from Aleppo, on the road
to Tripoly. It gives its name to a large,
fertile, well-cultivated plain, where they
feed a great number of pigeons.

KEGWORTH, a village in Leicestershire,
10 miles S. E. of Derby, and 12 S. W. of
Nottingham, with 2 fairs, on Easter-Mon-
day, and October 10, chiefly for toys.

KEIL, an important fortress of Germany,
seated on the river Rhine, over-against Stras-
burg, and was built to defend it, after the
designs of Vauban. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 48.
40. N.

KELIA. See **KELIANOVA**.

KELLINGTON, or **KILKHAMPTON**, a
town in Cornwall, whose market is dis-
used, but it has two fairs, on Holy-Thurs-
day, and three weeks after, for horses, oxen,
sheep, and a few hops, and sends two mem-
bers to parliament. It is 15 miles S. of
Launceston, and 213 W. by S. of London.
Lon. 4. 38. W. lat. 50. 36. N.

KELSO, a town of Scotland, in the shire
of Merse, or Roxburgh, pleasantly seated
on the N. side of the river Tweed, which
divides England from Scotland. It is not
inferior to any place in the S. part of Scot-
land, and is half a mile in length. Here are
the ruins of a famous abbey, which shew it
was a magnificent structure. It was founded
in the twelfth century, by king David.
Round Kelso there are several gentlemen's
seats. It is 23 miles S. W. of Berwick, and
256 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 20. W.
lat. 55. 38. N.

* **KEMAC**, a celebrated fort of Asia, in
the territory of Room, 17 miles from Ar-
zengaiian, on the confines of Natolia. It is
seated on the river Euphrates, in a most de-
lightful country.

KEMPEN, a town of Germany, in the
circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of
Cologne; seated on the river Niers, 25
miles

miles N. of Cologne. Lon. 6. o. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

KEMPTEN, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Lower Suabia, and in Algow, and also in the territory of the abbot of Kempten, who is a prince of the empire, and has a voice in the diet. The inhabitants are Protestants, and it has been several times taken, but has always recovered its liberty. It is seated on the river Iller, 15 miles N. E. of Lindau, and 45 S. by W. of Augsburg. Lon. 10. 33. E. lat. 47. 47. N.

* **KEMPTEN**, a territory in the circle of Suabia, in Germany, between the bishoprick of Augsburg, and the barony of Walburg. It is about 17 miles long and broad, and has no considerable place but the towns of Kempten and Kauffbeuren, which are imperial.

KENDAL, a town of Westmoreland, with a large market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 6, for horned cattle, and on November 8, for horned cattle, horses and sheep. It is seated in a valley, among hills, on the W. side of the river Can, or Ken, over which there are two stone bridges, and one of wood, which leads to the castle, now in ruins. It is a large, handsome place, and has two long streets, which cross each other. The church is a spacious structure, supported by 5 rows of pillars, and 12 chapels of ease belonging to it. The free-school stands on the side of the church-yard, and is well endowed, having exhibitions to Queen's college in Oxford. It is noted for its manufactures of cottons, druggets, hats, and stockings, and is 46 miles S. of Carlisle, and 256 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 54. 15. N.

* **KENNERLAND**, or **KENMERLAND**, a territory of N. Holland, of which it makes a considerable part. It lies along the German Ocean, between W. Friesland, Waterland, and S. Holland. Almer is the principal town.

* **KENNINGAL**, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on July 7, for cattle and toys.

* **KENNINGTON**, a village in Kent, with one fair, on July 5, for pedlars ware.

* **KENOQUE**, a fort of the Netherlands, in Austrian Flanders, between Ypres and Furnes, 6 miles from Dixmude. It was taken by the French in 1744.

KENSINGTON, a village and royal palace, in the county of Middlesex, with handsome gardens; 2 miles W. of London.

KENT, an English county, encompassed on all sides by the sea and the river Thames, except on the W. side, where it borders on

Suffex and Surrey. It is 53 miles in length and 48 in breadth, and it contains 39 parishes, 235,440 inhabitants, 408 parishes, and 31 market towns, whereof 7 send members to parliament, which, with 2 for the county, make 16 in all. The rivers be the Thames, are, the Medway, the Rother, the Stour, the Darien, the Ton, the Wantenheim, besides several lesser streams. The lower part of Kent, where there are fens and marshes, is very unhealthy, and the agues that are caught continue a long while. It abounds in corn, fruits, and flowers, and the marshes are proper to cattle and sheep. It has iron mines, and is noted for its apples, pears, plums, peaches, and cherries, which were first brought out of Italy. Maidstone is the chief town, but Canterbury and Rochester are principal.

* **KENTZINGUEN**, a town of Germany in the Brisgaw, whose fortifications were demolished in 1703. It is seated on the river Elz. Lon. 7. 51. E. lat. 48. 15. N.

* **KERMAN**, a province of Persia in Asia, lying on the gulph of Persia. The sheep, which, after grazing from January to May, have their fleeces fall off their backs, and become as naked as sucking lambs, and the inhabitants drive a great trade in their wool. Kerman is the capital town.

KERMAN, a town of Asia, in Persia, capital of a province of the same name. It is 120 miles N. of Gombroon. Lon. 55. E. lat. 30. o. N.

KERPEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and dutchy of Juliers, 14 miles S. E. of Juliers. Lon. 6. 2. lat. 50. 45. N.

KERRY, a county of Ireland, bounded on the E. by those of Limerick and Cork, on the W. by the Atlantick Ocean, on the N. by the river Shannon, which separates from Thomond, and on the S. by Desmond, with a part of the ocean. It is a mountainous country, but in many places there are good corn-fields; contains 11,614 houses, 84 parishes, 8 baronies, 3 boroughs, sends 8 members to parliament. Arundel is the capital town.

* **KESROAN**, a chain of mountains in Asia, on the coast of Syria, which makes part of mount Libanus. It is one of the most pleasant countries in the East, as on account of the goodness of the air, and the excellence of the corn, fruits, and all the necessaries of life. It is inhabited by Maronites, who have a patriarch, and by Greek Catholics, who are both good sort of people.

KESSEL, a town of the Netherlands in Upper Guelderland, with a handsome c

was ceded to the king of Prussia by the treaty of Utrecht, and is seated on the river Rense, between Ruremonde, or Roermonde, and Venlow. Lon. 6. 13. E. lat. 52. 22. N.

* **KESSELDORFE**, a village of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 3 miles beyond Dresden, remarkable for a victory gained here by the king of Prussia over the Russians, on December 15, 1745.

KESTEVEN, the S. W. division of Lincolnshire.

KESWICK, a town of Cumberland, with market on Saturdays, and one fair, on August 2, for leather and woollen-yarn; seated in a valley surrounded with hills, and is well known formerly for its copper mines, which rendered it a considerable place; but it now consists only of one long street. Near this town is dug up great quantity of black lead, the finest in the world. It is 14 miles N. W. by N. of Kendal, and 13 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 58. 30. N.

* **KETTLEWELL**, a village in the W. division of Yorkshire, not far from Leeds, with 2 fairs, on July 6, and September 2, for sheep.

KETTERING, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Fridays, and 3 fairs, on Thursday before December 21, after Thursday, and October 10, for horned cattle. It is pleasantly seated on a descent, and is a pretty good place, with a session-house for the justices, where they sometimes meet. It is 12 miles N. E. of Northampton, and 72 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 52. 22. N.

* **KEW**, a village in Surry, opposite to Old-Brentford, 10 miles W. of London. There is a seat, which belonged to the late Prince of Wales.

KEXHOLM, that part of Finland which borders upon Russia, and there are some geographers who would have it depend on Karelia. The lake Ladoga crosses it, and divides it into two parts; and by the peace of Abo, in 1721, the Swedes were obliged to abandon the best part to the Russians, only keeping the worst, and most northern. In general it is full of lakes and marshes, thinly inhabited, and badly cultivated. The lake is 120 miles in length, and full of fish.

KEXHOLM, or **CARELOGOROD**, a town in Russia, in a territory of the same name, not very large, but well fortified, and has a strong castle. The houses are built with wood. It formerly belonged to the Russians, after which the Swedes had possession of it for a whole century, but it was retaken

by the Russians in 1710. Near it is a considerable salmon-fishery. It is seated on two islands, on the N. W. side of the lake Ladoga, 60 miles N. E. of Wiburg, and 87 N. of Petersburg. Lon. 30. 25. E. lat. 61. 12. N. Near it is another town, called New Kexholm.

* **KEYNSHAM**, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday, and 2 fairs, on March 24 and August 15, for cattle and cheese. It is commonly called Smokey Keynsham, and is seated on the river Avon, over which there is a bridge, and it has been of note for malsters. It is 5 miles S. E. of Bristol, and 112 W. of London. Lon. 2. 4. W. lat. 51. 24. N.

* **KIAN-NAN**, a province of Asia, in China, bounded on the W. by Honan and Houquang, on the S. by Tihe-Chian and Kian-si, on the E. by the gulph of Nankin, and on the N. by Chantong. It is of vast extent, and contains 14 cities of the first rank, and 93 of the second and third, which are very populous, and of the greatest note for trade in the empire. It is full of lakes, rivers, and canals, and their silks, japanned goods, ink, and paper, are in high esteem. In the city of Chang-hi only there are 200,000 weavers of plain cottons and muslins.

* **KIAN-SI**, a province of Asia, in China, bounded on the N. by Kian-Nan, on the S. by Hou-Quang, on the W. by Quang-Tong, and on the E. by the mountains of Tokien. The mountains that lie to the S. are almost inaccessible, but there are fine valleys among them, which are well cultivated. It is watered by brooks, lakes, and rivers, which abound with fish; and there are mines of gold, silver, lead, iron, and tin. The arack here is excellent, but it is more particularly noted for its fine porcelain, which is made at King-Teching.

* **KIBURG**, a town of Switzerland, and in the canton of Zurich, with a castle. It is seated on the river Thoeff, 12 miles N. E. of Zurich, and 15 S. E. of Schaufhausen. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 47. 20. N.

KIDDERMINSTER, a town of Worcester-shire, with a market on Thursdays, and 3 fairs, on Holy-Thursday, 3 weeks after, and September 4, for horned cattle, horses, cheese, linnen, and wollen-cloth. It is seated under a hill, on the river Severn, is well inhabited, and was particularly noted for woollen manufacture, called Kidderminster stuffs; but now carpets are made here, and woollen manufactures of various kinds, they having no less than 1000 looms. It is greatly improved of late, and has a very good free-school, and an almshouse. It

is 14 miles S. E. of Bridgenorth, and 128 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 52. 28. N.

* **KING**, a town of Asia, capital of the Kingdom of Mecran. Lon. 71. 25. E. lat. 27. 50. N.

KIDWELLY, a town of Carmarthen-shire, in S. Wales, with 2 markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and 3 fairs, on May 24, July 22, and October 29, for cows, calves, horses, and pedlars ware. It is seated on the Severn-sea, and was formerly of note for cloathing. It is 8 miles N. of Carmarthen, and 222 W. by N. of London. Lon. 4. 20. W. lat. 56. 46. N.

KIELL, a strong, rich, and considerable town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and capital of the dutchy of Holstein, with a castle and an university. There is a famous fair held here every year, about Epiphany, and it is seated at the bottom of the bay called Killerwick, at the mouth of the river Swenthin, in the Baltick Sea, 37 miles N. W. of Lubeck, and 50 N. of Hamburg. Lon. 10. 17. E. lat. 54. 26. N.

* **KIERNOW**, a town of Lithuania, seated on the Vilia, where the dukes reside. Lon. 25. 21. E. lat. 54. 50. N.

* **KIGHLEY**, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles S. of Skipton, with two fairs, on May 8, for horned cattle, brags, and pewter; and on November 8, for the same, and pedlars-ware.

KILDARE, a town of Ireland, and capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is 27 miles S. W. of Dublin. Lon. 7. 0. W. lat. 53. 10. N.

KILDARE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, which is 37 miles in length, and 24 in breadth; and is bounded on the E. by Dublin and Wicklow; on the W. by King and Queen's county; on the N. by East-Meath; and on the S. by Catherlaugh. It is a rich plentiful country, and the capital town is of the same name. It contains 8837 houses, 100 parishes, 10 baronies, and 4 boroughs. It sends 10 members to parliament.

KILDUMMY, a town of Scotland, in the Braes of Mar, and shire of Aberdeen; seated on the river Don, 25 miles W. of Aberdeen. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 57. 20. N.

* **KILLESTINOUS**, a people of N. America, at the bottom of Hudson's-Bay, near Fort Bourbon. These, with the Assiniboles, are the most numerous inhabitants of this country, as well as the most considerable. They are large, robust, active, and inured to cold and hardships, and are very brave upon occasion. They live by hunting, and have no fixed abode.

KILGARREN, a town of South-Wal in Penbroke-shire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on August 21, and November 12, for cattle, horses, and pedlars-ware. It is seated on a rock by the river Tivey, and is a long town, consisti of one street, and formerly had a cast now in ruins; is noted for great plenty of salmons, and is 30 miles N. of Pembrol and 189 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 4. W. lat. 52. 6. N.

KILHAM, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday and two fairs, on August 21, and November 12, for horses and horned cattle. It has a dry situation on the Wolds, and is a long place, 36 miles N. E. of York, and 198 N. of London. Lon. 0. 21. W. lat. 55. 5. N.

* **KILIANOVA**, a fortified town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Bessarabia seated at the mouth of the river Danut and in an island formed by it, where it falls into the Black Sea, 90 miles S. W. of Bilogrod, and 290 N. E. of Constantinop. Lon. 30. 20. E. lat. 45. 35. N.

KILKENNY, a town of Ireland, and capital of a county of the same name. It is a large strong place, and one of the most rich, populous, and trading inland towns in Ireland; consists of two parts, the Irish town, and the English town, the last of which is the principal. It once had a shop, and the cathedral church is yet standing. It is 25 miles N. of Waterford, and 54 S. W. of Dublin. Lon. 7. 15. W. lat. 53. 30. N.

* **KILKENNY**, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, which is 40 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It is bounded on the E. by Catherlaugh 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 best counties in Ireland, and abounds in towns and castles, and has plenty of all things. It contains 11,377 houses, 96 parishes, 9 baronies, and 7 boroughs. It sends 16 members to parliament. The capital town is Kilkenny.

* **KILKHAMPTON**, a village in Cornwall, near Hartland-Point, three miles from Stratton, with two fairs, viz. on Holy Thursday, and three weeks after Holy Thursday, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloath, and a few hops.

* **KILLALA**, or **KILLALC**, a sea port town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, with a bishop's see. It is 20 miles N. of Castlebar. Lon. 10. 35. W. lat. 54. 8. N.

KILLALO, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, with a bishop's see. It is 20 miles N. of Castlebar. Lon. 10. 35. W. lat. 54. 8. N.

ounty of Clare, and province of Connaught, with a bishop's see, and seated on the river Shannon, 10 miles N. E. of Limerick.

KILLEVAN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, and province of Ulster, 8 miles S. W. of Monaghan. Lon. 7. 2. W. lat. 54. 10. N.

* **KILMALOCK**, a considerable town of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, and province of Munster. It is 20 miles S. of Limerick. Lon. 9. 12. W. lat. 52. 17. N.

KILLOONY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, and province of Connaught, seated 6 miles S. of Sligo. Lon. 7. 45. W. at. 54. 8. N.

KILLYNAULE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, 14 miles N. of Clonmell. Lon. 7. 35. W. lat. 52. 27. N.

KILMACK-THOMAS, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, and province of Munster, 12 miles S. E. of Waterford. Lon. 7. 22. W. lat. 52. 7. N.

* **KILMINGTON**, a village in Devonshire, with one fair, on the first Wednesday in September for cattle.

* **KILMINGTON**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on Monday after August 24, for cattle, horses, hogs, and cheese.

KILMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, and province of Ulster, with a bishop's see, 3 miles S. W. of Cavan. Lon. 8. 28. W. lat. 53. 58. N.

KILTEARN, a town of Rossshire, 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.

KIMBOLTON, a town of Huntingdonshire, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on December 11, for a few cattle and hogs; seated in a bottom, and is noted for the castle of Kimbolton, the seat of the Duke of Manchester; 12 miles S. W. of Huntingdon, and 54. N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 52. 18. N.

KIMI, a town of Sweden, capital of the province of the same name in Lapland; seated on a river of the same name, near its mouth, where it falls into the Gulph of Bothnia, 10 miles S. E. of Tornea. Lon. 23. 50. E. lat. 65. 40. N.

KIMI-LAPMARK, a province of Swedish Lapland; bounded on the N. by Norwegian Lapland; on the E. by Russian Lapland; on the S. by the Gulph of Bothnia; and on the W. by Torrea Lapmark.

KIMPER, a town of France, in Lower Bretagne, and in the district of Cornuaille,

with a bishop's see; seated on the river Oder, 30 miles S. E. of Brest, and 105 W. of Rennes. Lon. 4. 2. W. lat. 47. 58. N.

* **KIMSKI**, a town of Muscovite Tartary, in Tunguska, about which there are a great number of martens and fables.

KINCARDIN, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Mar, seated on the river Dee, 18 miles E. of Aberdeen. Lon. 2. 22. W. lat. 57. 5. N.

KINCARDIN, a shire of Scotland, which sends two members to parliament; viz. one for the shire, and one for the burgh of Inverbervie, &c.

KINGHORN, a town of Scotland, on the sea-coast of Fife, 9 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 56. 5. N.

KINGS-BRIDGE, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on July 20, for horned cattle, cloth, and shoes. It is seated at the head of a small river, which soon after falls into the sea, and is but a mean place; is governed by a portreeve; and consists of about 150 houses, chiefly in one street, which is well paved; 201 miles W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 6. W. lat. 50. 18. N.

* **KINGS-BRUMPTON**, a village in Somersetshire, 3 miles N. of Dulverton, with two fairs; viz. on Wednesday before Holy-Thurday, and on Thursday seven-night after October 10, for cattle.

KINGSCLEAR, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs; viz. on the first Tuesday in April, and the first Tuesday after October 10, for sheep. It was formerly the residence of the Saxon Kings, and is seated on the Wood-lands, 9 miles N. by E. of Basingstoke, and 52 W. of London. Lon. 1. 14. W. lat. 51. 25. N.

KINGS-CLIFF, a village in Northamptonshire, 6 miles S. of Stamford, with one fair, on October 29, for cheese, homespun linnen, and turners ware.

KINGS-COUNTY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, which is 38 miles in length, and 36 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by West-Meath; on the E. by Kildare; on the S. by Queens county and Tipperary; and on the W. by the river Shannon. It is not so rich as some other of the counties, nor is it so well inhabited. The capital town is Philipstown, or Kingstown. It contains 8574 houses, 56 parishes, 11 baronies, and 2 boroughs. It sends 6 members to parliament.

KINGS, or **PEARL ISLAND**, lying in the Bay of Panama, and is subject to Spain. It is famous for a pearl fishery. Lon. 81. 35. W. lat. 7. 0. N.

* **KINGSLAND**, a village in Herefordshire,

shire, 2 miles W. of Lemster, with one fair, on October 10, for horned cattle, horses, hops, cheese, and butter.

* **KINGS-NORTON**, a village in Worcestershire, 10 miles N. E. of Bromesgrove, with two fairs, on April 25, and September 5, for all sorts of cattle.

KINGSTON. See **HULL**.

KINGSTON, a town of Surry, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs; viz. on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in Whitfun-week, for horses and toys; on August 2, 3, and 4, for fruit and pedlars ware; and on November 13, for horses, cattle, and toys. It is a large ancient place, seated on the banks of the river Thames, over which there is a wooden-bridge; is well-built, and has several good inns and taverns for the reception of strangers. Sometimes the assizes are held here. It is 12 miles W. of London. Lon. o. 21. W. lat. 51. 28.

KINGSTON, a town of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, and capital of Kings-County, 15 miles N. W. of Kildare. Lon. 7. 20. W. lat. 53. 15. N. It is otherwise called Philips-Town.

KINGSTON, a town of Jamaica, in America, seated on the N. side of the bay of Port-Royal. It was built after the great earthquake in 1692, and is now a large thriving place, about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. It is laid out into little squares and cross-streets, and has one church. The Jews have two synagogues here, and the Quakers a meeting-house. It is a place of good trade, and is much resorted to by merchants and sea-men, because most of the ships come to load and unload their cargoes here. Lon. 75. 52. W. lat. 17. 40. N.

* **KINGTON**, OF **KYNETON**, a pretty large town in Herefordshire, with a good trade in narrow cloths. It has a large market on Wednesdays, besides 4 fairs; viz. on Wednesday before Easter, Whit-Monday, August 2, and September 4, for horses and cattle. It is 15 miles N. W. of Hereford, and 145 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 52. 10. N.

KINROSS, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Fife, seated on the lake called Lough-Liven, 20 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 7. W. lat. 56. 15. N.

KINSALE, a sea-port town 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. 20. W. lat. 51. 32. N.

KINTORE, a town of Scotland, in the

county of Aberdeen. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 53. 38. N.

KIOF, OR **KIOW**, a considerable town of Poland, and capital of the Ukrain, in the palatinate of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a castle. It belongs to Russia, and carries on a considerable trade, and the Papists have 4 churches here. It is divided into the Old and the New Town, and seated on the river Neiper, 165 miles E. of Kamienieck, and 35 E. by S. of Warsaw. Lon. 31. 51. E. lat. 50. 12. N.

KIOGE, OR **KOGE**, a town of Denmark in the isle of Zealand, with a harbour which renders it a trading place, 10 miles S. of Copenhagen. Lon. 11. 15. E. lat. 53. 30. N.

* **KIPMASH**, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on July 24, for sheep.

* **KIPSCHACH**, OR **KAPSAC**, a large country, partly in Europe, and partly in Asia, lying between the rivers Jaick and Neiper. It abounds in corn and cattle, and is under the dominion of a Khan, who governs several other provinces in Russia. The inhabitants are warlike, and it is the true country of the Cossacks. Serai is the capital town.

KIRBY-LONGSDALE. See **LONDSDAL**.

KIRBY-MOORSIDE, a town in the Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs; on Whit-Wednesday, for horned cattle and horses, and on September 18, for sheep, woollen and linen cloth. It is seated on the edge of the moors, near the river Dow, 26 miles N. York, and 220 N. by W. of London. Lon. o. 40. W. lat. 54. 20. N.

KIRBY-STEPHEN, OR **KIRKEY-STEPHEN**, a town in Westmoreland, with market on Fridays, and two fairs; viz. on the first Monday in March, and October 2, for horned cattle. It is seated near the skirt of the hills, which separates this county from Yorkshire, and has a handsome church; and also a manufacture of stockings. It is 9 miles S. of Appleby and 22 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 32. 53. E. lat. 54. 26. N.

* **KIRCHBERG**, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, lying near Ulm, and belongs to the house of Austria.

KIRCHBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, seated on the river Danube, 9 miles S. of Ulm, and subject to the house of Austria, being in the county of the same name. Lon. 20. o. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

KIRKALDY, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Fife, seated on the Frith of Forth, 10 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. o. W. lat. 56. 8. N.

KIRKHAM, a town in Lancashire, with market on Tuesdays, and two fairs; on June 24, for horses and horned cattle; and on October 18, for toys and small wares; seated on an arm of the sea, called the Ribble, and is adorned with a handsome church. It is 18 miles S. of Lancaster, and 191 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 40. W. at. 53. 45. N.

* **KIRKHAM**, a village in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, 4 miles S. of New Malton, with one fair, on Saturday before Trinity-Sunday, for sheep, brags, pewter, hard ware, pots, and small ware.

KIRK-OSWALD, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs; on Thursday before Whitsunday, and August 5, for horned cattle. It is seated upon a hill, near the river Eden, and had a handsome castle, now demolished. Lon. 2. 18. W. lat. 54. 22. N.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a sea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Galloway. It is seated on a bay of the Irish Sea, 60 miles W. of Carlisle, and 83 S. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 4. 5. W. lat. 54. 38. N.

* **KIRKCUDBRIGHT**, a shire of Scotland, which sends 2 members to parliament; 1 for the shire, and 1 for the burgh of New Galloway, &c.

KIRKWALL, a town of Scotland, and capital of the island of Mainland, one of the Orkneys. It is 45 miles from Dungsby-Head, the most N. E. promontory of Scotland. It consists of one street, formerly had a castle, and has now a stately church. Lon. 0. 25. W. lat. 58. 53. N.

KIRTON, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 18, and December 11, for all sorts of cattle and goods; seated on the edge of Lincoln-Heath, 20 miles N. of Lincoln, and 136 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 25. W. lat. 53. 33. N.

* **KISMISH**, an island of Asia, on the Gulph of Persia, which is about 50 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It is fertile, and well inhabited, and has been extremely remarkable for its pearl-fishery.

KLATPAW, a town of Bohemia, 46 miles S. W. of Prague. Lon. 13. 36. E. lat. 15. 33. N.

* **KLETGOW**, a territory on the confines of Switzerland, which comprehends the bailiwick of Newhafen, with several others.

* **KLETTENBERG**, a town of Switzerland, seated on the river Aare, 3 miles from Wallnut. It belongs to the bishop of Constantance as to jurisdiction, but the sovereignty belongs to the cantons. Lon. 8. 21. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

KNARESBOROUGH, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and six fairs; on Wednesday after January 24, and Wednesday after March 12, May 6, Wednesday after August 12, Monday after August 10, and December 13, for horned cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep. It is delightfully seated on the river Nid, on a rugged rough rock, where there is a castle; and famous for its medicinal waters; is a corporation, and sends 2 members to parliament. It is 18 miles W. of York, and 185 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 6. W. lat. 54. 0. N.

KNIGHTON, a town of Radnorshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 6, and September 21, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is seated in a valley on the river Teme, over which there is a bridge. It is a handsome place, containing about 100 houses, whose inhabitants enjoy a considerable trade, and is 24 miles W. of Hereford, and 147 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 52. 25. N.

* **KNOTSFORD**, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs; on July 10, and November 8, for cattle and drapery goods. There are two towns of this name pretty near together, called the higher and the lower. In the higher is the parish-church, and in the lower a chapel of ease. It is 7 miles N. E. of Northwich, and 154 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 25. W. lat. 53. 15. N.

KOEDACH. See **KUDACH**.

KOEI-TACHEOU, a province of Asia, in China, and one of the smallest in that empire. It contains 10 cities of the 1st rank, and 38 of the 2d and 3d, and is full of inaccessible mountains. It is inhabited by a people who are independant, and who would never submit to the laws of the empire. However, the emperor has found means to build forts therein, and garrison some of the towns; but all the taxes they can raise here will not defray the expence. This province is remarkable for its copper-mines, and between the mountains there are several fruitful vallies. They have no silk, nor cotton, and therefore they make their cloth of a sort of grafs, like hemp. The cows and stags are plenty, and the best horses in China.

* **KOKENHAUSEN**, a strong town of Livonia, in the province of Letten, seated on the river Dwina, with a castle. It belongs to Russia, and is 42 miles E. of Riga. Lon. 26. 3. E. lat. 56. 40. N.

KOLA, a town of Russia, and capital of Muscovite Lapland, with a good harbour, near the Frozen Sea, and at the mouth of a

river of the same name. Lon. 35. 27. E. lat. 88. 58. N.

* **KOLLOMENSKA**, a town of the Russian empire, in the neighbourhood of Moscow, which is pleasantly seated on an eminence. Lon. 39. 53. E. lat. 55. 28. N.

KONGAL, or **KONGEL**, a town of Norway, in the government of Bahuys, seated on the river Gotelba, belonging to the Swedes. Lon. 11. 35. E. lat. 57. 50. N.

* **KONIGSBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, belonging to the house of Sax-Weymar, 3 miles N. W. of Swenford. Lon. 10. 37. E. lat. 50. 6. N.

KONIGSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marquisate of Brandenburg, 32 miles S. of Stetin. Lon. 15. 0. E. lat. 53. 0. N.

* **KONIGFLUTTER**, a town of Germany, with a celebrated abbey, in the territory of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 10. 31. E. lat. 52. 2. N.

* **KONIGSFELD**, a bailiwick of Switzerland, depending on the canton of Bern, which is very rich.

KONINGSBERG, a town of Poland, and capital of Regal Prussia, with an 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. It contains 3800 houses, and 40,000 inhabitants, and the present king of Prussia received homage of the inhabitants in 1740. The town-house, the exchange, and the cathedral church, are all very fine structures. The tower of the castle is exceeding high, and has 284 steps to go to the top, from whence there is a very distant prospect. There are 18 churches in all, of which 14 belong to the Lutherans, 3 to the Calvinists, and one to the Papists. It is seated on the river Pregel, near the sea, 62 miles N. E. of Elbing, and 125 N. of Warsaw. Lon. 21. 35. E. lat. 54. 42. N.

KONINGSGRATZ, a town of Bohemia, seated on the river Elb, with a bishop's see; 35 miles S. W. of Glatz, and 115 N. by W. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 15. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

KONINGSHOFEN, a strong town of Germany, in Franconia, with a bishop's see. It is 15 miles S. W. of Wirtsberg, and 25 N. W. of Bamberg. Lon. 9. 43. E. lat. 49. 38. N.

KONINGSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Misnia, with an impregnable fort. It is seated on the river Elbe, 10 miles S. E. of Perne, and 14 S. of Dreiden. Lon. 13. 1. E. lat. 50. 56. N.

* **KONITZ**, a town of Poland, in Regal

Prussia, 10 miles N. W. of Culm, and 51 S. W. of Dantzick. Lon. 18. 40. E. lat. 53. 36. N.

* **KOPPERSBERG**, the name of a town and mountain of Sweden, in Dalccarlia where there are rich mines of copper, which bring in a considerable revenue to the king of Sweden. See **FAHLUN**.

KOPPING, a town of Sweden, in Wertmanland, seated on the Mellar Lake. Lon. 16. 40. E. lat. 59. 38. N.

* **KOPYS**, a small fortified town in Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Mscislaw seated on the river Neiper. Lon. 21. 33. E. lat. 54. 30. N.

* **KORSAW**, or **KOSOA**, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a fort 35 miles W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 55. 22. N.

KORSUM, or **KORSON**, a town of Russia in the Ukrain, seated on the river Rofs. The Poles were defeated near it by the Cossacks in 1588. It belongs to Russia. Lon. 31. 20. E. lat. 49. 3. N.

* **KOSAL**, or **KOSSEL**, a fortified town of Silesia, and in the dutchy of Oppelin near the river Oder, between Little Glogaw and Buten. Lon. 31. 26. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

KOWNO, a town of Poland, in the dutchy of Lithuania, and palatinate of Troki seated on the rivers Wilna and Niemen, 4 miles W. of Wilna. Lon. 18. 0. E. lat. 55. 5. N.

KRAINBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, seated on the river Inn 35 miles E. of Munich. Lon. 11. 20. E. lat. 48. 15. N.

KRAINBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and dutchy of Carniola, seated on the river Save, 18 miles N. W. of Laubach. Lon. 13. 20. E. lat. 46. 42. N.

KRAINSLAW, 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.

* **KRAINOWITZ**, a town of Upper Silesia, in the province of Troppaw, between Ratibor and Troppaw. Lon. 28. 12. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

* **KRAPITZ**, a town of Silesia, in the dutchy of Oppelin, seated on the river Oder. Lon. 18. 5. E. lat. 50. 38. N.

* **KREKYTHE**, a town of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Wednesdays, and 3 fairs, on May 23, July 21 and October 18, for cattle. It is seated on the Irish Sea, near Traeth-Amawer bay, a harbour, where a castle formerly stood now in ruins. It is a small place, though

poration, 12 miles S. by E. of Carnar-
and 203 N. W. of London. Lon. 4.
7. lat. 52. 47. N.

REMPEN, a strong town of Denmark,
in the duchy of Holstein, with a castle. It
is 12 miles N. W. of Hamburg, 60 W. of
Copenhagen, and 5 N. of Glakstadt. Lon. 9.
1. lat. 54. 3. N.

REMS, a town of Germany, in the cir-
cle of Austria, seated on the river Danube.
It is 35 miles W. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 45.
lat. 48. 22. N.

KRIEZOW, a strong town of Lithua-
nia, in the palatinate of Mscislaw, with a
bishop's see. Lon. 33. 15. E. lat. 53. 50.

RUMLAW, a town of Germany, in Mo-
ravia, 50 miles S. W. of Olmutz. Lon. 16.
lat. 49. 0. N.

KRISWICK, a town and castle of Po-
land, and in Jugavia, in the palatinate of
Moravia, seated on the lake Gupfo. It is the
birth-place of the famous Piaft, who, from a
fisherman, was raised to a kingdom. Lon.
57. E. lat. 52. 34. N.

KUBAN-TARTARS, a people who in-
habited the borders of a river of the same
name, and their manners are much the same
as those of the Crim-Tartars. They have
been one of their own, who can fend 40,000
men into the field.

KUDACH, a strong fort of Poland, in
Ukraine, and in the palatinate of Ki-
ov, seated on the river Neiper, and belongs
to the Cossacks. Lon. 35. 45. E. lat. 47.
N.

SUFSTEIN, a small, handsome, and
strong town of Germany, in the Tyrol, with
a strong castle, built on a rock. It is seated
on the river Inn, 35 miles N. E. of Inspruch,
and 50 S. by E. of Munich. Lon. 12. 11.
lat. 47. 20. N.

KUR, a river of Asia, in Persia, which
rises in mount Caucasus, and passing by Te-
heran, Zagan, and Adirbeitzan, falls into the
Caspian Sea, after having united its streams
with the river Arras.

* KURAB, a town of Asia, in Persia, and
capital of the province of Kescar, 2 miles
from the Caspian Sea. Lon. 50. 15. E. lat.
36. N.

* KURGAN, a river of Asia, in Persia,
which has its source in the province of Co-
chian, and, after watering the province of
Khorabad, falls into the Caspian Sea.

* KUSMA-DAMIANSKI, a town of the
Russian empire, in Tartary, 32 miles N. E.
of Vasilgolorod, and 3 from the river Wolga.
Lon. 51. 30. E. lat. 56. 2. N.

KUTTENBERG, a town of Bohemia, re-
markable for its silver mines, which are in

a neighbouring mountain. It is 37 miles
S. E. of Prague. Lon. 15. 37. E. lat. 49.
56. N.

* KYLBURG, a town of Germany, in
the electorate of Treves, seated on the river
Kyll, 20 miles N. W. of Treves. Lon. 6.
37. E. lat. 50. 2. N.

KYNETON, or KINETON, a town of
Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesdays,
and one fair, on January 25, for seed-corn.
It is seated on a branch of the river Avon,
and is but a small place, remarkable for a
battle fought at Edge-hill, between the king
and parliament, in October 1642. It is
12 miles S. of Warwick, and 73 N. W.
of London. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 52. 15.
N.



L.

* LAA, LAAB, or LAHAB, a town of
Germany, in Austria, seated on the
river Teya, 27 miles N. W. of Vienna.
Lon. 16. 1. E. lat. 48. 43. N.

* LABADIA, a strong town of Italy, in
the Polesino de Rovigo, subject to the Ve-
netians. It is seated on the river Adige, 15
miles W. of Rovigo, and 20 N. W. of Fer-
rara. Lon. 11. 3. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

* LABIA, a town of Turkey in Europe,
in Servia, 62 miles S. W. of Missa.

LABIAU, a small town of Ducal Prussia,
in a circle of the same name, seated at the
mouth of the river Deime, near Curisch-
haff, with a strong castle, two sides of
which are surrounded with water, and the
other with a wall and ditch. It is 30 miles
N. E. of Koningsburg. Lon. 19. 56. E. lat.
55. 17. N.

LABORI. See LAVORI.

* LABOURD, a territory of France, in
Gascony, which makes part of the country
of the Basques, lying on the sea-side. It
abounds in fruit, and the inhabitants are
said to be the first that went to fish for
whales. Bayonne is the capital town.

LABRADOR. See ESKIMEAUX.

LACEDEMON. See MISSITRI.

* LACK, or BISCHOFFS LACK, a town
of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and
in Carniola, which is the principal in all
that district. Here is not only a great deal
of iron, steel, quicksilver, and corn, but a
large quantity of linnen is made here, and
sent to Fiame and Trieste. It is 11 miles W.
N. W. of Leuback, and 36 N. of Trieste.
Lon. 15. 5. E. lat. 46. 24. N.

LADENBURG, a town of Germany, in
the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the
river

river Neckar, 8 miles N. W. of Heidelberg. It belongs to the bishoprick of Worms and the Elector-Palatine. Lon. 8. 42. E. lat. 49. 27. N.

LADOGA, a town of the Russian empire, seated on a great lake of the same name, which has a communication with the gulph of Finland, by the river Nieva, and it abounds in fish, particularly salmon. Lon. 33. 29. E. lat. 60. 0. N.

LADOGNA, or LACEDOGNA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata, with a bishop's see. It is 55 miles E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 12. E. lat. 41. 16. N.

LADRONE ISLANDS, are islands of the S. Sea, about 1800 miles E. from Canton in China. They were first discovered by Magellan, a Portugueze, who found out the S. W. passage to the E. Indies in 1520. He touched first at the island of Guam, where the natives stole some of his goods, which caused him to give these islands the name of Ladrone, or Thievish Islands. They have one fruit here which seems to be peculiar to these parts, which Dampier calls the bread-fruit; it grows on trees as high as the largest apple-trees, and in the same manner as apples. It is as large as a penny loaf, and is round, with a thick, tough rind. The natives use it instead of bread, and they gather it when it is full grown, but not ripe, and then they bake it in an oven. When the black crust is scraped off, the inside is soft, tender, and white, like the crumb of a penny loaf; for there are no seeds or stones in the inside.

* LAGERIDGE, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on August 2, for cattle.

* LAGNY, a town of the isle of France, with a famous Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Marne, 10 miles from Meaux, and 15 E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 45. E. lat. 48. 50. N.

LAGOS, a sea-port town of Portugal, in the kingdom of Algarve, with a castle near the sea, where there is a good harbour, and where the English fleets bound to the straits usually take in fresh water. It is 120 miles S. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 5. W. lat. 36. 45. N.

* LAGUNA, or SAN CRISTOVAL DE LA LAGUNA, a handsome town of the island of Teneriff, one of the Canaries. It is seated near a lake of the same name, on the declivity of a hill, and contains fine buildings and a beautiful square. Lon. 16. 21. W. lat. 28. 30. N.

* LAGUNES OF VENICE, are marshes or lakes in Italy, on which Venice is seated.

They communicate with the sea, and a security of the city. There are about 6 islands in these Lagunes, which together make a bishop's see. Eurano is the most considerable, next to those on which Venice stands.

LAHOLM, a sea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Halland, seated near the Baltick Sea, with a castle and a harbour, 10 miles S. of Helmstadt, and 50 N. of Copenhagen. Lon. 13. 13. E. lat. 56. 35. N.

LAHOR, a large town of Asia, in Hindostan, and capital of a province of the same name, and one of the most considerable in the Mogul's dominions. It is of a vast circumference, and contains a great number of mosques, publick baths, caravanaries, and pagods. It was the residence of the Mogul, but since the removal of the seat of the fine palace is going to decay. There is a magnificent walk of shady trees, which runs from this to Agra, that is upward 300 miles. Here they have manufactures of cotton-cloths and stuffs of all kinds, and they make very curious carpets. It is 100 miles N. by W. of Delly, and 300 N. by W. of Agra. Lon. 75. 55. E. lat. 31. 40. N.

LAHOR, a province of Asia, in India, bounded on the N. by the provinces of Mire and Bankish, on the E. by Naurangpore and Delli, and on the S. by Mysore and Attok.

* LAINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, seated near a river of the same name. Lon. 16. 11. E. lat. 40. 4. N.

LALAND, a small island of the kingdom of Denmark, in the Baltick Sea, lying between Zealand and Funen, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is fertile in corn, but especially in wheat, with which it supplies Copenhagen and the neighbouring parts. The principal towns are, Naxko, the town of Saxkoping, and Nysted.

LAMBALE, a town of France, in the province of Bretagne, and principal of the duchy of Penthièvre; 23 miles S. W. of St. Brieux, and 37 N. W. of Rennes. Lon. 2. 31. W. lat. 48. 28. N.

* LAMBERHURST, a village in Kent, 10 miles S. E. of Tunbridge, with one fair on April 5, for cattle.

* LAMBERHURST, a village in Staffordshire, with one fair, on May 21, for cattle.

* LAMBERT-CASTLE, a village in Staffordshire, with two fairs, on Wednesday before June 24, and Wednesday 9 weeks afterwards, for cattle.

LAMBESC, a town of France, in the province of Languedoc, seated on the river of the same name, 10 miles S. E. of Montpellier.

where the states of the province
It is 9 miles N. of Aix. Lon. 5.
E. lat. 43. 40. N.

LAMBETH, a village of the county of
Surrey, seated on the S. of the river Thames,
opposite to Westminster. Here the archbishops
of Canterbury have a palace, where
they usually reside.

LAMEGO, a town of Portugal, in the
province of Beira, with a bishop's see, and
a long citadel. It is seated in a bottom,
about 15 miles S. E. of Bragua, and 150 N. of
Lisbon. Lon. 7. 17. W. lat. 41. 1. N.

LAMO, a kingdom and island of
India, on the coast of Melinda, between
the island of Pata, the kingdom of Ampaza,
and that of Melinda. It has a town of the
same name, seated on a bay, 80 miles N. of
Melinda. The Spaniards murdered the king
in 1589.

LAMPEDOSA, a small island of Africa,
on the coast of Tunis, about 12 miles in
circumference. It is 50 miles from Tunis,
and 112 from Malta. It is desert, but has
a pretty good harbour, where ships go to
take water. Lon. 13. 0. E. lat. 36. 0.

LAMPUSACO, an ancient and famous
town of Asia, in Natolia, with a Greek
bishop's see. It is now but a small in-
considerable place, and is seated on the sea
about 6 miles from the straits of the
Dardanelles. Lon. 25. 0. E. lat. 40. 12. N.

LANCASHIRE, an English county, 70
miles in length, and 35 in breadth, bounded
the E. by Yorkshire, on the W. by the
Irish Sea, on the N. by Westmoreland and
Cumberland, and on the S. by Cheshire.
It contains about 40,000 houses, 240,000
inhabitants, 61 parishes, and 27 market
towns, whereof 5 send members to parlia-
ment, which, with 2 for the county, make
the whole number 12. The air is cold and
raw, but healthful. As for the soil it is
every where alike, for some parts, espe-
cially towards the E. are hilly and barren,
and Pendil-hill is a very high mountain. In
general it yields corn, pastures, fish, fowls,
geese, oxen, flax, and hemp. In some
places they use turfs for fuel, but they
use large quantities of coal, and quarries
abound. The principal rivers are, the
Ribble, the Mersey, the Lun, the Chalders,
the Medlock, the Urk, the Roach, the Der-
went, the Dowglas, the Irwell, the Hodder,
the Winster, and the Wire. There are several
lakes or meers, the principal of which
is Windermere, greatly noted for an ex-
cellent fish, called the Char, which is not
found any where else in England, but in the
Irish water in Cumberland. Lancaster is

the county-town.

LANCASTER, the county-town of Lan-
cashire, with a market on Saturdays, and 3
fairs, on May 1, for cattle, cheese, and ped-
dlars ware; on July 5, and October 10, for
cattle, wool, cheese, and pedlars ware.
It is pleasantly seated on the S. side of the
river Lun, over which there is a handsome
stone-bridge, supported by five arches.
It is an ancient town, and Roman coins
have been often dug up in the place on
which the Friary stood. It contains several
good streets, with well built houses, but
has only one parish church, which is large
and handsome, and is seated on the side of
a high hill, on the top of which stands the
castle, which is now made use of for a pri-
son. It is a place of no great trade, but is a
corporation, which sends 2 members to par-
liament. The chief ornaments of the town
are, the church, castle, bridge, and town-
hall. It is 68 miles S. of Carlisle, and 233
N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 44. W. lat.
54. 5. N.

* **LANCEROTTA**, an island of Africa,
and one of the Canaries, being 32 miles in
length, and 22 in breadth. The ancient in-
habitants were negroes, who were very ac-
tive, strong, and swift of foot. There are
a ridge of hills run quite through it, which
only serve to feed goats and sheep, which
are pretty plenty. They have few cattle,
fewer camels, and a very few small horses.
The valleys are dry and sandy, and yet they
produce a little wheat and barley. It is sub-
ject to Spain. Lon. 13. 5. W. lat. 28. 40.
N.

LANCIANO, a considerable town of Italy,
in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither
Abruzzo, with an archbishop's see; famous
for its fairs, which are held in July and Au-
gust. It is seated on the river Feltrino,
near that of Sangro, 17 miles E. of Chivita-
di-Chieti, and 87 N. E. of Naples. Lon.
15. 5. E. lat. 42. 12. N.

LANDAFF, a town or village of Glamor-
ganshire, in S. Wales, with a bishop's see,
and on that account has the title of a city.
It has no market, but two fairs, on Febru-
ary 9, and Whit-Monday, for cattle and
stockings. It is seated upon an ascent, on
the river Taff, or Tave, near Cardiff; but
the cathedral stands on a low ground, and is
a large, stately building. It is 30 miles N.
W. of Bristol, and 148 W. of London.
Lon. 3. 20. W. lat. 51. 33. N.

LANDAU, an ancient, handsome, and
very strong town of France, in Lower Al-
sace; formerly imperial, and did belong to
Germany till the treaty of Munster, but is
now subject to France. It is seated on the
river

river Queich, in a pleasant, fertile country, 9 miles S. of Newstadt, and 270 E. of Paris. Lon. 8. 12. E. lat. 49. 12. N.

* LANDELOE, a village of Carmarthen-shire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on June 21, for cattle, horses, sheep, and wool.

LANDEN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, famous for a battle gained over the French by the Allies, in July 1693, wherein 20,000 men were killed. It is seated on the river Beck, 17 miles N. W. of Huy, and 18 N. E. of Namur. Lon. 5. 5. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

* LANDERNEAU, a town of France, in Lower Bretagne, seated on the river Elhor, 20 miles E. of Brest. In an inn there is a well which ebbs and flows like the sea, but at contrary times. Lon. 4. 13. W. lat. 48. 25. N.

* LANDES, a territory of France, in Gascony. It is a sandy country, and full of fern, and Dax is the capital town.

* LANDRAKE, a village in Cornwall, with two fairs, on May 29, and August 25, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

LANDRECY, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault, ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrennees, and is now very well fortified. It was besieged by prince Eugene in 1712, but to no purpose; is seated in a plain, on the river Sambre, 16 miles S. W. of Maubeuge, and 100 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 47. E. lat. 50. 4. N.

* LANDSCROON, a fort of France, in Upper Alsace, and in Sungaw, 3 miles from Basle, seated upon an eminence. Lon. 7. 32. E. lat. 47. 36. N.

LANDSCROON, a sea-port town of Sweden, in the province of S. Gothland, and territory of Schonon, seated on the Baltic Sea, within the Sound, 22 miles N. of Copenhagen. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 55. 42. N.

* LANDSDOWN, a place in Somersetshire, near Bath, with one fair, on October 10, for cattle and cheese.

LANDSHUT, a strong town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, with a strong castle, on an adjacent hill. It is seated on the river Iser, 35 miles S. of Ratibon, and 35 N. E. of Munich. Lon. 1. 15. E. lat. 48. 23. N. There is another small town of the same name in Silesia, and in the duchy of Schweidnitz, seated on the river Zieder, which falls into the Bauber: and there is also another in Moravia, seated on the river Morave, on the confines of Hungary and Austria.

LANDSPERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the Marche

of Brandenburg. It is seated on the river Warta, 32 miles N. E. of Franckfort on the Oder. Lon. 15. 32. E. lat. 52. 30. N.

LANDSPERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, seated near the river Isar, 23 miles S. of Augsburg, and is subject to the duke of Bavaria.

LANDSTUL, or NANDSTUL, a town of Germany, in the Waigow, with a strong castle, seated on a rock. It lies between Dux, Pons and Keifer-Cautern. Lon. 8. 4. E. lat. 49. 25. N.

LANERK, a borough-town of Scotland, in the county of Clydesdale, seated near the river Clyde, 9 miles S. W. of Hamilton, 20 S. E. of Glasgow. Lon. 3. 31. W. lat. 55. 40. N.

* LANERK, a shire of Scotland, wields 2 members to parliament; 1 for the shire, and 1 for the burgh of Glasgow.

* LANGBORN, or LAMBORN, a town of Berkshire, which has three fairs; viz. May 12, October 2, and December 4, for horses, young foals, cows, boots and shoes. It is pleasantly seated near the confine of Wiltshire, in an open country fit for building, 7 miles N. by W. of Hungerford, 57 W. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 51. 33. N.

LANGHEAC, a town of France, in Languedoc, seated near the river Aveyron, among mountains, 17 miles E. of St. Flourens, and 42 S. by E. of Clermont. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

LANGELAND, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic Sea, in the streight called the Belt, and between Zealand, Saland, Fyonia. It produces plenty of corn, the principal town is Rutcoping. Lon. 10. E. lat. 55. 0. N.

* LANGETZ, a town of France, in France, noted for its excellent melons. It is seated on the river Loire, 10 miles S. of Tours. Lon. 0. 23. E. lat. 42. 20. N.

* LANGIONA, a large, rich, and fit town of Asia, capital of the kingdom of Laos, with a large and magnificent palace, where the king resides, seated on a river, 140 miles N. W. of Alva. Lon. 45. E. lat. 22. 38. N.

* LANGON, a town of France, in France, and in Bazadois, seated on the river Garonne, with the title of a marquisate, and noted for excellent wine. Lon. 0. 44. W. lat. 44. 33. N.

LANGRES, an ancient and considerable town of France, in Champagne, with a bishop's see. The cutlery wares made there are in high esteem. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Marne, 35 miles N.

ijon, and 100 S. by E. of Rheims. Lon. 4. E. lat. 47. 52. N.

LANGPORT, a town in Somersetshire, a market on Saturdays, and four fairs; on the second Monday in Lent, for fat e; on June 29, for black cattle and os; on September 24, for fat cattle, and ing colts; and on November 11, for attle, hogs, and sheep. It is seated on op of a hill, in a dirty moorish country, on the large river Parr, which is navi- e for barges to Bridgewater, from nce it has some trade. It is 10 miles S. of Bridgewater, and 129 W. by S. of don. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 51. 3. N.

LANGUEDOC, a large maritime province rance; bounded on the N. by Quercy, erque, Auvergne, and Lionnois; on E. by Dauphiny and Provence; and on y Gascony; and on the S. by the Me- ranean Sea, and Roussillon. It is 225 s in length, and 100 in breadth, where broadest. The clergy are more rich numerous here than in other parts of ce, there being three archbishops and ishops. Languedoc is divided into the erand Lower; and, in general, it is a pleasant country; fertile in corn, fruits, excellent wine; and the inhabitants y on a considerable trade. There are curious medicinal plants, with iron- is, quarries of marble, and Turkey is. There is also a great deal of kelp; on the heaths there is a kind of oak, h produces the insect called Kermes. principal rivers are the Rhone, the onne, the Aude, the Tarne, the Allier, the Loire. There are also a great num- of mineral springs, and Tolouse is the tal town.

LANNON, a town of France, in Wal- Flanders, 5 miles from Lille, and 8 Tournay. Lon. 3. 20. E. lat. 50. 40.

LANON, a village of Carmarthenshire, . Wales, with one fair, on December for horses, cattle, and pedlars ware.

LANSAWEL, a village of Carmarthen- ; in S. Wales, 15 miles N. N. E. of arthen, with three fairs; viz. on the Friday after May 12, for cattle and ars ware; on July 26, and October for cattle, sheep, and horses.

LANTWITT, a village in Glamorgan- ; in S. Wales, with one fair, on June for lambs.

LANVICHANGEL, a village in Car- thenshire, in S. Wales, with 2 fairs; May 12, and October 10, for cattle, p, and horses.

LAWWINIO, a village of Carmarthen-

shire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on No- vember 12, for sheep and pedlars ware.

LANZO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, seated on the river Sture, 20 miles S. E. of Suze, and 12 N. W. of Turin. Lon. 7. 33. E. lat. 45. 2. N.

LAON, a considerable town of France, in the Isle of France, and capital of the Lao- nois, with a castle, and a bishop's see. Its principal trade consists in corn and wine; and it is very advantageously seated on a mountain, 20 miles N. E. of Soissons, and 77 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 42. E. lat. 49. 34. N.

LAOS, a kingdom of Asia, beyond the Ganges; bounded on the N. by China; on the E. by Tonquin and Cochin China; on the S. by the kingdom of Cambodia, and on the W. by the kingdom of Siam, and by the territories of the king of Ava. This coun- try is full of forests, and abounds in rice, fruits, and fish. The inhabitants are well- made, robust, and of an olive complexion, and mild; but very superstitious, and much addicted to women. Their principal occu- pation 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 elephants teeth found in his dominions. Their religion is a kind of idolatry, and much the same as in China. Langiona is the capital town.

LAPLAND, a large country, in the N. part of Europe, and in Scandinavia, lying between Norway, Sweden, Russia, and the sea. It is divided into Danish, or N. Lap- land; Swedish, or S. Lapland; and Rus- sian, or E. Lapland. It is extremely cold; and, in some places, they never see the sun for three months in the year; and the coun- try is all covered with snow the greatest part of the year. It has properly speaking neither spring nor autumn, the seasons change so suddenly. The sky is generally serene, and the air healthy, it being subject almost to continual winds. They sow no corn; but have good pastures, which fatten their cattle speedily. This country is full of rocks and mountains; and the principal animals are foxes, martens, bears, elks, wolves, castors, ermins, and rein-deer. This last is the most useful animal they have; for it serves to draw the sledges over the snow with surprising swiftness; likewise, the skin serves them for cloathing, and their flesh for food. Their huts are made with poles, about 14 feet high, and they fix one end in the earth in a circle about 12 feet broad; these poles meet at the top, and form a sort of cone; and the out sides are covered

covered with the skins of rain-deer and rags: they are open at the top, to let out the smoak; and here they pass their winter. They are very poorly clad, and often lye upon the snow. When they have a mind to change their habitations, they take away the skins and rags, and leave the poles standing. Their chief merchandizes are dried cod and other fish, and the skins of rain-deer; they have also some furs. They are of a short stature, with a large head, broad fore-head; blue eyes, short flat noses, and short, strait, coarse, black hair. They are a rude brutal sort of people, though some of them have embraced Christianity, which has not mended their morals. They live a great while without the assistance of physicians, and their hair never turns grey. Instead of bread they make use of dried fish, which they reduce to powder. They are very fond of spirituous liquors, and are never sober when they can purchase them. They seldom stay long in one place, but rove about continually, leaving the poles of their huts standing, as was before observed.

LAR, a town of Persia, in the province of Fars, with a castle. It carries on a great trade in silk; and its territory abounds in oranges, lemons, and very large tamarinds. Lon. 54. 15. E. lat. 27. 30. N.

* **LARACHA**, an ancient and strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez. It is 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. 55. W. lat. 35. 0. N.

LAREDO, a sea-port town of Spain, in the Bay of Biscay, with a large safe harbour. It is 30 miles W. of Bilboa, and 72 N. by W. of Burgos. Lon. 3. 45. W. lat. 43. 23. N.

LARINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the county of Molise, with a bishop's see; 42 miles N. by E. of Benevento, and 60 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 0. E. lat. 41. 48. N.

LARISSA, an ancient, rich, and famous town of Turkey in Europe, and in the province of Janna, with a Greek archbishop's see, a palace, and some handsome mosques. It is said to be the birth-place of Achilles; and Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, resided here. It carries on a large trade, and is pleasantly seated on the river Penea, 50 miles S. of Salonichi, and 120 N. by W. of Athens, now called Setines.

* **LARISTAN**, a territory of Asia, in Persia, which lies round the town of Lar. It formerly belonged to the Guebres,

* **LAREIBUNDAR**, a sea port town Asia, in Indostan; seated at the mouth of the river Sinda, or Indus, with a harbour capable of receiving ships of 200 tons burden. It is but a small place, consisting about 100 houses built with wood; but has a stone fort, with five great guns, to prevent robberies; because some of the neighbouring countries are much addicted to thieving. Lon. 67. 0. E. lat. 25. 0. N.

LARTA. See **ARTA**.

* **LATAKIA**, formerly **LAODICEA**, ancient, large, and considerable town Asia, in Syria, with a harbour, a bishop's see, and beautiful remains of antiquity. It is become the most flourishing place on coast, and carries on a considerable trade is seated in a level fertile country, 75 m S. W. of Aleppo, and 245 N. of Jerusalem. Lon. 36. 50. E. lat. 35. 30. N.

* **LATRICEY**, a town of France, Burgundy, in the marquisate of Arcen. It is seated in a plain, at the foot of a mountain, with a priory.

* **LAVAGNAY**, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with the title of county. It lies on the E. side of Genoa, 10 miles from Rapallo, and is seated at the mouth of a river of the same name.

LAVAL, a town of France, and the most populous and considerable in Lower Maine on account of its linnen manufactures. It has 2 castles, and is seated on the river Mayenne, 15 miles S. from the town of that name, and 40 W. of Mans. Lon. 42. 0. W. lat. 58. 4. N.

LAVAMUND, or **LAVANT-MIND**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Carinthia, with a castle, a bishop's see. It belongs to the archbishop of Saltzburg, and is seated on the river Drave, 37 miles E. of Clagenfurt, and 10 W. of Pettau. Lon. 15. 0. E. lat. 30. 0. N.

* **LAVAU**, a town of France, in the province of Languedoc, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Agoute, 20 miles S. W. of Albis, and 20 N. E. of Toulouse. Lon. 57. E. lat. 43. 42. N.

LAUBACH, a handsome and strong town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and province of Carniola, with a bishop's see, a castle, and very handsome houses. It is seated on the river of the same name, wherein are the largest craw-fish in Europe, 42 miles S. of Clagenfurt, and 155 S. by W. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 45. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

LAUDA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and in the bishopric of Wirtzburg, 18 miles S. W. of Wirtzburg. Lon. 9. 43. E. lat. 49. 40. N.

LAUDER, a borough-town of Scotland, in the shire of Merse, 22 miles S. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 55. 46. N.

* LAUDERDALE is a small district in the county of Merse, through which a river of the same name runs.

* LAVELLO, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicata, with a bishop's see; 17 miles N. W. of Cirenza, and 80 E. by N. of Naples. Lon. 15. 55. E. lat. 41. 3. N.

LAVENHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs; onrove-Tuesday, for horses; and on October 10, for butter and cheese. It is seated on a branch of the river Breton, and is a large cloathing town, having a pretty good trade, and a very handsome stately steeple standing on an eminence. Besides one large church, there is also a Presbyterian meeting-house, and about 300 mean houses. The streets are not very wide, but well paved; and the inhabitants consist chiefly of poor people. Here is a tolerable manufacture of woollens. This town was a few years ago governed by a head-borough; but now none remains in that capacity. It is 12 miles S. by W. of St. Edmund's-Bury, and 61 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 48. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

LAUFFEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg. It is seated on the river Neckar, 10 miles S. of Hailbron, and subject to the duke of Wirtemberg. Lon. 8. 5. E. lat. 49. 0.

LAUFFENBURG, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and one of the four Forest-Towns, with a castle. It is seated on a rock, and the Rhine, which divides it in two parts. It is 17 miles S. E. of Basle, and 25 S. W. of Schaffenhafen. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 47. 36. N.

LAVINGTON, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Wednesdays, but no fairs; seated near the Downs; and, though but an indifferent town, the market is very great for corn and malt. It is 20 miles N. W. of Salisbury, and 87 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 51. 15. N.

LAUNCESTON, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs; viz. on Whit-Monday, July 5, November 17, and December 6, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops; seated on the river Camer, on the top of a small hill, and is a large corporation, sending 2 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 28 miles N. of Plymouth, and 209 W.

by S. of London. Lon. 4. 55. W. lat. 50. 40. N.

* LAUNU, a town of Bohemia, near Egra, on the road from Leipsick to Prague, seated in a territory abounding in fine pastures and excellent fruits, particularly apples, which are held in high esteem. Lon. 14. 0. E. lat. 50. 25. N.

* LAURAGUAIS, a small territory of France, in Upper Languedoc. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, and abounds in millet seed and wine. Castelnaudari is the capital town.

* LAURENT LES CHALONS, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the diocese of Chalons. It is seated partly in an island, and partly on the river Stone, 3 miles E. of Chalons, and 37 N. E. of Dijon. Lon. 4. 51. E. lat. 46. 45. N.

LAUSANNE, a large, ancient, and handsome town of Swisserland, and capital of the country of Vaud, and in the canton of Bern, with a famous college and a bishop's see. The town-house, and the other public buildings, are magnificent; and it is seated between three hills, a long mile from the lake of Geneva, 30 miles N. E. of Geneva, and 50 S. W. of Bern. Lon. 6. 35. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

LAUTERBURG, a town of Poland, in Regal Prussia, and in the palatinate of Culm; 50 miles N. E. of Torn, and 75 S. E. of Dantzick. Lon. 20. 39. E. lat. 53. 6. N.

LAUTERBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in Alsace, which belongs to the French. It was taken by the Austrians in 1744. Between this place and Weisemberg are the famous lines which the Germans cast up, to defend their frontiers against France; but they are now of no use. It is 7 miles S. E. of Weisemberg. Lon. 9. 12. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

* LAUTREC, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the Albigeois. It is seated on a mountain, with an ancient castle.

* LAUTREC, a town of Germany, in the Palatinate, on the confines of the duchy of Deux-Ponts. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Lauter and Glaun.

LAVELT, or LAFELT, a village of the Netherlands, in the bishoprick of Liege, near Maestricht, remarkable for a battle gained here by the French in 1747.

* LAVORI, TERRA DI, a province of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples; bounded on the W. by the Campagna of Rome, and by Father Abruzzo; on the N. by the Citertior Abruzzo, and by the county of Mo-

liffa; on the E. by the Ultra Principato; and on the S. by the Principata Citra. It is about 63 miles in length, and 35 in breadth; and it is proper for tillage, from whence it took its name; for Lavoro, in Italian, signifies the same thing. It is also fertile in corn, excellent vines, and other fruits. There are also several mineral springs, and mines of sulphur; and Mount Vesuvius must be full of it, because it sometimes throws out torrents of that mineral. Naples is the capital town. Besides which there are several other remarkable towns, that are taken notice of in their proper places.

LAWENBURG, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a dutchy of the same name, which belongs to the Elector of Hanover; seated in a valley on the river Elbe, and has a castle on an eminence. It is 12 miles N. E. of Lunenburg, and 40 S. E. of Hamburg. Lon. 10. 51. E. lat. 53. 36. N.

LAWENBURG, the dutchy of, a small territory of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony; bounded on the E. by the dutchy of Mecklenburg, and on the other sides by Holstein, except to the W. on which the dutchy of Lunenburg lies, being about 35 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. Lawenburg is the capital town.

* **LAWENBURG**, a town of Ducal Pomerania, and the chief place of a territory of the same name, which belongs to the elector of Brandenburg. Lon. 17. 53. E. lat. 54. 45. N.

LAWINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, formerly imperial, but now subject to the duke of Nuburg. Here the Duke of Bavaria, in 1704, fortified his camp to defend his country against the British forces and their allies, commanded by the Duke of Marlborough, who forced their intrenchments. It is seated on the Danube, 10 miles N. W. of Burgaw, and 32 N. W. of Augburg. Lon. 10. 29. E. lat. 48. 32. N.

* **LAWRENCE, ST.** the largest river in N. America, proceeding from the lake Ontario, from which it runs a course of 700 miles to the Atlantic Ocean. It is navigable 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.

* **LAWRENCE, ST.** a village in Cornwall, with two fairs; on August 10, and October 18, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

LAXENBURG, a town of Germany, in

the circle of Austria, with a palace or castle where the princes of the house of Austria go for pleasure. It is seated on the riv. Schecha, 10 miles S. of Vienna. Lon. 12. E. lat. 48. 15. N.

* **LAYCOCK**, a village in Wiltshire, 60 miles S. of Chippenham, with 2 fairs; July 7, and December 21, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses.

LEA, a river, which rises near Luton Bedfordshire, and running S. E. by Whe Hampstead in Hertfordshire, then E. th. Hartford and Ware, and afterwards S. viding Essex from Hertfordshire, and E. from Middlesex, it falls into the Thames a little below Blackwall. By this river there are large quantities of corn and malt brought out of Hertfordshire to London.

LEAGUES OF THE GRISONS. See GRISONS.

LEAOTONG, a large country of Asia bounded by part of China, and a gulph the same name on the S. by Chinese-Tartary on the N. by Korea on the E. and another part of Tartary on the W. was from this country that the Tartars entered China, when they made themselves masters of it. The inhabitants are martiallike, less polite, and not so industrious as the Chinese: they neither like trade, husbandry, although their country is very proper for both. Leatong is the principal town, which is pretty large, and very peopled.

* **LEAWAVA**, a sea-port town of Asia on the eastern coast of the island of Ceylon which yields a great deal of salt. Lon. 15. E. lat. 6. 40. N.

* **LEBEDA**, an ancient sea-port town in Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, with pretty good harbour, and an old castle seated on the Mediterranean Sea, 85 miles E. of Tripoli. Lon. 14. 50. E. lat. 32. N.

* **LEBRIXA**, an ancient, strong, pleasant town of Spain, in Andalusia; seated in a territory abounding in corn, wine, and a great number of olive-trees, of which fruit they make the best oil in Spain. 10 miles N. E. of St. Lucar. Lon. 5. W. lat. 36. 52. N.

LEBUS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the margraviate of Brandenburg, with a bishop's see, secularized in favour of the house of Brandenburg. It is seated on the river Oder, 10 miles N. of Franckfort, and 43 E. of Berlin. Lon. 14. 55. E. lat. 52. 28. N.

LECCÉ, a rich, populous, and most beautiful town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, of which

is the chief place, with a bishop's see; 3 miles W. of the Gulph of Venice, and 5 E. S. E. of Naples. Lon. 18. 20. E. 40. 38. N.

LECCO, a town of Italy, in the dutchy Milan, seated on the eastern side of the lake Como, 20 miles N. of Milan. Lon. 9. 45. E. lat. 45. 45. N.

LECH, a river of Germany, which rises in Tirol, and running N. divides Suabia from Bavaria; and, having passed by Landshut and Augsburg, falls into the Danube below Donawert.

LECH, a river of Holland, formed by the Rhine, which runs from E. to W. through Gelderland and Utrecht, when uniting with the Maese, it falls into the German Sea near Briel.

LECHLADE, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs; on August 10, for cattle and toys, and September 9, for cattle and cheese. It is situated at the confluence of the river Lech with the Thames, and is about 3 furlongs in length. It is 28 miles E. by S. of Gloucester, and 74 W. by N. of London. Lon. 15. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

LECHNICH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Cologne, 10 miles S. W. of that town, and subject to the Elector. Lon. 6. 5. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

LECLUSE, a town of the French Netherlands, in Flanders, 5 miles S. of Douay. Lon. 3. 0. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

LECTOURE, an ancient and strong town in France, in Gascony, and in Armagnac, with a castle, and a bishop's see; seated on a mountain, at the foot of which runs the river Gers, 12 miles E. of Condom, and 20 N. of Auch. Lon. 0. 42. E. lat. 43. 5. N.

LEDBURY, a town of Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and five fairs; viz. on Monday before Easter, and May 12, for horned cattle and cheese; on June 22, for horned cattle and wool; on October 2, for horned cattle, hops, cheese, and pigs; and on Monday before December 21, for horned cattle, cheese, and fat hogs. It is situated on a rich clay ground, and is a well-built place, inhabited by many clothiers, who carry on a pretty large trade; 5 miles E. of Hereford, and 118 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 27. W. lat. 52. 1. N.

LEDESMA, an ancient and strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, seated on the river Tome, 20 miles S. W. of Salamanca. Lon. 5. 25. W. lat. 47. 2. N.

* LEE, a village in Yorkshire, with two

fairs, on August 24, and September 17, for horses and cheese.

LEEDS, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays; and two fairs, viz. on July 10, for horses and hard-ware, and on November 8, for horned cattle, horses, and hard-ware. It is seated on the river Aire, and is a large well-built corporation-town, whose inhabitants have a manufacture in cloth, in which they drive a considerable trade. It also sends two members to parliament, has the title of a dutchy, and is 25 miles W. S. W. of York, and 182 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 17. W. lat. 53. 48. N.

LEEK, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and 7 fairs; viz. on Wednesday before Candlemas, Easter-Wednesday, May 18, Whit-Wednesday, July 3, July 28, and November 13, all for cattle and pedlars-ware. It is seated in the barren moor lands, and the houses are but meanly built; but its market is very good. It is 18 miles N. of Stafford, and 137 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 53. 6. N.

* LEEBERG, a mountain in Swisserland, which is part of mount Jura, and extends itself on the confines of the cantons of Basle, Soleure, and Berne, between the towns of Aaraw and Homburg.

LEERDAM, a town of the United Provinces in Holland, 17 miles N. E. of Dort. Lon. 4. 48. E. lat. 51. 56. N.

* LEERORT, a fortress of Germany, in Westphalia, and in the county of Embden. It is seated at the mouth of the river Lee, where it falls into the Embs, about 10 miles from the town of Embden.

LEERWICK, a town of Scotland, in Mainland, one of the isles of Orkney. These isles belonged to the king of Denmark, till a king of Scotland married one of the daughters. Here the Dutch begin to fish for herrings every year. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 61. 20. N.

LEEWARD ISLANDS. See CARIBBEES.

LEEWE, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, seated in a morass, on the river Geet, 10 miles E. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 28. E. lat. 50. 53. N.

LEFFINGEN, a village of the Netherlands, near Ostend, which was a post of general Rast, in 1708, to keep up a communication between the besiegers of Lisle, and the grand army of the confederates. The duke of Vendosme could not drive them away without attacking them in form.

LEGHORN, or LIVORNO, a strong, handsome and very considerable town of Italy.

in the dutchy of Tuscany, and in the Pisano, with one of the most famous harbours in the Mediterranean Sea, which causes it to be visited by a prodigious number of strangers. It is a free port, and the merchandizes brought there are never visited, for the officers of the city take great care that trade may meet with no interruption. The Greeks and Armenians have churches of their own, and every other religion is undisturbed; the Jews have a very handsome synagogue here, as well as schools. They are very rich, and so well protected, that it is a proverb here, That a man may as well beat the Great Duke, as a Jew. The number of inhabitants are computed at 40,000, among whom there are 18,000 Jews. The streets are wide and strait, and almost all the houses of the same height, but the N. side of the town is best built. There are so many canals, that some have given it the title of New Venice. It is a strong place, and there is a garrison of 2500 men. 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 lighthouse, on a small island, on the top of which are lighted every night above 30 lamps. In the great square is the statue of duke Ferdinand I. it stands on a pedestal, and at the four corners there are statues of bronze, of a Colossian size, in chains, and represent so many slaves. The air here was very unhealthy, till the marshes about it were drained. The commodities that we import from hence are, silk, wine, and oil. In 1741 this city suffered greatly by an earthquake. It is 10 miles S. of Pisa, 45 S. W. of Florence, and 145. N. W. of Rome, Lon. 11. 25. E. lat. 43. 33. N.

* LEGNANO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, fortified and seated on the river Adige, in the Veronese, 25 miles below Verona.

LEICESTER, a capital town of Leicestershire, with 3 markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, and 4 fairs, on May 12, and July 5, for horses, cows, and sheep; on October 10, for horses, cows, sheep, and a great deal of cheese; and on December 8, for horses and cows, but it is inconsiderable. It is pleasantly seated on the river Sour, over which there are two bridges. It is a corporation, containing three parish-churches, sends two members to parliament, and enjoys the title of an earldom. It has a very spacious market-place, the streets are paved, and great quantities of stockings are wove in this town. It is 24 miles S. by E. of Derby, and 99 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 5. W. lat. 52. 40. N.

* LEICESTERSHIRE, an English county 33 miles in length, and 30 in breadth bounded on the S. by Northamptonshire, on the W. by Warwickshire and Derbyshire, on the N. by Nottinghamshire, and on the E. by Lincolnshire and Rutlandshire. It contains about 18,700 houses, 112,200 inhabitants, 92 parishes, and 11 market-towns of which none but Leicester sends members to parliament, which, with two for the county, make only 4. The principal rivers are, the Sour, the Ey, the Wreake, the Sence, the Swift, and the Welland. The air is very good, and the soil, in the southern parts, very fruitful; and in the rich meadows they feed great numbers of cattle and sheep. The northern part is more barren and stony, and has many rocks of limestone with which the natives improve the ground, as well as coal-pits. It yields the same commodities as the other counties, but is noted for plenty of beans, whence the inhabitants have got the name of Bean-bellies. It is separated from Warwickshire by an old Roman way, called Watling-street, which runs cross the kingdom. Leicester is principal town.

LEIGH, a town of Lancashire, of little or no account, for the market is almost come to nothing, and there are no fairs. It is 7 miles N. of Warrington, and 11 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 30. N.

* LEIGHTON, a village in the West-riding of Yorkshire, 10 miles E. of Sheffield with one fair, for pedlars ware, on July 24.

* LEIGHTON, a village in Huntingdonshire, 4 miles N. of Kimbolton, with 2 fairs on May 12, and October 5, for all sorts of cattle.

LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, 4 fairs, on January 25, Whit-Tuesday July 26, and October 24, for cattle. It is seated on a branch of the river Ouse, over which it has a bridge, leading into Buckinghamshire. It is a very large town, and market is considerable for fat cattle. It is 18 miles S. of Bedford, and 39 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 40. W. lat. 51. 50. N.

LEININGEN, a town of Germany, the palatinate of the Rhine, 7 miles S. of Worms. Lon. 7. 50. E. lat. 49. 30.

LEINSTER, a province of Ireland bounded on the E. by the Irish Sea; on the W. by Connaught, from which it is separated by the river Shannon; on the N. by Ulster; and on the S. by the Ocean. It is about 112 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. The chief rivers are, the Barrow, the Boy

Liffy, the Nuer, the Urrin, or Slane, and Inny. The air of this province is temperate, and the soil is fruitful in corn and pastures, which feed cattle that yield milk, of which they make plenty of butter and cheese. The chief commodities are cattle, horses, fowl and fish. It contains 11 counties, an archbishoprick, 3 bishopricks, 122,901 houses, 853 parishes, 99 baronies, and 53 boroughs. The chief place is Dublin, which is the capital of the kingdom. The inhabitants are more civilized than in other parts, being chiefly descended from the English.

LEIPSICK, a rich, large, strong, and celebrated town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Misnia, or Meissen, with a castle and a famous university. It is a handsome place, 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 merchandizes designed to pass through it; and the country, 75 miles round, has the same privilege. There are great fairs every year, at the beginning of the year, Easter, and Michaelmas, which last 15 days each. There are 6 handsome colleges belonging to the university, besides the private colleges. The town-house makes but an indifferent appearance, but the exchange is a fine structure. It was taken by the king of Prussia in the late war, but given up by the peace of 1763. It is seated on a plain, between the rivers Saale and Mulde, near the confluence of the Pleyße, the Elster, and the Barde, 37 miles S. of Wirtemberg, 40 N. W. of Dresden, and 65 S. by E. of Magdeburg. Lon. 12. 55. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

LEIRIA. See LEREA.

LEITH, a sea port town of Scotland, in the county of Mid-Lothian; seated on the north, 2 miles N. of Edinburgh, and may be called the port of that city. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 56. 0. N.

* LELANT, a village in Cornwall, 5 miles N. of Penzance, with one fair, on August 15, for horses, oxen, sheep, and a few cubs.

LEMAN, a lake of Swisserland, sometimes called the lake of Geneva, being 60 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and, as some say, 400 fathoms deep in particular places. It has the appearance of a sea, and contains a great variety of excellent fish, particularly trouts and perches. In summer it is something like a tide, occasioned by the melting of the snow, from whence streams run down from the Alps, in the heat of the day. The river Rhone runs through it, and runs much higher in the summer for the reason

just mentioned, as are all the lakes and rivers in Swisserland.

LEMBERG, a town of Poland, capital of Red-Russia, seated in the palatinate of Lemburg, on the river Pelteu, between Caminie and Cracow, 90 miles N. from the former, and 150 E. from the latter; is also 212 S. of Warsaw. It is pretty well fortified, and defended by two citadels, one of which is seated on an eminence, without the town. The square, the churches, and the public buildings are magnificent, and it is a large, rich, and trading place. It has a Roman-Catholick archbishop, and an Armenian, as well as a Russian bishop; but the Protestants are not tolerated. The city was reduced to the last extremity by the rebel Cossacks and Tartars, and was forced to redeem itself with a large sum of money. In 1672 it was besieged in vain by the Turks, but, in 1704 was taken by storm, by Charles XII. king of Sweden. Lon. 24. 46. E. lat. 49. 51. N.

* LEMBRO, an island of the Archipelago, on the eastern coast of the peninsula of Romania, about 22 miles in circumference, with a town of the same name, and a harbour. Lon. 26. 15. E. lat. 40. 25. N.

* LEMBURG, a palatinate of Red-Russia, in Poland; bounded on the W. by Upper Poland; on the N. by the palatinate of Belez; on the E. by Podolia and Moldavia; and on the S. by Moldavia and Upper Hungary. It is divided into four territories, which take their names from the capital towns.

LEMGOV, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Lippe, 20 miles N. of Paderborn, and as many S. of Minden. Lon. 8. 40. E. lat. 52. 5. N.

LEMNOS, one of the principal islands of the Archipelago, now called Stalimene. It lies at the entrance of the Dardanel, 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 sun-set, and 55 N. W. of Metelin. Lon. 25. 28. E. lat. 40. 3. N.

* LEMO, a small river of Italy, which

rises in the territory of Genoa, where it washes Gavi, and passes on to join the Orba in the Alexandrino.

* **LEMPTA**, a large country of Africa, in the Zaara or Desert, lying to the N. of Negroland. The inhabitants are of a savage, brutal disposition.

LEMSTER, or **LEOMINSTER**, a town of Herefordshire, with a market on Fridays, and 6 fairs, on February 13, Tuesday after Mid-lent Sunday, and May 13, for horned cattle and horses; on July 10, for horned cattle, horses, wool, and Welch butter; on September 4, for horned cattle, horses, and butter; and in November for horned cattle, hops, and butter. It is seated on the river Lug, which waters the N. and E. sides of the town. It contains one parish-church, 400 houses, 6 wards, and the principal officer is a bailiff. It is of great note for its fine wool, has several good inns, and sends two members to parliament. It is 24 miles W. by N. of Worcester, and 136 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 52. 20. N.

LENA, a large river of the Russian empire, in Tartary, which takes its course N. from the latitude 0. 55. and falls into the Frozen Ocean, running almost parallel to the Jemify.

LENCICIA, a strong town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a fort, seated on a rock. The nobility of the province hold their diet here. It stands in a morass, on the banks of the river Bfura, 37 miles S. E. of Gnesna, and 110 N. by W. of Cracow. Lon 19. 25. E. lat. 52. 12. N.

* **LENHAM**, a town in Kent, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on June 6, for cattle and horses, and on October 23, for horses and some other things. It is seated on an eminence, 10 miles E. of Maidstone, 18 W. by S. of Canterbury, and 47 E. S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 45. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

* **LENOX**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the S. by the river Clyder; on the N. and W. by Argyleshire; and on the E. by Mentieth and Sterlingshire. Near the rivers it is fertile in corn, but the other part is mountainous, which however feeds a great number of sheep. It is remarkable for the lake called Lough-Lomund, which is 24 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. It contains 30 small islands, 3 of which have churches, and many of the rest are inhabited. The famous Grampian mountains begin at this lake, and run northwards towards Aberdeen. Dumbarton is the county-town. This shire sends one member to parliament.

LENS, a town of France, in Artois whose fortifications are demolished. It was ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrenees, and is 8 miles N. E. of Arras, 10 N. W. of Douay, and 15 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 55. E. lat. 50. 28. N.

LENTINI, 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 2 N. W. of Syracuse. Lon. 14. 15. E. lat. 37. 18. N.

* **LENTON**, a village in Nottinghamshire, 3 miles S. W. of Nottingham, with two fairs, on Wednesday in Whitfun-week and on November 11, for horned cattle, sheep, and hogs.

* **LENYHER**, a village in Glamorgan shire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on October 10, for cattle, sheep, and hogs.

* **LENZBURG**, a town in Switzerland with the title of a county; seated on a small river, in the canton of Bern, 6 miles W. of Baden, and 5 E. of Araw. Lon. 7. 5. E. lat. 47. 23. N.

* **LENZO**, a river of Italy, which rises in mount Appennine, runs along the confines of Parmesan, and of the Modeneses falling into the Po at Bressello.

LEO, ST. a small but strong town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Marechia, 8 miles S. W. of San-Marino, and 15 N. W. of Urbino. Lon. 12. 25. E. lat. 43. 57. N.

* **LEOGANE**, a beautiful plain in America, in the island of St. Domingo, which abounds with chocolate, indigo, sugar canes, rocou, tobacco, and all the necessaries of life. The air is not very good, and the luxury of the inhabitants, who are French causes many diseases.

* **LEON**, an ancient town of France, in Lower Bretagne, and capital of the Leonnois, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the sea, 30 miles E. of Brest, and 280 W. of Paris. Lon. 3. 55. W. lat. 48. 41. N.

* **LEON**, a province of Spain, with the title of a kingdom; bounded on the N. by Asturias; on the W. by Galicia and Portugal; and on the S. by Estremadura and Castile, which also bounds it on the E. It is about 125 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, and is divided into almost two equal parts by the river Duero, or Douro. It produces all the necessaries of life, and Leon is the capital town.

LEON, an ancient and large town of Spain, and capital of the kingdom of that name.

built by the Romans in the time of with a bishop's see. It has the finest al-church in all Spain. It was formerly rich and populous than at present had the honour of being the capital of the first Christian kingdom in Spain. It is situated between two sources of the river 50 miles S. E. of Oviedo, and 175 N. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 13. W. lat. 42.

LEON, New, a kingdom of N. America, New-Spain, which is very populous, there are mines of silver in the moun-

LEON DE NICARAGUA, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the province of Nicaragua; the residence of the governor and a bishop's see. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1685, in sight of a Spanish ship who were six to one; is seated at the foot of a mountain, which is a volcano, and has several earthquakes. It consists of about 1000 houses, and has several monasteries and convents belonging to it. At one end of the town is a lake which ebbs and flows into the sea. It is 30 miles from the S. Sea. Lon. 86. 10. W. lat. 12. 25. N.

LEONARD DE NOBLET, ST. an ancient town of France, in the province of Limousin, and in the territory of Limousin, a considerable manufactory of cloth and

It is seated on the river Vienné, 12 N. E. of Limoges, and 195 S. of Paris. Lon. 1. 35. E. lat. 45. 50. N.

LEONARD'S, ST. a village near Bedford with one fair, on November 17, for all sorts of cattle.

LEONARD'S, ST. a village in Suffex, with one fair, on November 17, for cattle and edlars ware.

LEONHART, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Austria, and dutchy of Carinthia, 15 miles E. of Clagenfurt. Lon. 15. 0. E. lat. 7. 0. N.

LENTINI. See LENTINI.

LEOPOLSTADT, a small but very strong town of Upper Hungary, built by the emperor Leopold in 1665; seated on the Danube, 20 miles N. W. of Newhaufel, and 100 miles S. of Vienna. Lon. 18. 30. E. lat. 48.

LEPANTO, a strong and very considerable town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Livonia, with an archbishop's see, and a strong castle. It is built on the top of a mountain, in the form of a sugar-loaf, and is divided into several towns, surrounded by as many walls, and commanded 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 Carlowitz. 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 exceeding good if they did not pitch their vessels on the inside, which renders the taste very disagreeable to the Turks who are not used to it. The Turks have 6 or 7 mosques here, and the Greeks two churches. It is seated on the gulph of Lepanto, 112 miles N. W. of Athens, and 350 S. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 22. 13. E. lat. 38. 34. N.

LERIA, or LEIRIA, a strong town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle, and a bishop's see. It contains about 3500 inhabitants, and was formerly the residence of the kings of Portugal; is 30 miles S. of Coimbra, and 60 N. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 50. W. lat. 39. 40. N.

* **LERICI,** a town of Italy, with a harbour, on the eastern coast of the gulph of Spezia, in the territory of Genoa. Lon. 9. 55. E. lat. 44. 5. N.

LERIDA, an ancient, large, and strong town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see, an university, and a strong castle. This place declared for king Charles after the reduction of Barcelona, in 1705, but it was retaken by the duke of Orleans in 1707, after the battle of Almanza. It is seated on a hill, on the river Segra, and in a fertile soil, 12 miles S. W. of Balaguer, and 200 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 35. E. lat. 41. 31. N.

LERINS, the name of two islands in the Mediterranean Sea, lying on the coast of Provence, in France, 5 miles from Antibes; that near the coast, called St. Margaret, is guarded by invalids, state-prisoners being sent here. It was taken by the English in 1746, but Marshal Belleisle retook it in 1747. The other is called St. Honorat, and is less than the former, but has a Benedictine abbey.

LERMA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the river Arlanza, with the title of a dutchy. It has a palace or castle, and a park. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 42. 2. N.

* **LERNICA,** was formerly a large city, in the island of Cyprus, as appears from its ruins; but it is now no more than a large village, seated on the southern coast of that island, where there is a good road, and a small fort for its defence.

* **LERO, or LEROS,** an island of Asia, in the Archipelago, and one of the Sporades,

remarkable for the birth of Patroclus, according to some authors. Lon. 26. 15. E. lat. 37. 0. N.

LESEOS. See METELIN.

LESCAR, a town of France, in Gascony, and in the territory of Bearn, with a bishop's see; seated on a hill, 3 miles N. W. of Pau, and 42 S. E. of Bayonne. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 43. 23. N.

LESKARD, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and 6 fairs; viz. on Shrove-Monday, Monday-sevennight before Easter, Holy-Thurday, August 15, September 21, and December 10, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated in a level, is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins, and has a good free-school, and a considerable manufacture of yarn, which is chiefly sold at Exeter. It is 49 miles W. by S. of Exeter, and 221 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 45. W. lat. 50. 34. N.

LESSINES, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Hainault, seated on the river Dender, and famous for its linen-manufacture. It is 6 miles N. E. of Ath, and 22 S. W. of Brussels. Lon. 3. 53. W. lat. 51. 41. N.

* LESTOFF, or LEOSTOFF, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs; on May-Day, and Michaelmas-day, for petty chapmen. It is seated on the sea-shore, is concerned in the fisheries of the N. Sea, cod, herrings, mackerels, and sprats; has a church, and a dissenting meeting-house; and, for its security, six 18 pounders, which they can move as occasion requires; but it has no battery. The town consists of 500 houses; but the streets, though tolerably paved, are narrow. The coast is here very dangerous for strangers. It is 7 miles S. of Yarmouth, and 115 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 45. E. lat. 52. 37. N.

LESTWITHEL, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs; viz. on June 29, August 24, and November 2; for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated on the river Foy, not far from its fall into Foy haven. Formerly ships came as far up as the town; but the channel is now stopped up. However, it is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. They also keep courts here belonging to the flannery; and the goal is likewise here. It is governed by a mayor, 6 capital burgesses, and 17 common-council men. The town consists of about 100 houses; but the streets, tho' paved, are bad. It is 30 miles W. N. W. of Plymouth, and

230 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5. lat. 50. 30. N.

LETRIM, a county of Ireland, province of Connaught, 44 miles in length and 17 in breadth; bounded on the N. E. by Cavan and Fermanagh, by Roscommon on the W. and S. W. by Longford on the E. and S. E. It is a hilly country, with rank grass, which is a great number of cattle. The chief town is Letrim, seated not far from the Shannon. It contains 4000 houses, 5 baronies, 2 boroughs, and 10 members to parliament.

LETTEN-LAND, or LETTONIA, S. part of Livonia; bounded on the S. by Courland, on the E. by Muscovy, and on the W. by the Gulf of Riga. It is subject to Russia.

LETTERE, a town of Italy, in the dom of Naples, and in the Hither Principality, with a bishop's see. It is a town of some consequence, and is seated at the back of a mountain, 12 miles N. W. of Salerno, and 20 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 30. E. lat. 52. N.

LEVANT: This word properly signifies the EAST; but it is generally used, speaking of trade, for TURKEY IN A COMPREHENDING NATOLIA, SYRIA, PALESTINE, EGYPT, BALKIA, the Island of Candia, and the adjacent parts. The LEVANT means, The Eastern part of the Mediterranean.

LEUCATE, an ancient town of France, in Lower Languedoc, whose fortification has been demolished; seated near a lake of the same name, 15 miles N. E. of Perpignan. Lon. 3. 9. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

LEUCHSTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Bavaria; seated on a mountain, near the river Pfreimpt, 50 N. W. of Ratibon, and 55 N. E. of Neuberg. Lon. 12. 45. E. lat. 49. 36. N.

LEUE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant; seated on the river Gheet, near the confines of Liege, 10 miles E. of Louvain. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 51. N.

LEVERPOOL, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs on July 25, and November 11, for sheep and horned cattle. It is commonly seated on the river Mersey, where there is an excellent safe harbour for ships. The town is much increased and beautified of late years, being next to London and Bristol, the most trading town in England. Here is a fine town-house, supported by stone pillars and arches; and underneath it is a passage for change for merchants. The houses

new, and built with brick, after the
of London. It contains three
es, besides several meeting-houses for
ers; and the New Church is said to
e of the finest in England. At the
id of the town is a wet dock, with
ood-gates, which will hold a great
er of ships. It is a corporation, and
two members to parliament; and is
iles W. of Warrington, and 185 N.
London. Lon. 3. o. W. lat. 53. 25.

LEVIN, a lake in the county of Fife,
otland, in which there is an island,
in Mary Queen of Scots was kept
er.

LEUK, a town of Swisserland, almost
middle of the Valais, remarkable for
atural strength; for the assembly of
ates that often meet there; and for
aths, whose water is so hot, that it
oil an egg. Lon. 7. 55. E. lat. 46.
f.

LEVONTINA, or LEVINERTHAL, a
of Swisserland, whose inhabitants de-
on Milan for Spirituals, and on the
on of Uii for Temporals.

LEVROUX, an ancient town of France, in
y, with a castle, 35 miles S. W. of
ges. Lon. 1. 40. E. lat. 47. o. N.

LEUSE, a town of the Austrian Nether-
s, in Hainhault, seated on the river
ler, 14 miles N. W. of Mons. Lon.
y. E. lat. 50. 34. N.

LEUTKIRK, a free and imperial town of
many, in Suabia, and in Algow, seated
rivulet that falls into the Iller, 42
s N. E. of Lindau, and 10 S. W. of
mingen. Lon. 10. 10. E. lat. 47. 53. N.

LEUTMERITZ, a town of Bohemia, ca-
of a circle of the same name, with a
p's see; seated on the river Elbe, 35
s N. W. of Prague, and 40 S. E. of
den. Lon. 14. 25. E. lat. 50. 34. N.

LEWARDEN, a handsome, rich, populous,
, and strong town of the United Pro-
es, capital of Ostergow, Westergow,
nholden, and West Friesland. It was
usual place of residence of the Stadt-
er; and in buildings, as well public as
te, is very magnificent. It has sever-
anals, running through the streets, and
great assistance to their trade, which
ry considerable; especially as these ca-
are continued not only to the sea, but
e most considerable towns in the pro-
e. It is 27 miles W. of Groningen, and
y. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 42. E.
3. 12. N.

LEWENTZ, a town of Upper Hunga-
n the county of Gran, and on the river

of the same name, where the Turks were de-
feated in 1644. It is 10 miles N. of Gran,
and 25 N. E. of Newhaufel. Lon. 18. 19.
E. lat. 48. 15. N.

LEWES, a town of Suffex, with a mar-
ket on Saturdays, and three fairs; viz. on
May 6, for horned cattle; on Whit-Tuef-
day, for horned cattle and horses; and on
October 2, for sheep. It is seated on an
eminence on the banks of the river Ouse,
and sends two members to parliament. It
is a large place, with handsome houses, two
streets paved, and six parish churches built
with flint-stone; is governed by a headbor-
rough and constable, and contains about
1500 houses, built with brick and flint-stone,
and about 6200 inhabitants. It is 30 miles
E. of Chichester, and 50 S. of London. Lon.
c. 5. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

LEWIS, an island of Scotland, and one
of the most considerable of the Western
Islands, lying 70 miles W. of the main land
of Scotland, and 20 N. W. of the Isle of Skye.
It is 80 miles in length, and 41 in breadth,
and very well situated both for the herring
and cod-fishery.

LEWIS, a town of the Netherlands, in
Brabant. It was taken by the French in
1678, and rendered back by the treaty of
Nimeguen. It is seated in a morass, 10
miles from Louvain, and 3 from St. Tron.
Its sluices render it very strong. Lon. 4.
10. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

LEWISBURG, a town of N. America,
and capital of the island of Cape Breton. It
was taken by the English in 1745, but ren-
dered back to France by the treaty of Aix-
la Chapelle. It was taken again by the
English, on July 26, 1758, when all the gar-
rison were made prisoners of war, consist-
ing of upwards of 5600 men. There were
likewise 11 men of war in the harbour,
which were either taken, sunk, or destroyed;
and was ceded to the conquerors by the
peace of 1763. Lon. 61. 30. W. lat. 46.
50. N. The fortifications are now demo-
lished.

* LEYBORN, a considerable village in
the N. Riding of Yorkshire, a mile and an
half N. of Middleham, with four fairs; viz.
on the second Friday of February, May, Oc-
tober, and December, for horned cattle and
sheep.

LEYDEN, a city of the United Provinces,
in Holland, and capital of Rheinland; and,
next to Amsterdam, is the largest place in
the province. It is seated in a country full
of gardens and meadows, surrounded with
a great number of ditches and canals, near
the ancient bed of the Rhine, which now
looks like a canal. It is about four miles

and a half in circumference; and its ditches are bordered with rows of trees. It has 3 gates, and contains 50 islands, and 145 bridges, the greatest part of which are made with free-stone. 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 an university, which generally has about 2000 students, though there are but two colleges; for the scholars board in the town, and have no habits to distinguish them from other people. The school consists of a large pile of brick-building three stories high; in the uppermost of which the famous Elziver had his printing-office. Adjoining to the schools is the physic-garden, where the professor reads lectures in botany. The library contains curious manuscripts; and the theatre for anatomy is the finest in Europe. Here are manufactures of the best cloths and stuffs in Holland, there being no less than 1600 workmen who are employed in them. This city is famous for being the birth-place of John of Leyden, a taylor by profession, who, in 1534, set up to be a King; his followers were a kind of Anabaptists, who committed many outrages; but, the year after, they were punished for their rashness and rebellion, and John himself was tortured till he died. It is 4 miles E. from the sea, 15 S. E. of Harlem, and 20 S. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 25. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

LEYNA, a river of Germany, which rises in the confines of Hesse, and running N. thro' the dutchy of Brunswick, passes by Gottingen, Calenberg, and Hanover, and falls into the Aller at Batmar.

LEYTE, one of the Philippine Islands, in Asia, separated from Philippina by a narrow channel on the N. E. Lon. 118. 0. E. lat. 11. 0. N.

LEZINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata; seated on a bay of the Gulph of Venice, 75 miles N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 16. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

LHON, a river of Germany, which rises in Hesse-Cassel, and, running S. W. passes by Marburg, Wetzlar, and Nassau, falling into the Rhine a little above Coblentz.

LIBANUS, the name of mountains of Turkey in Asia, which lie between Proper 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 pleasant and fruitful valleys. They were formerly fa-

mous for the great number of cedars growing thereon; but now there are few any remaining. Geographers distinguish them into Libanus and Antilibanus, the latter of which lies on the S. side of the former, rising near the ruins of Sidon, and terminates at others in Arabia, in the S. They are separated from each other at equal distance throughout, and form a plain, or country, called by the ancients Cælo-Syria.

LIBAU, a sea-port town of Courland, lying on the Baltic Sea, where it has a harbour. It consists of wooden houses, belongs to the Duke of Courland, and is 35 miles N. of Memel, and 40 S. W. of Goldingen. Lon. 21. 27. E. lat. 56. 27. N.

LIBOURNE, a town of France, in the province of Bourdeaux, in the diocess of Bourdeaux, and in Bourdelois. It is a populous trading town, and is seated on the river Dordogne, 20 miles N. E. of Bourdeaux, and 205 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 44. 55. N.

LIBYA was the ancient name of all Africa, but afterwards given only to that part of it which lies to the W. of Egypt.

LICH, or LICHA, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse, and county of Solms, 18 miles N. of Francfort. Lon. 30. E. lat. 50. 28. N.

* LICHTENBERG, a castle of France, in Lower Alsace, and the chief place of the county of the same name; seated on a rock, near the mountains Vosges, and looked upon as impregnable. It is 12 miles from Haguenau. Lon. 7. 35. E. lat. 55. N.

LICHTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and margravate of Cullembach, 20 miles N. of Cullembach. Lon. 12. 0. E. lat. 50. 26. N.

LICHTENFELS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Bamberg, seated on the river Mayne, 11 miles N. E. of Bamberg. Lon. 11. 10. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

* LICHTENSTEIN, a town of Switzerland, in Tockerberg, seated on the river Thour. Lon. 2. 15. E. lat. 47. 25. N.

* LICHTSTALL, an handsome town of Switzerland, in the county of Basle; seated on the river Ergetz, 5 miles from Basle. Lon. 7. 57. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

LICOLA, or LAGO DI LICOLA, a town in the kingdom of Naples, formerly famous for plenty of excellent fish; but, in the year 1538, an earthquake happened, which changed one part of it into a mountain of ashes, and the other into a morass. It is anciently known by the name of the Lucrine lake,

LIDA, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Troki, with a castle, 45 miles S. E. of Troki. Lon. 26. 29. E. lat. 53. 50. N.

LIDD, a town of Kent, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on July 24, for pedlars ware. It is seated in Rumney-Marsh, and is a member of the Cinque-ports. On the E. side of it is a heap of stones, which they pretend was the tomb of Crispin and Crispianus. It is 26 miles S. of Canterbury, and 74 S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 58. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

LIDDESDALE, a county of Scotland, which is bounded on the N. by Tiviotdale, on the S. E. by Cumberland, and on the S. W. by Annandale.

* **LIDFORD-GREEN**, a place in Somersetshire, where a fair is kept on August 1, for all sorts of cattle.

LIDKOPING, a town of Sweden, in the province of West-Gothland, seated on lake Wenar, 12 miles N. W. of Skara, 27 N. W. of Falköping, and 25 S. W. of Mariestadt. Lon. 13. 40. E. lat. 58. 25. N.

* **LIDNEY**, a village in Gloucestershire, seated on the W. bank of the river Severn, 10 miles S. of Dean, with two fairs, on May 4, and November 8, for horned cattle.

LIECHTENAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and margravate of Anspach, 17 miles S. E. of Nuremberg, and subject to that city. Lon. 10. 45. E. lat. 49. 18. N.

* **LIECHTENAW**, a town of Germany, in Lower Alsace, with a castle. It belongs to the county of Hanau. Lon. 9. 5. E. lat. 48. 43. N.

LIEFKENSHOEK, a fortress of Dutch Flanders, seated on the W. side of the river Scheld, over-against Fort Lillo. Opposite to this fort the Dutch forced the French lines in 1703. It is 7 miles N. W. of Antwerp. Lon. 4. 10. E. lat. 51. 17. N.

LIEGE, an ancient, populous, large town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a bishoprick of the same name. Here the river Maese or Meuse is divided into three branches, which, after having passed through the streets under several bridges, unite again. Formerly the inhabitants would not submit to the bishop; but, after he had built two fortified castles, they were forced to submit. The old castle is in the town, and still subsists; and though the new, which is on the other side, was demolished since 1714, yet the fortifications on the side of the city are still standing. This town has 10 large suburbs, in which are a great number of religious houses and churches; which last, with those in the city,

make 100 in all. The cathedral contains many reliques, and has a chapter, whose canons must be all Gentlemen, or Doctors, or, as some say, Princes and Cardinals, or otherwise of great note. The publick structures are, the bishop's palace, the town-house, the seminary of the Jesuits, and the arsenal. On the sides of the river there are fine walks, where the ladies often divert themselves. 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, on account of their rich benefices. Here is also a famous university, and a convent of English nuns. This place is about 4 miles in circumference, and has 150 streets, and 16 gates. They make a great many fire-arms here, which are transported 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 1705, but were obliged to raise the siege at the approach of the Duke of Marlborough. In March 1734, a fire happened here, which consumed the bishop's palace, with all the furniture and writings. The bishop is one of the most considerable ecclesiastical princes of Germany, and has an annual revenue of 300,000 ducats. It is seated in a very pleasant valley on the river Maese, 15 miles S. W. of Maestricht, 62 S. W. of Cologne, and 65 N. of Luxemburg. Lon. 5. 40. E. lat. 50. 36. N.

LIEGE, the bishoprick of, is bounded on the N. by Brabant and Guelderland, on the E. by the dutchies of Limburg and Juliers; on the S. by Luxemburg and 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 pit-coal, besides quarries of marble. The bishop is elected by the chapter, composed of 60 canons; and the capital is of the same name.

LIERS, a village of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishoprick of Liege. A battle was fought here in 1746, between the Allies commanded by Prince Charles of Lorraine, and the French commanded by Count Saxe. It is 10 miles N. of Liege, and 10 S. of Maestricht. Lon. 3. 50. E. lat. 50. 41. N.

* **LIESINA**, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulph of Venice, about 58 miles long, and 12 broad. It abounds in corn, olives, saffron, and wine, in which they carry on a great trade. It belongs to the Venetians.

* **LIESINA**, a town of Dalmatia, and capital of the island of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a fortress on the top of an inaccessible mountain. The harbour is good, and capable of containing vessels of all sorts. It was attacked by the Turks in 1500, but they were entirely defeated. Lon. 16. 23. E. lat. 43. 30. N.

* **LIESSE**, a town of France, in Picardy, famous for an image of the virgin Mary, to which a great number of pilgrims resort. It is 8 miles E. of Laon. Lon. 3. 55. E. lat. 49. 36. N.

* **LIEUVIN**, a territory of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Lisieux, which contains iron-mines, forges, and several forts of woollen manufactures.

LIFFEY, a river of Ireland, which, rising in the county of Wicklow, runs W. from thence into Kildare, and then turning N. E. passes through the county of Dublin, and by the city of that name, falls into the Irish channel, a little below it.

LIFFORD, a town of Ireland, in the county of Donnegal, and province of Ulster, 24 miles N. E. of Donnegal. Lon. 5. 45. W. lat. 54. 47. N.

* **LIFTON**, a village in Devonshire, 4 miles E. of Launceston, in Cornwall, with three fairs, on February 2, Holy Thursday, and October 28, for cattle.

LIGNE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Hainault, seated on the river Dender, 12 miles N. W. of Mons. Lon. 3. 35. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

* **LIGNIERES**, a town of France, in Berry, surrounded with walls, towers, and ditches. It has a collegiate church and a castle, and is 22 miles S. S. W. of Bourges. Lon. 1. 20. E. lat. 46. 47. N.

LIGNITZ, a town of Germany, in Silesia, with a castle, and capital of a principality of the same name; seated on the rivulet Cet, 12 miles N. of Jaur, and 35 S. of Glogaw. Lon. 16. 21. E. lat. 51. 8. N.

LIGNY, a handsome town of France, in the duchy of Bar, of which it is the principal, next to Bar-le-duc, with a castle, a collegiate church, and a handsome park; seated on the river Orney, 8 miles S. E. of Bar-le-duc, and 125 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 27. E. lat. 48. 39. N.

* **LIGOR**, a town of Asia, in the peninsula of Malacca, and capital of a small territory of the same name, with a harbour, and a magazine belonging to the Dutch E. India Company. It is seated on the eastern coast, and is in the kingdom of Siam. Lon. 100. 55. E. lat. 7. 40. N.

* **LIGUEIL**, a town of France; in Touraine, with the title of a barony; seated on

a brook, in a very fertile country, and contains about 1300 inhabitants. It is 23 miles S. S. E. of Tours. Lon. 0. 52. E. lat. 47. 3. N.

LILLERS, a town of France, in Artois, whose fortifications are demolished. It is seated on the river Navez, 17 miles N. W. of Arras. Lon. 2. 32. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

LILLO, a fortress of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, seated on the E. side of the river Schelde, 8 miles N. of Antwerp; built in the year 1584, and the Spaniards were obliged to raise the siege in 1688. It commands the navigation on the river Schelde. Lon. 4. 12. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

LIMA, a city of S. America, in Peru, of which it is capital, with an archbishop's see, and an university. It gives its name to the principal audience of Peru, and is surrounded with brick walls, fortified with several ramparts and bastions, eight yards high. The streets are handsome, and as strait as a line, but the houses are generally only one story high, on account of the earthquakes. However, they are pretty enough, and well adorned, having long galleries on the front. One part of the roofs are covered with coarse linnen cloth, and the others only with reeds, which is not inconvenient, because it never rains here; however, the richest 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 they have 10 or 12 large apartments on the ground-floor. The royal square is very handsome, and in the middle there is a fountain of bronze, adorned with the image of Fame, which spouts out water. On the E. and W. sides are the publick structures, which are well built. The river which crosses Lima forms canals or streams which run to most of the houses, and serve to water their gardens, as well as for other uses. All the churches and convents are extremely rich, and many images of the saints are of massy gold, adorned with jewels. This city is 4 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, and is divided into 8 parishes, and yet it contains but 28,000 inhabitants, whereof 9000 are Spaniards. They make use of mules to draw their coaches with, and of these there are about 5000. 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 here very frequent, and

ome have done this city a great deal of damage, particularly that in 1746, by which it was almost destroyed; and, if it was not for this, it would be a perfect paradise, here being plenty of corn, wine, oil, sugar, riu's, and flax. The inhabitants are so rich, that when the viceroy, who was duke of Palata, and sent from Spain to Peru in 1682, and made his publick entrance into his city, the inhabitants paved the streets so was to pass through with ingots of silver. The inhabitants of Lima are very debauched, but at the same time extremely superstitious, and they have a strong belief in the power of charms. About a fourth part of the city are Monks and Nuns, who are not a jot more chaste than the rest; and if any one happens to rival a monk, he is in danger of his life, for they always carry a dagger under their frocks. The nuns are such libertines, that it is hard to find any free from the French disease, of which they sometimes die for want of good physicians. The greatest sinners think they atone for all their faults by hearing a mass, and kissing the robe of St. Francis or St. Dominic, and then they return to their former practices. It is seated on a large, pleasant, fertile plain, on a small river, near the sea. Lon. 68. 45. W. lat. 12. 15. S.

LIMA, the audience of, a large province of S. America, in Peru, lying on the S. Sea, with a large valley, and a river of the same name. It is bounded on the N. by the audience of Quito, on the E. by the mountains called the Andes, on the S. by the audience de los Charcos, and on the W. by the S. Sea. There are several animals in this province, which are very fierce and dangerous, especially near the mountains; but that which they call a lion is not one, for it is more like a wolf, and never attacks mankind. However, there are very large tawney tigers, which are as wild and fierce as those of Africa.

* LIMAGNE, a territory of France, in Lower Auvergne, lying along the river Allier, being about 37 miles in length from N. to S. It is one of the most fertile and fine plains in France, and is very populous.

LIMALE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, seated on the river Dyle, 13 miles S. E. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

LIMBURG, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, and capital of a dutchy of the same name. It was taken by the French in 1675, by the Imperialists in 1702, but afterwards ceded to the Austrians, the fortifications having been first demolished. It

is seated on a mountain, near the river Vefse, 17 miles S. of Aix-la-Chapelle, and 15 S. E. of Liege. Lon. 6. 8. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

LIMBURG, the dutchy of, a province of the Austrian Netherlands, bounded on the N. and E. by the dutchy of Juliers, on part of the E. by the territory of Aix-la-Chapelle, and on the S. and W. by the territory of Liege, from which it is separated by the river Maese. It is about 30 miles in length, and 23 in breadth. It contains some of the best iron mines in the Netherlands, and the soil is good for corn and pastures.

LIMERICK, a town of Ireland, in the county of the same name, and province of Munster, with a bishop's see. It is an elegant, rich, and populous place, of great strength, partly seated on an island of the river Shannon, and may be reckoned two towns, which are joined together by a handsome stone-bridge. It is strong both by nature and art, and strengthened by a wall and a castle, and the river serves instead of ditches. The castle and the cathedral stand in the upper town, and both have little draw-bridges. It stands 50 miles from the sea, but as the river has neither bar, rock, nor sand-bank, ships may come up as far as the walls, which renders it a trading-place. It underwent two sharp sieges, in 1690 and 1691, and at last was obliged to surrender to king William III. but the garrison were at liberty to retire where they pleased. It is 27 miles S. of Galway, and 100 S. W. of Dublin. Lon. 8. 30. W. lat. 52. 35. N.

* LIMERICK, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 48 miles in length, and 23 in breadth, bounded on the N. by the river Shannon, on the W. by the ocean, on the S. by the counties of Kerry and Cork, and on the E. by that of Tipperary. It contains 17,019 houses, 130 parishes, 10 baronies, 3 boroughs, and sends 8 members to parliament. It is a fertile country, and well inhabited, though the W. parts are mountainous. Limerick is the capital town.

LIMMINGTON, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 12 and October 13, for horses, cheese, and bacon; seated on a hill, near the sea, and sends 2 members to parliament. It is 14 miles S. W. of Southampton, and 85 S. W. of London. Lon. 1. 45. W. lat. 50. 45. N.

LIMNEVADY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, and province of Ulster, 14 miles N. E. of Londonderry. Lon,

Lon. 6. 16. W. lat. 55. 5. N.

LIMOGES, an ancient and considerable town of France, in the province of Guienne, and capital of Limosin, with a bishop's see. It is a trading place, and its horses are in great esteem. It is seated on the river Vienne, 50 miles N. E. of Perigueux, and 110 E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 1. 22. E. lat. 42. 48. N.

* **LIMOSIN**, a province of France, bounded on the N. by La Marche, on the E. by Auvergne, on the S. by Quercy, and on the W. by Perigord and Angoumois. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, the former of which is very cold, but the latter more temperate. It is covered with forests of chestnut-trees, and contains mines of lead, copper, tin, and iron, but the principal trade consists in cattle and horses.

* **LIMOURS**, a town of France, in Hurepois, with a royal castle, out of repair. It is in the diocese of Paris, and is 20 miles S. W. of that city.

LIMOUX, a strong, populous town, in Lower Languedoc, and capital of the county of Razes. It is a trading-place, and is seated on the river Aude, 37 miles W. by S. of Narbonne, and 50 S. E. of Toulouse. Lon. 2. 21. E. lat. 43. 5. N.

* **LIMPURG**, a barony of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, included almost entirely within Suabia, and seated to the S. of Hall in Suabia. It is about 15 miles long, and 8 broad. Gaidorf and Shonburg, near which is the castle of Limpurg, are the principal places.

LIMPURG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Triers, or Treves, and in Wetteravia, formerly free and imperial, but now subject to the electorate of Treves. It is seated on the river Lhon, 10 miles N. E. of Nassau, and 20 N. of Mentz. Lon. 8. 13. E. lat. 50. 18. N.

* **LINCHANCHI**, a town of N. America, in New-Spain, and in the territory of Jucatan, 10 miles from Selém. Lon. 87. 50. W. lat. 20. 40. N.

LINCHE, a strong town of French Flanders, seated on the river Colne, 12 miles S. W. of Dunkirk. Lon. 2. 20. E. lat. 50. 3. N.

LINCOLN, the capital town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs; on the second Tuesday after April 12, July 5, first Wednesday after September 12, and November 12, for horses, cattle, and sheep. It is pleasantly seated on the side of a hill, on the river Witham, which divides into several streams, and waters the lower part of the city, over which there are divers bridges. It had formerly

50 churches, which are now reduced to 14, besides the cathedral, or minster. It is well built, and well inhabited, and the shops are well furnished with commodities. It is a bishop's see, whose diocese is the largest in England. The cathedral is one of the most superb structures of this kind in England, and the country to the N. may be seen for 50 miles distance. The great bell, called Tom of Lincoln, requires 15 able men to ring it. It has the title of an earldom, and sends 2 members to parliament. It is a county of itself, whose liberties extend 20 miles in circumference. It is 32 miles N. E. of Nottingham, and 128 N. of London. Lon. 0. 17. W. lat. 53. 13. N.

LINCOLNSHIRE, a county of England, 75 miles in length, and 44 in breadth, bounded on the E. by the German Ocean, on the W. by Nottinghamshire, on the N. by Yorkshire, and on the S. by Rutlandshire, Northamptonshire, and Cambridgeshire. It contains 4590 houses, 24,340 inhabitants, 631 parishes, and 31 market-towns, whereof 5 send members to parliament; which, with 2 for the county, make 12 in all. The principal rivers are the Humber, the Trent, the Witham, the Nire, the Welland, the Ankhram, and the Dun. It is divided into three parts, Lindsey, Kesteven, and Holland; the air of this last 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 pastures. The E. and S. parts are not so proper for corn, but then they supply them with fish and fowl in great plenty, particularly ducks and geese. Lincoln is the principal town.

LINDENFELLS, or **LINDENFELD**, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 17 miles N. of Heidelberg. Lon. 8. 47. E. lat. 49. 41. N.

LINDKOPING, a town of Sweden, in the province of W. Gothland, of which it is capital, with a bishop's see; 83 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 16. 23. E. lat. 58. 20. N.

LINDOW, a very strong, free, and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and territory of Algow. Here is a celebrated abbey of canoneses, whose abbesses is a princess of the empire, and a Roman Catholic, though the inhabitants of the town are Protestants. It is a trading place, and is seated on an island of the lake Constance, 12 miles S. E. of Buckhorn, and 75 S. by W. of Augsburg. Lon. 9. 55. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

LINDSAY, the N. division of the county of

Lincoln, which gives title to a marquis.

* **LINDSEW**, a village in Suffolk, 13 miles of Ipswich, with one fair, on July 25, toys.

* **LINFIELD**, a village in Suffex, 8 miles of E. Grinstead, with 3 fairs, on May 6, horned cattle; on Whit-Tuesday, for horned cattle and horses; and on October, for pedlars ware.

LINGEN, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated on the river Rhine, 30 miles W. of Osnabrug, and 37 of Munster. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 52. 32.

* **LINGFIELD**, a village in Surry, with 2 fairs, on May 12, and June 29, for pedlars ware.

LINLITHGO, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lothian, capital of a territory of the same name, with the title of an Earldom; remarkable for its antiquity, lake, park, and royal palace, finished by king James I. It is 16 miles W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 56. 4. N.

* **LINLITHGO**, a shire of Scotland, which sends 2 members to parliament, one from the burghs of Linlithgow, &c. and one from the burghs of Queensferry, &c.

* **LINOSA**, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, on the coast of Africa, 12 miles from Lampedusa, almost over-against Marmetta, in Barbary, and is about 12 miles circumference. Lon. 13. 31. E. lat. 34. N.

LINTZ, a very handsome town of Germany, capital of Upper Austria, with two fortified castles, the one upon a hill, and the other below it. Here is a hall, in which the estates assemble, a bridge over the Danube, a fine Jesuits college, and several manufactures, besides which they make a great deal of gun-powder. The French became masters of it in 1741, but the Austrians retook it in 1742. It is seated on the Danube, where the Traen falls into it, 42 miles E. of Passaw, and 100 W. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 33. E. lat. 48. 16. N.

LINTZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologne, subject to that elector. It is seated on the Rhine, 15 miles N. W. of Coblenz, and 20 S. W. of Cologne. Lon. 8. 1. E. lat. 50. 31. N.

LINTON, a town of Cambridgeshire, with a market on Thursdays, and 2 fairs, on Monday-Thursday, and August 30, for horses; situated on the confines of this county, towards Essex, and is 12 miles S. E. of Cambridge, and 46 N. by E. of London. Lon.

o. 12. E. lat. 52. 8. N.

LIONS, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, 5 miles from Ecouis, 10 from Gournai, and 17 from Rouen. Lon. 1. 35. E. lat. 46. 25. N.

LIPARI, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, to the N. of Sicily, to which it is, as it were, annexed. It is the largest of the seven islands of the same name, and is about 15 miles in circumference; abounds in corn, bitumen, sulphur, allum, and mineral waters, and is more especially in figs and grapes. The names of the others are, Stromboli, Pare, Rotto, Panaria, Saline, Volcano, Fenicusa, Alicor, and Ustica, of which two or three vomit flames of fire, which may be seen a great way at sea.

* **LIPARI**, a very ancient and strong town, and capital of an island of the same name, in the Mediterranean Sea, with a bishop's see. It was ruined by Barbarossa in 1544, who carried away all the inhabitants into slavery, and demolished the place; but it was rebuilt by the emperor Charles V. Lon. 15. 30. E. lat. 38. 35. N.

* **LIPHOOK**, a village in Hampshire, in the road from London to Portsmouth, 8 miles N. E. of Petersfield, with 2 fairs, on the first Wednesday in March, and on June 11, for horned cattle and horses.

LIPPA, a town of Hungary, in the banat of Temesware, with a castle. It was taken by the Turks in 1552, and was retaken by the Imperialists in 1688, and by the Turks again in 1691, who abandoned it in 1695, after having demolished the fortifications. It is seated on a mountain, 22 miles N. E. of Temesware, and 75 N. by E. of Belgrade. Lon. 21. 55. E. lat. 36. 5. N.

* **LIPPE**, a river of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, which has its source at the village of Lippsprinck, in the bishoprick of Paderborn, washes the town of the same name, besides Ham and Dorsten; after which it falls into the Rhine a little above Wesel.

* **LIPPE**, a county of Germany, in Westphalia, lying on a river of the same name, between the bishopricks of Paderborn and Munster, the dutchy of Westphalia, and the counties of Ravensburg and Pirmont.

LIPSTADT, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of the county of Lippe. It was formerly free and imperial; but is now partly subject to its own counts, and partly to the elector of Brandenburg. It is seated in an unhealthy morass on the river Lippe, 17 miles S. W. of Paderborn, and 13 S. E. of Munster. Lon. 8. 27. E. lat. 51. 43. N.

LIPZÉ, a town of the French Netherlands,

lands, in the province of Artois, 12 miles W. of St. Omers. Lon. 2. o. E. lat. 50. 42. N.

* **LIRE**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, and in the quarter of Antwerp; seated at the confluence of the river Nethe, 9 miles N. of Mechlin, or Malines, and 12 S. E. of Antwerp. Lon. 4. 36. E. lat. 51. 9. N.

LIS, a river of the French Netherlands, which has its source at Lisburg, in Artois; and running N. E. into Flanders, passes by Aire, St. Wenant, Armentiers, Menin, Courtray, and Dians, and then falls into the river Scheld at Ghent.

LISBON, the capital of the kingdom of Portugal, lately a large, rich, strong, celebrated city, and one of the principal of Europe, with an archbishop's see, an university, a tribunal of the inquisition, a strong castle, and a harbour 12 miles in length. The squares, the publick buildings, the palaces, and every other part, were very magnificent; but it was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake on November 1, 1755, and is not yet entirely rebuilt. The harbour will contain several thousand sail of ships, which ride in the greatest safety; and the city, being viewed from the southern shore of the river, afforded a beautiful prospect, as the buildings rose gradually one above another. There were 30,000 houses, 200,000 inhabitants, 40 parish-churches, besides the cathedral, and 40 convents for both sexes. It is seated on the river Tagus, 10 miles from the mouth of it, 188 W. by N. of Seville, and 265 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 38. 42. N.

LISBURN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, and province of Ulster. It was burnt down about 35 years ago; but is now rebuilt in a neat, handsome manner, and has a large manufactory for linen-cloth. It is seated on the river Laggan, 7 miles S. W. of Belfast. Lon. 6. 20. W. lat. 54. 31. N.

* **LISCA-BIANCA** is a small desert island in the sea of Tuscany, and one of the Lipari, 5 miles from that which is properly so called.

LISIEUX, a considerable town of France, in Upper Normandy, with a bishop's see. The churches and religious houses, and the bishop's palace, are all very handsome structures. It is a trading place, and is seated at the confluence of the rivers Ardebe and Gave, 12 miles from the sea, and 45 S. W. of Rouen. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 49. 11. N.

LISIEUX, a large, rich, handsome, and

it is the capital, with a strong castle, an citadel built by Vauban, and said to be the finest in Europe, as well as the best fortified. The large square, and the public buildings, are very handsome; and they have manufactures of silks, cambricks, and camblets, as well as other stuffs, which have been brought to great perfection. It was taken by the Duke of Marlborough, after three months siege, and the loss of many thousands of men, in 1708; but restored to the French by the treaty of Utrecht, in consideration of their demolishing the fortifications of Dunkirk. It is seated on the river Duele, 14 miles W. of Tournay, 32 S. W. of Ghent, 37 N. W. of Mons, and 130 N. of Paris. Lon. 3. 9. lat. 50. 38. N.

LISMORE, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, seated at the mouth of the Loch of Lochyol, in Argyleshire. It is 3 miles long, and 2 broad, and the soil is fertile. It was formerly the residence of bishops of Argyle.

* **LISONZO**, a river in Italy, which has its source in Upper Carinthia, runs through part of the republic of Venice, and falls into the Gulph of Venice, at a harbour of the same name.

* **LISS**, a village in Hampshire, where one fair, on May 6, for horned cattle and horses.

LISSA, an island in the Gulph of Venice on the coast of Dalmatia, belonging to the Venetians, where they have a fishery of dines and anchovies. It produces excellent wine, and is 70 miles W. of Ragusa. Lon. 17. 0. E. lat. 43. 22. N.

LISSA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Posna, of which it is the capital; 16 miles W. of Calish. Lon. 16. 0. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

LISSA, a village of Silesia, 16 miles fr Bressau, remarkable for a battle fought between the Prussians and the Austrians, the 15th of December 1757, when the latter were entirely defeated.

LITCHFIELD, a city of Staffordshire with two markets, on Tuesdays and Fridays, and three fairs; viz. on Shrove-Munday, for cattle, sheep, bacon, cheese, and iron; on May 12, for sheep and cattle; and on Friday before November 8, for goods and cheese. It is a city and county of itself, and is seated in a pleasant champaign country; is divided from the clove and cathedral, which are joined together by 2 bridges and causeways; is well built, indifferently large, and contains 3 parish-churches, besides the cathedral, which is a handsome structure. Here is a free grammar-school

two hospitals, and it is much frequented the better sort of people. It is 14 miles E. of Stafford; and 118 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 40. W. lat. 52. 43. N. This, together with Coventry; is the see of a bishop.

LITHUANIA, a large country of Europe, which now makes part of Poland, with the title of a grand duchy. 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 Riepecz, and the Bogg. It is divided into palatinates; namely, Troki, Mincki, Novogrodec, Brestia, 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. Their rivers likewise yield great plenty of fish. The inhabitants resemble the Poles in many respects; but they speak a different language, have particular customs, and other privileges. The peasants are more miserable than those of Poland; and they observe neither holidays nor Sundays. The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic; however, there are a great number of Lutherans, Calvinists, Socinians, Arians, Greeks, Jews, and Turks, who are all tolerated.

LIVADIA, a province of Turkey in Europe. It is bounded on the N. by Thessaly; on the E. by the Archipelago; on the S. by the Morea; and on the W. by Jaëna. The capital town is Athens, now called Setines.

LIVADIA, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, and capital of a province of that name. It carries on a trade in wool, corn, and rice, wherewith it furnishes all Greece; it is 58 miles N. W. of Setines, and 62 S. E. of Lepanto. Lon. 23. 29. E. lat. 38. 40. N.

* **LIVADOSTA**, a town of Livadia. It is seated on the gulph of Lepanto, in the isthmus of Corinth, to the N. of a city of that name, with a bishop's see.

* **LIVENZA**, a river of Italy, in the territory of Venice, which runs on the confines of the Marche of Trevisano, and of Friuli. After it has received the Celino, it falls into the Gulph of Venice, between the mouth of the Piava and the town of Caorli.

* **LIVERDUN**, a town of Lorraine, seated

on a mountain near the river Moselle; 10 miles N. E. of Toul. Lon. 5. 5. E. lat. 48. 45. N.

LIVONIA, a large province of the Russian empire, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by the Gulph of Finland; on the W. by that of Riga; on the S. by Courland; and on the E. partly by Plescow, and partly by Novgorod. It is about 250 miles from N. to S. and 150 from E. to W. The land is so fertile in corn, that it is called the granary of the 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 forests there are wolves, bears, elks, rein-deer, stags, and hares. The domestick 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 merchandizes which they send abroad are flax, hemp, honey, wax, leather, skins, and potashes. The Swedes were formerly possessed of this province; but they were obliged to abandon it to the Russians after the battle of Pultowa; and it was ceded to them by the peace of the North, concluded in 1722, which was confirmed by another treaty in 1742. It is divided into 2 provinces, viz. Letonia and Estonia, and two islands called Oesel and Dagho, which are again subdivided into several districts. The Czar Peter perceiving the inhabitants did not like the change, compelled them to abandon their country, and drove many of them as far as the Caspian Sea; but being persuaded to recall them, most of them perished before the edict was published; so that he was obliged to repopulate it with other nations.

* **LIVRADE**, a town of France, in Guienne, and in the Agenois; seated in a plain, on the river Lot, and has a priory of the Benedictine order. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

LIZARD, the most southern promontory of England, which is not above 36 miles from the Land's-end in Cornwall, and 12 S. of Helston. From hence the ships usually take their departure, when they are bound to the westward.

* **LIZIER**, an ancient town of France, in Guienne, and capital of Couserans, with a bishop's see. There are two cathedrals, and a chapel resorted to by a great number of pilgrims. It is seated on the river Salat, 52 miles S. E. of Auch, and 390 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 13. E. lat. 43. 1. N.

* **LLAMAMON IN YALE**, a village of

Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with two fairs, on October 19, and November 30, for cattle.

LLANARTH, a village of Cardigan-shire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on September 22, for cattle and horses.

LLANBEDER, a town of Cardigan-shire, in S. Wales, with a market on Tuesdays, and six fairs; viz. on Whit-Wednesday, July 10, first Monday in August, first Monday in September, October 19, and the first Monday in November, for cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, and pedlars ware. It is seated on the river Tivy, over which there is a bridge into Carmarthenshire; 24 miles E. by N. of Cardigan, and 175 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 10. W. lat. 52. 15. N.

* **LLANDEGLA**, a village of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, 7 miles W. of Wrexham, with five fairs, on March 11, April 25, June 23, August 4, and October 26, all for cattle.

* **LLANDERFEL**, a village of Merionethshire, in N. Wales, with one fair, on August 17, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

* **LLANDEWY**, a village of Pembroke-shire, in N. Wales, 14 miles N. E. of Pembroke, with one fair, on March 14, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

* **LLANDIBEA**, a village of Carmarthenshire in S. Wales, with one fair, on Whit-Wednesday, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware.

LLANDILOVAWR, a town of Carmarthenshire in S. Wales, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on Wednesday in Whitsun-week, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware. It is seated on an ascent on the river Towey, over which there is a handsome bridge; 17 miles N. E. of Carmarthen, and 172 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 0. W. lat. 51. 55. N.

* **LLANDWNOG**, a village of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on Monday before Whitsunday, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware.

* **LLANDYSELL**, a village in Cardigan-shire, in S. Wales, with three fairs, on February 11, and Palm Thursday, for small horses, sheep, and pedlars ware, and on September 19, for cattle, horses, and sheep.

* **LLANEDY**, a village of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on November 8, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware.

* **LLANELIOM**, a village of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with four fairs, on Monday after Easter-week, July 26, October 5, and December 8, for cattle.

* **LLANELLECHYD**, a village of Carnar-

vonshire, in N. Wales, with one fair, on October 30, for cattle.

* **LLANELLY**, a town of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, viz. on Holy-Thurs day, and September 30, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware. It is seated on a riv or creek of the sea, and trades much in p coal. It is 13 miles S. by E. of Carmarthen, and 214 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 10. W. lat. 51. 57. N.

* **LLANNERILLO**, a village in N. Wales 5 miles E. of Bala, with four fairs, on February 25, July 5, August 28, and on November 14, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

* **LLANFAIVER**, a village of Merionethshire, in N. Wales, with one fair, on August 25, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

* **LLANGADOCK**, a town of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Thursdays, and five fairs; on March 12, for horse and pedlars ware; on Holy-Thurs day, July 9, and first Thursday in September, for cattle, horses, and sheep; and on December 11, for cattle and pedlars ware. It is seated between the rivers Brane and Sawth which soon empty themselves into the Towey, and is but an indifferent place. It is 18 miles N. E. of Carmarthen, and 16 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 0. W. lat. 52. 5. N.

* **LLANGERNIEW**, a village of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with five fairs; viz. on March 29, May 16, June 29, September 29, and November 29, all for cattle.

* **LLANGINDAFRN**, a village of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on August 5, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware.

* **LLANGOLLEN**, a town of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, 7 miles S. W. of Wrexham, with 5 fairs, viz. on the last Friday in January, March 17, May 31, August 21, and November 22, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

* **LLANHARN**, a town of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on December 10, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware. It is seated at the mouth of the river Towey, near the ruins of two old castles. It is pretty well built, has some trade, and is 7 miles S. W. of Carmarthen, and 193 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 20. W. lat. 51. 57. N.

LLANIMDOVERY, a town of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with two markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and six fairs; viz. on July 31, Wednesday after October 10, November 26, Wednesday after Epiphany, Wednesday after Lent Sunday, and on

Whit

it-Tuesday, for cattle, hogs, and stock-
s. It is seated near the river Towey,
had once a castle, now in ruins. The
ses are but meanly built, and are about
in all. It is 24 miles N. E. of Carmar-
n, and 182 W. N. W. of London. Lon.
o. W. lat. 52. 6. N.

LLANNERCHYMEADD, a village of
Isle of Anglesea, in N. Wales, with
r fairs; viz. on February 5, April 25,
y 6, and Thursday after Trinity, for
ele.

LLANRHEIDER, a village of Denbigh-
e, in N. Wales, with four fairs; viz.
May 5, July 24, September 28, and No-
ber 8, for sheep, horned cattle, and
fes.

LLANRWST, a town of Denbighshire, in
Wales, with a market on Tuesdays, and
fairs; viz. on April 25, June 21, Au-
t 9, September 17, and December 11,
cattle and pedlars ware. It is seated on
river Conway; and tho' it is but a small
ce, it has a good market-house, and a
school. It is 15 miles W. of Denbigh,
198 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 50. W.
53. 10. N.

LLANSADWIN, a village of Carmar-
nshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on
ber 5, for cattle and pedlars ware.

LLANSANNAN, a village of Denbigh-
e, in N. Wales, with five fairs; viz. on
ril 25, June 21, August 9, September
and December 11, for cattle and small
lars ware.

LLANTHRAID-DYFFIN-ALWYD, a
age of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with
fair, on October 17, for cattle.

LLANTRISSENT, a town of Glamorgan-
e, in S. Wales, with a market on Fri-
s, and three fairs; viz. on May 1, Au-
t 1, and October 18, for cattle. It is
ted in a hilly part of the country, and is
ancient place, governed by a port-reeve,
o is sworn by the deputy-constable of the
lle that stands near it. It is 10 miles W.
Landaff, and 149 W. of London. Lon.
26. W. lat. 51. 37. N.

* LLANUFIDD, a village of Denbigh-
re, in N. Wales, 5 miles W. of Denbigh,
th four fairs; viz. on March 18, May
, August 14, and November 20, all for
tle.

LLANVILLING, a town of Montgome-
ry, in N. Wales, with a market on Thurs-
days, and four fairs; viz. on Wednesday
fore Easter, May 24, June 28, and Octo-
r 5, for sheep, horses, and horned cattle.
is seated in a flat, among the hills, near
the river Cane, and is a pretty good place.
is 15 miles N. of Montgomery, and 158

N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 20. W. lat. 52.
45. N.

* LLANWINOG, a village of Carmarthen-
shire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on Mon-
day before Whitfunday, for cattle, horses,
and pedlars ware.

* LLANWNNEN, a village of Cardigan-
shire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on De-
cember 24, for cattle, horses, and pedlars
ware.

* LLANWMYNECK, a village in Shrop-
shire, six miles from Oswestrey, with two
fairs; viz. on May 29, and September 29,
for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

* LLANYDLOS, a town of Montgome-
ryshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Sa-
turdays, and five fairs; viz. on the first Sa-
turday in April, May 11, July 17, first
Saturday in September, and October 28, for
sheep, horses, and horned cattle. It is 18
miles S. W. of Montgomery, and 157 W.
N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 28. W. lat. 52.
30. N.

LLAUGHARN. See LLANHARN.

* LLEMNWCHLLYN, a village of Me-
rionethshire, in N. Wales, with two fairs,
on September 22, and October 16, for
sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

* Lo, a considerable town of France, in
Lower Normandy, with manufactures of
cloths, stuffs, and iron. It is seated on the
river Vire, in a fertile country, 12 miles
from Coutances, and 165 W. of Paris. Lon.
1. 3. W. lat. 49. 7. N.

LOANDO, 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 S. Guiney, 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 wa-
ter. They have a prodigious number of
slaves, infomuch that the Jesuits alone have
at least 2000. It belongs to the Portu-
guese. Lon. 12. 25. E. lat. 8. 45. S.

LOANGO, a considerable kingdom of
Africa, in S. Guiney, lying on the sea-side,
being about 250 miles in length, and 188
in breadth. The king and his court reside
in a town of the same name; and it is pre-
tended that the natives are converted to
Christianity, at least the greatest part of
them. The land is so fruitful, that they
have three crops of millet in a year; and
there

there are a great number of trees from whence they draw palm-wine. Their principal trade consists in elephants teeth, copper, tin, lead, iron, and slaves. Before they were converted, they circumcised their children, without knowing why. The women cultivate the ground, sow, and get in the harvest. The inhabitants are black, well-made, mild, and tractable. This country produces several kinds of fruits; and, it is said, is subject to the Portuguese.

* **LOBAW**, a town of Polish Prussia, with a castle, where the bishop of Culm resides. It is 15 miles from Culm. Lon. 19. 28. E. lat. 52. 58. N.

LOBOA, a town of Spain, in the province of Estremadura. It is seated on the river Guadiana, 22 miles E. of Badajoz. Lon. 7. 0. W. lat. 38. 48. N.

LOCARNO, a town of Swisserland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, seated at the N. end of the lake Maggiore, near the river Magie. It carries on a great trade; and the country abounds in pastures, wine, and fruits. It is 60 miles N. of Novara, and 65 N. by W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 41. E. lat. 46. 6. N.

LOCHABER. See **LOQUAERYR**.

LOCHEM, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in Guelderland, and in the county of Zutphen. It was taken by the French in 1672, who abandoned it in 1674, after having demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the river Boreel, 10 miles E. of Zutphen. Lon. 6. 23. E. lat. 52. 13. N.

LOCHEs, a town of France, in Touraine, with a castle. In the choir of the collegiate church is the tomb of Agnes Sorel. It is seated on the river Indre, near a forest, 15 miles S. of Amboise, and 20 S. E. of Tours. Lon. 1. 4. E. lat. 47. 8. N.

LOCHMABEN, a town of Scotland, in the county of Annandale, 15 miles N. E. of Dumfries. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 55. 10. N.

LOCHTA, a sea-port town of Sweden, in E. Bothnia, seated on the gulph of Bothnia, 90 miles S. of Tornea. Lon. 22. 0. E. lat. 65. 0. N.

LOCRIDA, or **OCRIDA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, seated on a hill, near a lake of the same name, in the province of Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is a pretty large place, and well fortified, being 70 miles S. E. of Durazzo. Lon. 21. 0. E. lat. 41. 0. N.

* **LONDON**, a town in Norfolk, with a small market on Fridays, and two fairs, on Easter-Monday, for petty-chapmen, and on November 11, for horses and hogs. It is 8 miles S. E. of Norfolk, and 105 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 15. E. lat. 52. 38.

* **LODESAN**, a small district of Italy, the dutchy of Milan. It lies along the riv. Adda, and is very fertile and populous. Its chiefes are in very high esteem. Lodi is its capital town.

LODEVE, an ancient town of France, Languedoc, with a bishop's see. Its manufactures in cloth render it very rich, but is seated in a dry, barren country, on the river Lergue, at the foot of the Cevennes, 42 miles N. W. of Montpellier, and 42 N. W. of Narbonne. Lon. 3. 25. E. lat. 43. 5. N.

LODI, a large and strong town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, and capital of Lodofan. It is seated in a pleasant country that produces plenty of all things, 20 miles S. E. of Milan, and 15 N. W. of Placentia. Lon. 9. 26. E. lat. 45. 18. N.

LODRONE, a town of Italy, in the shroprick of Trent, seated on the small river Idro, at the place where it receives the river Chiese; 31 miles S. W. of Trent. Lon. 24. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

LOEMEL, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, 30 miles S. of Bois-le-Duc, and 35 E. of Antwerp. Lon. 5. 51. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

LOEWENSTEIN, a fortress of Germany in Franconia, and chief place of a district of the same name.

* **LOEWENSTEIN**, a small territory of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, included in that of Suabia, except a small place which joins towards the N. with the county of Hollach. It is about 10 miles long, and 2 broad.

LOGA. See **LOXA**.

* **LOGOWOGOROD**, a town of Poland in Lower Volhinia, famous for a battle fought there in 1749. It is seated on the W. bank of the river Neiper, 25 miles N. W. of Kiow. Lon. 31. 47. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

LOGRONNO, an ancient town of Spain, in Old Castile, in a country abounding with excellent fruits, good wines, and all the necessaries of life. It is seated on the river Ebro, 55 miles E. of Burgos, and 110 miles by E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 3. W. lat. 42. 26. N.

* **LOIRE**, a river of France, which has its source in Perche, and loses itself in the ocean at Birolé.

LOIRE, a large river of France, which has its source in the Viverais, at Nevers, passes through Gerbier-le-Joux, and passes through France, Bourbonnois, Nivernois, Berri, Anjou, Bretagne, falling into the ocean between Croisic and Bourgneuf. It begins to be navigable at Roanne.

* **LOMAGNE**, a small district of France

Gaſcony, which makes part of Lower Aragnac.

LOMBARDY, a name given to part of Italy, and which comprehends almoſt all the ancient Cifalpine-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 dutchies of Montferret and Milan. Lower Lombardy, which is the eastern part, comprehends Parma, Modena, Mantua, Ferrara, the Bologneſe, and the territories of the church, the Paduan, the Venetian, the Veroneſe, the Breſſan, the Cremonaſe, and the Bergameſe.

* **LOMBARDS**, a people which ſome ſay took their name from their long beards, or, others, from the long halberds, which they call Barden. They dwelt at firſt in the country now called the Middle Marche of Brandenburg, but were invited into Italy by the emperor Juſtinian, to ſerve againſt the Goths; and to reward their ſervices he gave them Norica, and part of Upper Pannonia in 548. From hence in 578 they paſſed into Italy, and their chief was declared king of the army at Milan, in 570. This kingdom ſubſiſted by the name of Lombardy till 800, when Charlemain took Deſiderius king of the Lombards, and became maſter of its territories, which, beſides the countries juſt mentioned, included all the territories of Friſe, the biſhoprick of Trent, part of the empire, the country of the Griſons, the republick of Genoa, and Tuſcany.

LOMBEZ, a ſmall but pleaſant town of France, in Gaſcony, in the Cominges, with biſhop's ſee; ſeated on the river Seve, 27 miles S. W. of Toulouſe, and 20 N. W. of Bourdeaux. Lon. \circ . 58. E. lat. 43. 33. N.

LOMOND, a large lake of Scotland, in the county of Lenox, which is 20 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, and which comprehends 30 iſles, many of which are inhabited. It abounds in fiſh, and in particular a fine kind of eels, called Pollac.

LONDON, the metropolis of Great Britain, is very ancient, but was neither built by Brutus nor king Lud, as ſome dreaming authors pretend; nor yet was it in being in the time of Julius Cæſar, though it is mentioned by Tacitus as a place of conſiderable trade in the reign of Nero, and hence we may conclude it was founded about the time of Claudius, and the year of Chriſt 42. It is ſaid, but with no great certainty, that it was ſurrounded with a wall by Conſtantine. It had 7 gates by land, namely, Ludgate, Aldgate, Cripplegate, Newgate, Alderſgate, Moorgate, and Biſhopsgate: which are now all taken down, except Newgate. On

the ſide of the water there were Dowgate and Billingsgate, long ſince demolished, as well as the poſtern-gate near the Tower, and the greateſt part of the walls. In the year 1670 there was a gate erected, called Temple Bar, which determines the bounds of the city weſtward. This city has undergone great calamities, of various kinds, but the two laſt were moſt remarkable; that is, the plague in 1665, which ſwept away 68,596 perſons, and the fire in 1666, which burnt down 13,200 dwelling-houſes; in memory of this laſt there is an obeliſk erected, called the Monument, near the place where it began, which is one of the moſt remarkable ſtructures in the city. The tower of London is very ancient, but the founder is uncertain; however, it is ſaid William the Conqueror built that part of it called the White-Tower: it is ſurrounded by a wall, and partly by a deep ditch, which incloſe ſeveral ſtreets, beſides the tower, properly ſo called: this contains the great artillery, a magazine of ſmall arms for 60,000 men, and the large horſe armoury, among which are 15 figures of kings on horſeback. Here are the jewels and ornaments of the crown, as well as the other regalia; the mint for coining of money, and the menagerie for ſtrange birds and beaſts. The circumference of the whole is accounted about a mile. There is one pariſh-church, and it is under the command of a conſtable and lieutenant. In Thames-ſtreet, near the tower, is the Cuſtom-houſe, which is a large, ſtately ſtructure, where the king's cuſtoms are received, for all goods imported and exported: and oppoſite thereto, as well as a great way down the river, there is a delightful proſpect of a grove of ſhips, laden with commodities of various kinds. London bridge is a little farther to the Weſt, which was greatly admired for having fine houſes on each ſide; but they are now taken down to render the paſſage more commodious, and lately the middle arch is widened, and the whole bridge beautified. The ſtone gate-houſe, which commanded the paſſage into London from Surry and Kent, built near the entrance of the bridge, is alſo taken down. Greſham-college, in Biſhopsgate ward, is built round a court 144 feet ſquare, with bricks, and covered with ſlate. There are profeſſors, with ſalaries, appointed to read lectures here, in the different faculties, but now they ſeldom or never have any auditors. It formerly had a fine library, and was the muſæum of the Royal Society. The bank of England began to be erected in 1732, and in 1735, about a year after it was finiſhed, a marble ſtatue of William III.

was set up in the hall. The Royal Exchange, in Cornhill, is generally allowed to be the finest structure of this kind in the world. It was first built by Sir Thomas Gresham, in the years 1566 and 1567, but being burnt down in 1666, it was rebuilt in a grander manner, with Portland stone; it was finished in 1669, and cost 66,000*l*. The quadrangle within is 144 feet long, and 117 broad, and there are piazzas on the outside of the walls, and over them are 24 niches, 18 of which are filled with the statues of the kings and queens of England. In the middle of the area is the statue of Charles II. in a Roman habit. The tower and turret of the lantern is 178 feet high. In the place where Stocks-market was held is the Mansion house, for the lord-mayor to reside in; the first stone of which was laid in October 1739: it is a noble and magnificent structure, but too heavy, and too large for the use for which it was designed. Bowchurch is admired for the beauty of its steeple, and that of Waldbrooke, behind the Mansion-house, for its curious architecture. Guildhall, in Cheap-side, is the town-house of the city, and the great hall is 153 feet long, 50 broad, and 58 high, and will hold near 7000 people. Besides the two giants, it is embellished with the pictures of Edward the confessor, king William, queen Mary, queen Anne, George I. queen Caroline, George II. his present Majesty, and queen Charlotte. Blackwell-hall in Bassishaw-ward is famous for being the greatest mart for woollen-cloth in the world. Sion-college stands by London wall, and has a library appropriated to the use of the London Clergy; and under it is an alms-house, consisting of 10 poor men, and as many women, each of whom are allowed six pounds a-year. St. Paul's cathedral is allowed to be the finest Protestant church in the world, and was built after a model done by sir Christopher Wren; its length from E. to W. is 463 feet, and, including the portico, 500; and the height, from the ground to the top of the cross, 344 feet. In Warwick lane is the physicians college, where two of the fellows meet twice in a week, to give medicines to the poor, gratis; the structure is very fine, but it is in a manner hid. Surgeons-hall is in the Old-Baily, and is built in the modern taste, since the surgeons company separated from that of the barbers. Christ's Hospital was formerly a house of the Grey-friars, and was founded by Edward VI. for the entertainment and education of the poor children of citizens, of both sexes: a mathematical school was founded here in 1673, and a

writing school in 1694, and the charity has been otherwise increased, by a great many noble benefactions. Doctors Commons not far from St. Paul's, and is a spacious commodious structure, with several handsome courts, where the judges of admiralty court of delegates, court of arches, &c. meet. Near it is the herald's college, to which belong three kings at arms, namely, Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy, with six heralds four pursuivants, and eight proctors. It is a spacious building, with convenient apartments, a good library relating to heraldry and the coats of arms are kept of all the families of note in England. Near Temple-Bar are the Inner and Middle Temple, which are both inns of court, for the study of law. The Temple church was founded first by the Knights Templars, in 1185, and it is now one of the most beautiful Gothic structures in England. There are two other inns of court, which it would be long to dwell upon. They have now begun to build a stone-bridge over the Thames, Black-Friers. The sessions-house is in Old-Baily, where they hear and determine criminal causes eight times a year. Fleet-prison is by Fleet-market, and Bridewell Fleet-ditch, which is an hospital, an house of correction. St. Bartholome hospital is near W. Smithfield, and contiguous to Christ's hospital, and it is designed for the relief of the sick and lame: buildings have been greatly enlarged of it. The Lock-hospital is in Kent-street, Southwark; the smallpox-hospital in Cock-bath-fields, the lying-in hospital in Broad-low-street, and another in Aldersgate-street. Besides these, there are St. Thomas's; Guy's hospitals, in Southwark, St. George hospital at Hyde-park corner, Middle hospital in Tottenham-court-road, and London hospital at Mile-End. Add to this Bedlam, or Bethlem hospital, for mad-people, in Lower Moorfields, and St. Luke for the same purpose, in Upper Moorfield. To which add the magnificent structure Lamb's Conduit-fields, called the Fouling-hospital. Westminster is generally reckoned part of London, though under distinct government, and has long been famous for the palaces of our kings, the seats of our law-tribunals, and of the high court of parliament. It is named from its abbey formerly called a Minster, and from its situation in regard to St. Paul's. The abbey is a truly venerable pile of building, the Gothick taste, where most of our monarchs have been crowned and buried. was founded before the year 850, but present fabric was erected by Henry

s. 489 feet in length, and 66 in breadth the W. end, but the cross aisle is 189 feet broad, and the height of the middle roof 48 feet. At the E. end is the chapel of Henry VII. which is so artificially wrought, that Leland calls it the miracle of the world. The screen or fence is entirely brass, and therein are the figures of Henry VII. and his queen, of solid brass, gilt with gold: but the magnificent monuments in the abbey are numerous, that it would require a volume to describe them. Westminster-hall is near the abbey, and is one of the largest rooms in Europe, whose roof is not supported by pillars. Here the law-courts are kept, and the houses of the lords and commons. Westminster bridge, over the river Thames, is universally acknowledged to be a masterpiece of art, and superior to any thing of this kind hitherto erected. The new buildings in the liberty of Westminster are increased to a prodigious degree, in such a manner that they reach as far as Marybone to the N. Piccadilly to the S. and Hyde-park all to the W: among them are several magnificent squares, as those of Hanover, Grosvenor, Berkly, and Cavendish. St. James's, Soho, Leicester, Golding, and Southbury are old squares. To these may be added the magnificent square called Lincolns-Inn-Fields, and several others of less extent, both in the city and suburbs. As there are several spots of ground within the city very proper to build squares on, it is hoped the magistrates will take this affair into consideration, to prevent the rich citizens from removing to the court end of the town. There were two exchanges in the liberties of Westminster, of which one called the New Exchange is pulled down, and the other is not worth notice. Lately the number of houses in the cities of London and Westminster, and their liberties, were computed at 122,930, which, multiplied by 10, the number of people in each house, the inhabitants will amount to 1,229,300. But, as there is no more than 8 persons in a house, the total will be 983,440, that is 16,560 less than a million. As to the number of parishes, there are 97 within the walls, 16 without, 19 in the out-parishes of Middlesex, and 11 in the city and liberties of Westminster, which, added together, make 143. The number of meeting houses, for protestant-dissenters, of all denominations, upwards of 100, besides which there are several Jewish synagogues. The publick schools are, that of St. Paul, merchant-taylors school in Canon-street, mereers-chapel school in Cheap-side, the charter-house, the royal school in Westminster, and St. Martin's

school near the King's Mews. The trading part of the city of London is divided into 89 companies, but some can hardly be called so, because they have neither charters, halls, nor liveries. Of these there are 12 principal, of one of which the lord-mayor is usually free, and they are, the mercers, grocers, drapers, fishmongers, goldsmiths, skinners, merchant-taylors, haberdashers, salters, ironmongers, vintners, and cloth workers. The city magistrates are, the lord-mayor, 26 aldermen, 202 common-councilmen, a recorder, 2 sheriffs, a chamberlain, a common-ferjeant, and a town-clerk. The city and liberties of Westminster are governed by a high steward, an under steward, a head-bailiff, a high-constable, and 14 burgessees. Places for diversion are, Vauxhall, Ranelagh gardens, Marybone-gardens, the two play-houses, the opera-house, and occasionally the little theatre in the Hay-market. Learned bodies of men, besides the clergy, are the royal society, the college of physicians, and the society of antiquarians. The finest repository of rarities is, Sir Hans Sloane's museum, now kept in Great Russel street. In general, London, Westminster, and Southwark, are seated on the banks of the Thames, and from Ratcliff-cross in the E. to Northumberland house in the W. there is a gradual ascent to the principal streets. The hackney-coaches are about 800, and the sedan-chairs very numerous. There are 22 prisons, 42 markets, 27 squares, of all sorts, and the common firing is pit-coal, commonly called sea-coal, of which there is consumed upwards of 600,000 chaldrons every year. This renders the air gross, but then it has a salutary effect, in preserving the city from pestilential distempers, and the same has been observed of some cities in Germany: whereas, when wood was the chief fuel, the plague returned every 10 years. It is 400 measured miles S. by E. of Edinburgh, 225 N. W. of Paris, 690 N. by W. of Madrid, 750 N. W. of Rome, 660 W. N. W. of Vienna, 334 S. E. of Dublin, and 190 W. S. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 0. 0. lat. 51. 30. N.

LONDONDERRY, a town of Ireland, in a county of the same name, and province of Ulster, with a bishop's see. It is not very large, nor its fortifications very strong, and yet it is remarkable for a long siege it sustained against the forces of king James II. in 1689, when he was in possession of almost all the rest of the kingdom. It is a modern place, built by a company of London adventurers in the reign of James I. and is become the capital of the county. It consists of only two streets, which cross one

another in the middle, but they are neat and well paved, and the houses are several stories high, being mostly built of free-stone. It has a handsome church, a fine market-place, and its harbour is bordered with a quay. At the siege above-mentioned, when all the commanding officers were dead, they chose Mr. Walker, a clergyman, for their head, who performed wonders by his bravery and conduct, inasmuch that the enemy were obliged to raise the siege, on July 31, after having lain 6 weeks before it, and thrown near 600 bombs into the town. It is seated on the river Mourn, near its mouth, 5 miles S. of the lake or bay of Loughfoyle, and 104 N. W. of Dublin. Lon. 7. 40. W. lat. 54. 52. N.

* **LONGONDERRY**, a county of Ireland, 32 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, bounded on the W. by Donnegal, on the N. by the Ocean, on the S. and S. W. by Tirone, and by Antrim on the E. It contains 13,489 houses, 38 parishes, 4 baronies, 3 boroughs, and sends 8 members to parliament. It is a fruitful champaign country, and has a capital town of the same name.

LONGFORD, a county of Ireland, 25 miles in length, and 16 in breadth, bounded on the E. and S. by Westmeath, on the N. and N. W. by Letrim and Cavan, and on the W. by the river Shannon. It contains 5038 houses, 24 parishes, 6 baronies, 4 boroughs, and sends 10 members to parliament. It is a small, but rich and pleasant country, and the principal town is of the same name.

LONG-ISLAND is an island of N. America, in the colony of New-York, which is separated from the continent by a narrow channel, and is about 100 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, containing Queen's-county, Suffolk-county, and Richmond-county. There is a fine plain in the middle of the island, called Salisbury-plain, on which they have horse-races, and gentlemen come to it from the neighbouring parts, as those in England do to New-Market. The produce of this island is chiefly provisions for the mouth, such as wheat, Indian-corn, salt beef, pork, fish, and strong beer, which they send to the Caribbee Islands, and, in lieu of them, receive sugar, rum, cotton, and indigo.

LONGINICO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, anciently called Olympia, famous for being the place where the Olympic-games were celebrated, and for the temple of Jupiter Olympus, about a mile distant. It is now but a small place, seated on the river 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 Thursdays, and two fairs on Whit-Thursdays, for horses and linne yarn, and on Thursday after November 2 for horses, horned cattle, and linnen-cloth. It is seated on the borders of Scotland 12 miles N. of Carlisle, and 316 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 50. W. lat. 55. 1. N.

LONGUEVILLE, a town of France, Upper Normandy, and in the territory of Caux, seated on the small river Lee, 17 mi N. of Rouen. It has the title of a dutch Lon. 1. 10. E. lat. 49. 46 N.

LONGWY, a town of France, on the frontiers of the dutchy of Luxemburg, with a castle, and it is divided into the old and new towns. This last was built and fortified by Lewis XIV. It is seated on an eminence, 15 miles S. W. of Luxemburg, a 167 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 51. E. lat. 49. 32. N.

LONSDALE, or **KIRKBY LONSDALE**, town of Westmoreland, with a market Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Holy-Thursdays for horned cattle, and on December 2 for woollen cloth. It is seated on the river Lon, in a pleasant and rich valley of the same name. It is a large, well-built town, has a handsome church, and a fine stone bridge over the river. It is well inhabited and is the best town in the county, except Kendal. It is 10 miles S. E. of Kendal, a 231 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 27. W. lat. 54. 10. N.

* **LONS-LE-SAUNIER**, a town of France in the Franche Comté, seated on the river Solvan, 20 miles from Dole, and 22 from Chalon. Lon. 5. 40. E. lat. 46. 36. N.

LOO, a town of the United Provinces, Guelderland, 8 miles W. of Deventer, where the prince of Orange has a fine palace. Lon. 6. 0. E. lat. 52. 18. N.

LOOTS, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege, 16 miles W. of Maëstricht. Lon. 5. 12. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

* **LOOTS**, a county of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege, bounded on the S. by Halbay, on the N. by Campigne, on the E. by the dutchy of Brabant, and on the E. by Limburg. It had formerly its own count, but the family is now extinct. Loots is its capital town.

LOQUABAR, or **LOCHABAR**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Inverness on the E. by Badenoch and Athol, on the S. by Lorn, and on the W. by the Western Ocean. It is a mountainous country, and so barren, that it does not produce corn enough for the inhabitants; but there are
far

ge forests, a few mines of iron, and good stures. The sea, the lakes, and the rivers, yield plenty of fish. In the eastern part are two large lakes, one of which has the same name as the county, and is 16 miles in length, communicating with the Black Sea by a long channel. The other is about 10 miles long, and communicates with it by a channel 3 or 4 miles in length.

LORA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, on the confines of Andalusia, 4 miles N. of Malaga. Lon. 4. 5. W. lat. 36. 0. N.

LORA, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, seated on the river Guadalquivir, 28 miles N. E. of Seville. Lon. 5. 20. W. lat. 37. 20. N.

LORA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Hohenstein, in Thuringia, 30 miles N. of Saxe-gotha. Lon. 10. 45. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

* **LORBUS**, an ancient town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tunis, with a castle, and fine remains of antiquity. It is seated on a pleasant plain, fertile in corn, 60 miles S. W. of Tunis. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 35. 35. N.

LORCA, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Mercia. It is a poor place, but seated in a fertile country, upon an eminence, near the river Guadalquivir, 30 miles N. of Carthagena, and 35 S. W. of Mercia. Lon. 11. 3. W. lat. 37. 25. N.

* **LORCH**, a town of Germany, in Swabia, and in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Remms, 20 miles N. W. of Tübingen. It had formerly a very rich abbey, but its revenues are now employed in maintaining the university of Tübingen.

LOREDO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Polesina, seated on the river Adige, 20 miles E. of Rovigo. Lon. 12. 50. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

LORETTO, a town of Italy, in the Marca, or Marche of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is small, but fortified, and contains the casa santa, or the house of Nazareth, in which they pretend Jesus Christ was brought up; they tell us that it was carried by angels into Dalmatia, and thence to the place where it now stands. The inner part of the house or chapel is very old, but it is surrounded by a marble wall, and within a church built of free-stone. The famous image of Loretto, who holds the infant Jesus in her arms, stands upon the principal altar; this statue is of cedar-wood, three feet high, but her face can hardly be seen, on account of the smoke of the numerous tapers round about her; She is clothed

with cloth of gold, set off with jewels, and the little Jesus is covered with a shirt. He holds a globe in his hand, and is adorned with rich jewels. There are prodigious numbers frequently go in pilgrimage to Loretto, particularly at Easter and Whitsuntide, among whom there are many of the first distinction. Every pilgrim, after having performed his devotion, makes the virgin a present proportionable to his ability, whence it may be readily concluded, that this chapel must be full of immense riches. Christiana, queen of Sweden, made the Virgin a present of a crown of gold, worth above 200,000 crowns, and Isabella, infanta of Spain, sent her a garment which cost 40,000 ducats. Lewis XIII. of France, and his queen, sent her two crowns of gold, enriched with diamonds. Besides these crowns, they sent an angel of massy silver, holding in his hand the figure of the dauphin, of solid gold. The place where the governor resides stands near the church, and the ecclesiastics who are employed in it lodge in the same palace, where they receive the pilgrims of high distinction. As for the town itself, exclusive of the chapel, it is neither very considerable nor very agreeable, nor does it contain above 300 inhabitants, who are almost all shoemakers, taylors, or sellers of chaplets. The environs of this town are very agreeable, and in fine weather the high mountains of Croatia may be seen from hence. It is seated on a mountain, 3 miles from the gulph of Venice, 12 S. E. of Ancona, and 112 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 50. E. lat. 43. 24. N.

* **LOGUES**, a very populous town of France, in Provence, seated on the river Argens, 5 miles from Draguignan, and 430 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 27. E. lat. 43. 30. N.

LORN, the N. part of Argyleshire, in Scotland, bounded on the N. by Lochabar, on the E. by Broadalpine, on the S. by the rest of Argyleshire, and on the W. by the sea.

LORRAIN, a sovereign state of Europe; bounded on the N. by Luxemburg and the archbishoprick of Treves, on the E. by Alsace and the duchy of Deux-ponts, on the S. by Franche Comté, and on the W. by Champagne and the duchy of Bar. It is about 100 miles in length, and 75 in breadth, and abounds in all sorts of corn, wine, hemp, flax, rape-seed, game, and fish, with which it carries on a great trade, and in general all the necessaries of life. There are fine meadows and large forests, with mines of iron, silver, and copper, as also

salt-pits. There are a great number of rivers, of which the principal are the Maese or Meuse, the Moselle, the Seille, the Meure, and the Sarre. It is divided into three parts, the dutchy of Lorrain, properly so called, which was heretofore a sovereign state, the dutchy of Barr, which formerly belonged to the dukes of Lorrain, but afterwards came under the government of France, and the third comprehends the three bishopricks of Metz, Toul, and Verdun, which have belonged to France ever since the year 1552. In 1733 the emperor of Germany being at war with France, this last got possession of the dutchy of Lorrain, and when there was a peace made, in 1735, it was agreed, that Stanislaus king of Poland, father-in-law to the king of France, should possess these dutchies, and that after his death they should be united for ever to the crown of France. It was also then agreed, that Francis Stephen, duke of Lorrain, and the emperor's son-in-law, should have the Grand Dutchy of Tuscany as an equivalent for Lorrain. After the death of the great duke of Tuscany, in 1737, king Stanislaus and the duke of Lorrain took possession of their respective dominions, and the cession was confirmed and guaranteed by a treaty in 1738. The inhabitants are laborious and valiant, and the religion is the Roman Catholic. They have but little trade with strangers, because they have no navigable rivers, and because they have all necessaries within themselves: but what little trade they have consists of corn and linnen-cloth. Nanci is the capital town.

* **LOT**, a river of France, which has its rise in Gevaudan, and falls into the Garonne at Aiguillon. It begins to be navigable at Cahors.

LOTHIAN, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Frith of Forth, on the E. by the German ocean, on the S. by Clydesdale, Tweeddale, and Mers, and on the W. by Sterling. It is the best part of Scotland, upon all accounts, the air being more mild, the land more fertile, and the country more populous than in other parts. To the S. there is a long chain of mountains, which are dry and barren, and have several names, in different places. The most remarkable of these mountains is Pentland, which is very high; and the most considerable rivers are the Avon, the Amond, the Lyth, the two Eiks, and the Tyne. The principal city is Edinburgh, which is the capital of the kingdom.

LOUDUN, a town of France, in Poitou, seated on a mountain, 12 miles N. W. of Poitiers, and 155 S. W. of Paris, Lon. 0.

7. E. lat. 47. 2. N.

LOVENDEGEN, a fortress of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the canal between Ghent and Bruges, 5 miles W. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 30. E. lat. 51. 2. N.

LOUGHBOROUGH, a town of Leicestershire, with a market on Thursdays, and four fairs: on May 28, for horses and cows; on April 25, for horses, cows, and sheep; on August 1, for horses and cows; and November 2, for a few foals; pleasantly seated among fertile meadows, near the forest of Charwood, and on the river Stour, on which it has a bridge. It is an handford town, 8 miles N. of Leicester, and 107 miles W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 10. W. 1. 52. 58. N.

LOUISA, or **DEGERBY**, a town of Sweden, pleasantly seated on a commodious harbour, on the gulph of Finland. In 1717 it was made a frontier-town against the Russians.

LOUISIANA, a large country of N. America, divided almost in the middle by the river Mississippi, which runs N. and S. It is a very fruitful country, and was claimed by the French; but the part on the E. of the Mississippi was ceded to the English by the treaty of peace in 1763.

LOUÏZ, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 55 miles E. of Gnesa. Lon. 8. 0. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

LOURD, a town of France, in Gascony, and capital of Lavedan, with an ancient castle seated on a rock, 10 miles from Bagny. Lon. 0. 5. W. lat. 43. 8. N.

LOUREBRANDER. See **LARREBUND**.

LOUTH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 29 miles in length, and in breadth; bounded on the N. by Arma and Carlingford bay; on the E. by George's channel; on the W. by Monagh and Eastmeath; and on the S. E. by Meath from which it is parted by the river Boyne. It is a fruitful country, but small, and proper to feed cattle. The chief town is Drogheda. There is another town, of the same name as the county, but small, and worth particular notice. It contains 80 houses, 50 parishes, 5 baronies, 5 boroughs, and sends 10 members to parliament.

LOUTH, a corporate town of Lincolnshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 15, and August 16, for sheep; and on December 3, for horses. It is large, well built, and the market well frequented. It is 100 miles N. E. of Lincoln, and 135 N. of London. Lon. 0. 12. E. lat. 53. 25. N.

LOUVAIN, a very large and pleasant

n of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, with an old castle, and a celebrated university. The walls of this place are 17 miles in circumference, but within them are a great many gardens and vineyards. The publick buildings are magnificent, and the university consists of a great number of colleges. They formerly made great quantities of cloth, inasmuch that there were 15000 weavers; but at present their trade is greatly decayed, and the place is chiefly remarkable for its good beer, with which it serves the neighbouring towns. The fortifications are not very strong, and it boasts of never having been taken, except by the French in 1746. It is seated on the river Dyle, 12 miles N. W. of Brussels, and 40 N. E. of Mons. Lon. 4. 42. E. lat. 51. 45. N.

LOUVESTEIN, a fortress of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated at the confluence of the rivers Waal and Maese, 16 miles E. of Dort. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 50. 53.

* LOUVIERS, a handsome town of France, in Upper Normandy, which has a manufacture in cloth, and is seated in a fertile plain, 10 miles N. of Evreux, and 55 W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 15. E. lat. 49. 10.

LOUVO, a considerable town of Asia, in the kingdom of Siam, with a palace, where the king passes one part of the year. It is very populous, and seated in a pleasant plain, 50 miles N. of the city of Siam, or India. Lon. 101. 10. E. lat. 14. 45. N.

LOUVRE, a magnificent palace of the French King, in Paris, which is now neglected, the court having forsaken it.

* LOWICZ, a handsome, populous, and strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracava, with a strong fortress; seated on the river Bzura, 17 miles S. of Ploczko, and 60 N. of Rava. Lon. 19. 11. E. lat. 52. 18. N.

LOXA, or LOYA, a considerable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada; seated in a pleasant fertile country on the river Xenil, 18 miles W. of Granada. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 37. 5. N.

LOXA, a town of S. America, in Peru, 100 miles E. of Peyta. Lon. 67. 5. W. lat. 5. 0. S.

* LOYTZ, a town of Ducal Pomerania, in the county of Gutzkow, seated on the river Pene, 10 miles above the city of Gutzkow.

LUBAN, a town of Livonia, 70 miles E. of Riga, and subject to Russia. Lon. 27. 30. E. lat. 56. 45. N.

LUBANSKEN-SEA, or, the Lake of Lu-

ban, a collection of water in Livonia, towards the confines of Courland and Lithuania. The river Rositta falls into this lake.

LUBBEN, a town of Germany, and capital of Lower Lusatia, with a handsome castle; seated on the river Spree, and belongs to the duke of Merseburg. Lon. 14. 15. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

LUBEC, a sea-port town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, capital of Wagria, 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, 4 of which are burgo-masters, the other consist of the nobility, men of letters, and merchants. Add to these a syndic, a prothonotary, and 4 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 were formerly 4 convents; and, in that of St. John, there are still 22 protestant girls, under the government of an abbess. That of St. Mary Magdalen is turned into an hospital; that of St. Ann is made a house of correction; and of the monastery of St. Catherine they have made an handsome college. In the great hospital there is always a considerable number of poor men and women. Besides these, there are 14 other hospitals, one for lunatics, a pest-house, and 4 others for sick persons. It is seated on the river Trave, 10 miles S. W. of the Baltic Sea, and 17 N. E. of Hamburg. Lon. 10. 51. E. lat. 53. 57. N.

* LUBEC, the bishoprick of, a small territory of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Holstein. It belongs to the duke of Holstein-Gottorp, or rather to a younger son of that house, who has the title of Holstein-Eutin, from the place where he usually resides.

LUBEN, a town of Germany, in Silesia,

22 miles N. E. of Breslau, now subject to the King of Prussia. Lon. 12. 20. E. lat. 51. 24. N.

LUBLIN, an handsome and considerable town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a citadel, a bishop's see, an academy, and an handsome Jewish synagogue. Here the great courts of justice are held for the whole kingdom; and there are three fairs, resorted to by merchants of all nations. It is seated on the river Bystrzyna, 110 miles N. E. of Cracow, and 75 S. E. of Warsaw. Lon. 23. 15. E. lat. 51. 14. N.

LUDOW, a town of Poland, in the province of Little Poland, and palatinate of Cracow, 50 miles S. E. of that city. Lon. 20. 30. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

LUC, a town of France, in Provence, 23 miles N. E. of Toulon. Lon. 5. 15. E. lat. 43. 23. N.

LUC, a town of France, in Dauphiny, seated on the river Drome, 32 miles S. of Grenoble. Lon. 5. 25. E. lat. 44. 40. N.

LUCAR DE BAREMEDA, ST. a sea port town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a bishop's see. It has a very fine large harbour, well defended; and it is seated at the mouth of the river Guadalquivir, 48 miles S. by W. of Seville, and 270 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 6. 5. W. lat. 36. 40. N.

LUCAR DE GUADIANA, a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the confines of Algarve, with a small harbour on the river Guadiana, 40 miles N. E. of Faro. Lon. 6. 59. W. lat. 37. 20. N.

LUCAR LA MAYOR, ST. a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with the title of a duchy; seated on the river Guadiana, 8 miles N. W. of Seville. Lon. 5. 23. W. lat. 37. 25. N.

LUCARNO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the lake Maggiore, 14 miles W. of Lugano; it belongs to Switzerland. Lon. 0. 46. E. lat. 45. 52. N.

LUCCA, a town of Italy, capital of a republic of the same name. It is about 3 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; for this reason it is called Lucca the Industrious. 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. N.

* **LUCCA**, the republic of, a small territory of Italy, lying on the Tuscan Sea about 10 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. The soil does not produce much corn; but there is plenty of wine, oil, silk, wool, and chestnuts; their oil in particular is in high esteem, and the common people usually eat chestnuts instead of bread. It is a sovereign state, under the protection of the emperor and the government aristocratic. The head of this republic has the name of Gonfalonier, who has the executive power, together with a council of nine members, which are changed every two months; but the legislative authority is lodged in a senate of 200 of the principal persons, who ballot for the choice of all officers. The usual revenues amount to about 30,000 l. per annum, and they can raise and pay 10,000 men upon occasion.

LUCERA, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata, with a bishop's see; 30 miles S. W. of Manfredonia, and 65 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 24. E. lat. 41. 28. N.

LUCERN, the name of one of the thirteen cantons of Switzerland, and the most considerable of them, except Zurich and Bern. It is bounded on the E. by the cantons of Unterwald, Switz, and Zug; and on the other sides by the canton of Bern. The inhabitants are all Roman Catholics; and they can send 16,000 men into the field. It is 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and has its great and little council, its avoyers, and two courts of justice, the one criminal, and the other civil. They have plenty of fish, on account of the lake of the same name, on which it stands. Lucern is the capital town.

LUCERN, the capital town of the canton of Lucern in Switzerland. It is divided into two by one of the branches of the river Rus, which falls into the lake, and encompassed with a single wall; is rich and populous, and drives a great trade with the merchants of Germany and Italy. The most remarkable things are, the organ of the great church, which is very fine, and of an extraordinary size; and the skeleton of a giant, in the town-house. It is seated on the lake Lucern, 30 miles S. W. of Zurich, and 35 E. of Bern. Lon. 8. 16. E. lat. 47. 55. N.

LUCERNA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 15 miles S. of Turin; subject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 44. 40. N.

LUCHEN, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of

m of Valencia, 30 miles S. of that city.
n. o. 30. W. lat. 39. o. N.

* **LUCIA ST.** one of the Caribbee islands, America. It is 22 miles in length, and in breadth. It is partly hilly, and partly consists of plains well watered with rivulets, and furnished with timber, having several good bays, and commodious harbours. The English claimed this island, and it was given to the duke of Montague in 1722, who planted it; but the French drove the others away; and it was ceded to them by the treaty of peace in 1763. There are no high mountains, by which this island may be known at a considerable distance. It is about 70 miles N. W. of Barbadoes, and 21 S. of Martinico. Lon. 60. 55. W. lat. 13. 50. N.

LUCIA ST. one of the Cape de Verde islands, about 450 miles W. of the continent of Africa.

LUCIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, 10 miles S. of Sienna. Lon. 12. 35. E. lat. 43. 30. N.

* **LUCKO,** a considerable town of Poland, the capital of Volhinia, with a citadel and bishop's see; seated on the river Ster, 65 miles N. E. of Limburg, and 175 S. E. of Warsaw. Lon. 26. 15. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

* **LUCO,** a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples; seated on the western bank of lake Celano, in Farther Abruzzo.

LUCON, or **LUZON,** an episcopal town in France, in Poitou; seated in an unwholesome morass, 17 miles N. of Rochelle, and 10 S. of Nants. Lon. 1. 6. W. lat. 46. 27.

LUCONIA, or **MANILLA,** the chief of the Philippine Islands, in Asia, lying in the Indian Sea; 400 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. It is not so hot as might be expected, because it is well watered by large rivers and the periodical rains, which lay all the plains under water. There are several volcanos in the mountains, which occasion earthquakes; and variety of mineral baths. The produce of this island is, wax, cotton, wild cinnamon, sulphur, coconuts, nuts, rice, gold, horses, buffaloes, and iron. The inhabitants are a mixture of several nations, besides Spaniards; and they 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. To this island the Spaniards bring all sorts of commodities; such as, silver, from New Spain, Mexico, and Peru; diamonds, from Golconda; silks, from Japan and China ware, and gold dust,

from China and Japan. The Spaniards send 2 large ships every year from hence to Aquapulco in Mexico with merchandises, and return back with silver. The Spaniards have an inquisition here, but it does not affect the natives and the Mahometans. In 1743, near this island, admiral Anson took the large Aquapulco ship, which was loaded with a vast deal of treasure, which he brought to England in 1744.

LUCRINE LAKE. See **LICOLA.**

* **LUDERSBURG,** a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Lawenburg; seated on the river Elbe, 5 miles above the town of Lawenburg.

LUDLOW, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Mondays, and five fairs; viz. on Tuesday before Easter, and Wednesday in Whitsun-week, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, and linnen and woollen cloth; on August 21, September 28, and December 8, for the same, besides hops, and fat hogs. It is seated on the river Tame, and is a large well built corporate town, consisting of 4 wards, and sends 2 members to parliament. Here a court is held for the marches of Wales, and it is encompassed with a wall, having 7 gates. It has likewise a castle, where all business was formerly transacted for the principality of Wales, and a very stately church, formerly collegiate, besides an alms-house for 30 poor people. It is governed by 2 bailiffs, a recorder, 12 aldermen, and 24 masters. The houses amount to about 300, and the streets are broad and paved. It is 29 miles S. of Shrewsbury, and 136 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 52. 28. N.

LUG, a river of S. Wales, which rises in Radnorshire, and running S. through Herefordshire, passes by Monmouth, and falls into the Severn at Chepstow.

LUGANO, a town of Switzerland, capital of a considerable bailiwick of the same name, conquered from the duke of Milan by the Swifs. It is seated on a lake of the same name, 15 miles N. W. of Como, and 25 S. W. of Chiavenna. Lon. 8. 53. E. lat. 45. 58. N.

* **LUGANO,** a bailiwick of Italy, and the first in order of the government of Switzerland. The bailiff has the title of Captain General of all these governments; and he has a right to command the other bailiffs, when any unexpected war breaks out. The most considerable place is the town of the same name.

LUGGERSHAL, a town in Wiltshire, whose market is difused; but it has one fair, on July 25, for horses, cows, and sheep; and

and it sends 2 members to parliament. It is 12 miles N. of Salisbury, and 73 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 45. W. lat. 51. 20. N.

LUGO, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, with a bishop's see. There are springs in this city boiling hot. It is seated on the river Minho, 32 miles S. E. of Mondonedo, and 60 S. W. of Oviedo. Lon. 6. 55. W. lat. 43. 1. N.

* **LUGO**, a town of Italy, in the state of the Church, and in the Ferrarese, between Ravenna and Bologna. It gives its name to the Selva, that is, the forests of Lugo, anciently called Litanía Sylva, famous for the defeat of the Romans, under Lucius Posthumus, at which time they had 25,00 men killed by the Gauls.

* **LUINS**, a town of France, in Tourain, with the title of a duchy. Lon. 0. 39. E. lat. 47. 29. N.

LULA, a town of Swedish Lapland; seated at the mouth of the river Lula, on the W. side of the Gulph of Bothnia, 42 miles S. W. of Tornea. Lon. 21. 0. E. lat. 64. 30. N.

LULA LAPMARK, a province of Sweden; bounded by that of Tornea on the N. by the Bothnic Gulph on the E. by Pithia Lapmark on the S. and Norway on the W.

LUMELLO, a village in Italy, which gives name to the Laumellin, a small district in the duchy of Milan, lying along the river Po, and of which Mortaria and Valencia are the principal places. It was ceded to the Duke of Savoy in 1707, and confirmed by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. Lon. 8. 42. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

LUNDEN, a considerable town of Sweden, in Gothland, and capital of the territory of Schonen, with an archbishop's see, and an university. It was ceded to the Swedes by the Danes in 1658; is 17 miles E. of Copenhagen, and 225 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 13. 25. E. lat. 55. 40. N.

LUNDEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, and in Ditmarsch; seated near the river Eyder, 3 miles S. E. of Tonningen, and 40 N. of Gluckstadt; subject to the Duke of Holstein. Lon. 9. 13. E. lat. 54. 30. N.

LUNDY, an island in the mouth of the Bristol Channel, near the middle, between Devonshire and Pembroke-shire. Lon. 4. 40. W. lat. 60. 25. N.

* **LUNEGIANA**, a small territory of Italy, that took its name from the town of Lyna, now in ruins. It lies to the E. of the river Magra, along its banks, and is divided into two parts; the western of which has Sarzana, and is the capital, and belongs to

the Genoese; but the eastern makes part of the duchy of Massa.

* **LUNEL**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Montpellier, near the river Vidourle, over which there is a bridge. Its territory produces excellent muscadine wine. It is 16 miles E. of Montpellier. Lon. 4. 13. E. lat. 43. 38. N.

LUNENBURG, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which, including Zell, is bounded by the river Elbe which separates it from Holstein and Lauenburg on the N. by the marquisate of Brandenburg on the E. by the duchy of Brunswick on the S. and by the duchies of Bremen and Westphalia on the W. being about 100 miles in length, and 70 in breadth.

It is watered by the rivers Aller, Elbe, and Ilmenow; and part of it is full of heaths and forests; but, near the rivers, pretty fertile. It abounds with wild boars; for which reason, the German nobility come to hunt here in the proper season. It belongs to his majesty King GEORGE, as Elector of Hanover. Lunenburg is the capital town.

LUNENBURG, a town of Germany, a capital of a duchy of the same name.

It is a large place, and well fortified; and within it is a palace lately built, wherein the Dukes-dowager resided. Here is also famous Benedictine convent, which had a good school for the disciples of that order, as also a college, with proper professors, who are protestants. In the middle of the monastery is a church, famous for the gold table contained therein. It had a picture of massy gold, with figures in relieve, adorned with all sorts of precious stones, but it was carried off by a band of robbers in 1698, who, however, left the table in its place. They were in number twelve, and were afterwards all taken, and brought upon the wheel. 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 river Ilmenow, 35 miles S. of Hamburg, and 78 N. of Brunswick. Lon. 10. 40. E. lat. 53. 28. N.

* **LUNERA**, a mountain of Italy, in the Terra di Lavoro, between Naples and Puzoli. It contains a great deal of sulphur and allum; and the springs that rise from it are excellent for curing wounds.

LUNEVILLE, an handsome town of Lorraine, with a magnificent castle, where the dukes formerly kept their court. Here is an abbey of regular canons, whose church exceeding handsome; a school for bringing up gentlemen in the military sciences, and a fine hospital. It is seated in an agreeable

ain on the rivers Vezoul and Meurt, 12 miles S. E. of Nanci, and 62 W. of Strasbourg. Lon. 6. 35. E. lat. 48. 36. N.

* **LUPO-GLAVO**, a town of Istria, seated at the mountains of Vena, 15 miles W. of Veit. It belongs to the house of Austria.

LURE, a town of France, in Champagne, seated on the river P'Onnon, 35 miles N. of Befanzon. Lon. 5. 20. E. lat. 47. 46.

* **LURI**, an ancient town of the island of Corsica, between the point of Cape Corfica, and the towns of Bastia and St. Fiorenzo.

LUSATIA, a province of Germany, in Saxony, bounded on the N. by Brandenburg, on the E. by Silesia, on the S. by Bohemia, and on the W. by Misnia and the duchy of Lower Saxony. It is divided into the Upper and Lower; and the former belongs to the Elector of Saxony; but the latter is divided between the Duke of Merseburg, the King of Prussia, the Counts of Promnitz, Hildesheim, and the Elector of Saxony.

LUSIGNAN, a town of France, in Poitou; seated on the river Vienne, 12 miles W. of Poitiers, and 200 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 7. E. lat. 46. 28. N.

* **LUSO**, a river of Italy, in the state of the Church, which rises in the confines of the duchy of Urbino, and after having crossed part of Romagna, falls into the Gulph of Venice, 10 miles to the W. of Rimini.

LUSUC. See **LUCKO**.

LUTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Styria; seated on the river Meurt, 40 miles S. E. of Ratz. Lon. 16. 30. E. lat. 47. 6. N.

* **LUTENBURG**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, and the chief place in the great circle of Wagria; seated at the Baltick Sea, 10 miles from Ploen.

LUTON, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on April 25, and October 18, for all kinds of cattle. It is pleasantly seated among some hills, 18 miles S. of Bedford, and 29 N. by London. Lon. 0. 25. W. lat. 51. 50.

LUTTER, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick, remarkable for the battle gained here over the Imperialists, by the Danes, in 1626. It is 10 miles N. W. of Goslar, and 15 S. of Hildesheim. Lon. 0. 33. E. lat. 52. 2. N.

* **LUTTERBURG**, a small territory of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Brunswick. It lies on the confines of the county of Hohenstein, and is now incorporated with the duchy of Grunshagen. The principal places are Lutterburg and Osterod.

LUTTERWORTH, a town of Leicestershire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs; viz. on April 2, for horses, cows, and sheep; and September 16, for the same, and cheese. It is seated on the river Swift, in a fertile soil, and is a pretty good place, adorned with a large handsome church, which has a fine lofty steeple. Here the famous Wickliff, the first reformer, was rector, who died in 1385; but was dug up and burnt for an heretick 40 years afterwards. It is 14 miles S. of Leicester, and 84 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 53. E. lat. 52. 26. N.

LUTZEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, famous for a battle fought here in 1632, when Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, was killed. It is seated on the river Elster, 12 miles W. of Leipzig, and 8 S. E. of Merseburg. Lon. 12. 37. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

LUTZENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Lower Alface, capital of a district of the same name, for which the Elector-Palatine does homage to the French. It has a strong castle, and is seated on a mountain, 30 miles N. of Strasbourg. Lon. 8. 10. E. lat. 48. 55. N.

LUXEMBURG, a considerable and very strong town of the Austrian Netherlands, and capital of a duchy of the same name. It was taken by the French in 1684, who augmented the fortifications so much, that it is one of the strongest places in Europe, and was ceded to the house of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. It is divided by the river Elbe into the upper and lower towns; the former is almost quite surrounded with rocks; but the lower is seated on a plain. It is 25 miles S. W. of Treves, and 100 W. of Mentz. Lon. 5. 15. E. lat. 49. 40. N.

LUXEMBURG, the duchy of, is one of the 17 provinces of the Netherlands; bounded on the E. by the archbishopric of Treves; on the S. by Lorrain; on the W. partly by Champagne, and partly by the bishopric of Liege, which likewise, with part of Limburg, bound it on the N. 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 Semoy. It belongs partly to the house of Austria, and partly to the French; and Thionville is the capital of the French part.

* **LUXEUIL**, a town of France, in the Franche-Comté, near a famous Benedictine

abbey of the same name, and remarkable for its mineral waters. It is seated at the foot of mount Volgue, 15 miles W. of Vesoul, and 7 from the abbey of Lour. Lon. 6. 29. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

LUZZARA, a town of Italy, seated on the confines of the dutchies of Mantua and Gnaftalla, near the place where the river Crostolo falls into the Po. It is pretty strong, and remarkable for a battle fought here between the French and Spaniards in 1702, when each side claimed the victory. It is 12 miles S. of Mantua. Lon. 10. 10 E. lat. 45. S. N.

* **LUZZI**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, near the river Craté, 3 miles S. of Besigniano.

LYCAONIA, an ancient name of a province of Natolia, whose capital was Iconium, now called Cogni.

LYCHAM, or **LITCHAM**, a town of Norfolk, whose market is now difused; but it has one fair, on November 1, for toys. It is seated on a common, and is a straggling place, 24 miles W. of Norwich, and 92 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 55. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

LYCIA, an ancient name of a province of Natolia, lying on the Mediterranean Sea, between Caria and Pamphylia.

LYDIA, an ancient name of a province of Natolia, lying N. of Caria, in which was the city of Philadelphia.

LYESSE, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault, 15 miles E. of Landrecy, and 22 S. of Mons. Lon. 4. 0. E. lat. 50. 14. N.

LYME, a sea-port town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on February 2, and September 21, for cattle; seated on the sea-shore, and has a good harbour. It is so called from a little river which runs through the middle of the town, and falls into the sea. It is a large well-built corporation-town, is a place of good trade, and sends two members to parliament. The Duke of Monmouth landed here with a handful of men in 1685, which were soon increased to 6000, and was then proclaimed King; but he was defeated by King James's army, taken prisoner, and beheaded. It is 28 miles E. by S. of Exeter, and 144 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 50. 40. N.

LYNN-REGIS, a town of Norfolk, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and a fair of six days, proclaimed February 14. It is a handsome, large, well-built corporation town, and sends 2 members to parliament; is encompassed with a wall and a

deep trench; and there are two small rivers that run through its streets, over which there are about 15 bridges. It is a trading place; on account of its commodious harbour; is governed by a mayor, recorder high-steward, 12 aldermen, and 18 common council-men. Formerly it was well fortified; but has now only a battery of 11 guns. It has two churches, a very large chapel, and two dissenting meeting houses. Here are about 2000 houses, mostly pretty good ones, built with brick: the streets are narrow, but well-paved; and it has a very good market-place, with an elegant cross and there are here some remains of monasteries. It is 46 miles N. by E. of Cambridge and 98 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 33 E. lat. 52. 46. N.

LYONNOIS, a large province of France bounded on the N. by Burgundy; on the E. by Dauphiny, Bresse, and the principality of Dombs; on the S. by Vivarais and Velay; and on the W. by Auvergne, and a small part of Bourbonnois. It comprehends Lower Lyonnois, Beaujolois, and Forez; and it produces corn, wine, fruit and more especially excellent chestnut. The principal rivers are the Soane, the Rhone, and the Loire. Lyons is the capital town.

LYONS, a large, rich, handsome, ancient, and famous town of France, being the most considerable in the kingdom, next Paris, with an archbishop's see, an academy of sciences and belles lettres, and an academy of arts and sciences, settled here 1736. It is seated in the center of Europe on the confluence of the rivers Rhone and Soan, and on the side of it are two high mountains; and the mountain of St. Sebastian serves as a bulwark against the winds, which often blow here with great violence. It contains about 150,000 inhabitants, and above 5000 houses, which, general, are high and well-built; and has six gates, and as many suburbs. The town-house, the arsenal, the amphitheatre built by the ancient Romans, the hospital and the numerous palaces, are worthy traveller's attention. The cathedral is superb structure, and the canons that compose the chapter are all persons of distinction. It is a place of very great trade, which is extended not only through France, but to Italy, Swisserland, and Spain; and there are four celebrated fairs every year which are frequented by great numbers of people. It derives vast advantages from the rivers it stands upon; and is 15 miles N. of Vienne, 70 S. by W. of Geneva, 150 W. of Turin, and 250 S. E. of Paris. Lon.

55. E. lat. 45. 46. N.

* **LYPEZE**, or **LIPCH**, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of the county of Lypeze. It is seated on the river Gran, 5 miles above Bistritz.

* **LYPEZE**, the county of, in Upper Hungary; lying between the counties of Tura, Turosa, Bristitz, Gomar, Lepus, and Count Crapach, which separates it from Poland. Lypeze and Saftat are the principal towns.

M.

MABRA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and province of Constantine; seated on the gulph of Tona, to the W. of the town of that name.

MACAO, a town of China, in the province of Canton, seated in an island at the mouth of the river Tae. The Portuguese have been in possession of the harbour 150 years; and formerly they had a great trade here; but now they have only a fort, with a small garrison. The houses are built after the same manner as in Europe. The Chinese are more numerous than the Portuguese, which last are a mixed breed, for they take any women to their wives. Here is a Portuguese governor, as well as a Chinese mandarin, to take care of the town and the neighbouring country. Lon. 112. 13. E. lat. 22. 12. N.

* **MACASSER**, a considerable kingdom of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the island of Celebes, under the Torrid Zone. The heat would be insupportable, if they had not breezes from the N. and if the rains did not fall some days before and after the full moons, and during the two months that the sun passes over their heads. In the mountains there are quarries of very fine stone, as well as mines of gold and copper. The soil is extremely fertile, and there are ripe fruits at all times of the year. There is a great number of monkeys, whose natural enemies are the serpents; and it is pretended, that some of them are so large, that they will swallow a monkey whole. The Macassers are large, robust, courageous, and greatly addicted to war. They are Mahometans by profession, and the stateliest nosed women are the greatest beauties. They never swaddle their children, but put them quite naked into baskets as soon as they are born. They have neither lawyers nor attorneys, but every one pleads his own cause; and the Lex Talionis is rigidly observed amongst them.

* **MACASSER**, a large, strong, and handsome town of the island of Celebes, and the capital of the kingdom of the same name, where the king resides. The houses are all of wood, and supported by thick posts, and they have ladders to go up into them, which they draw up as soon as they have entered. The roofs are covered with very large leaves, that the rain cannot penetrate. It is seated near the mouth of a large river, which runs through the kingdom from N. to S. Lon. 117. 55. E. lat. 5. 0. S.

* **MACARSKA**, a town of Dalmatia, and capital of Primogria, with a pretty good harbour, and a bishop's see; seated on the Gulph of Venice, 25 miles S. E. of Spalatro, and 27 N. W. of Nurenta. Lon. 17. 57. E. lat. 43. 42. N.

MACCLESFIELD, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Mondays, and five fairs; viz. on May 6, June 22, July 11, October 4, and November 11, for cattle, wool, and cloth. It is seated at the edge of a forest of the same name, upon a high bank, near the river Bollin; is a large handsome town, with a fine church, which has a very high steeple. It has manufactures in mohair, twist, habands, buttons, and thread. Of late there have been several small silk mills erected here. It is 36 miles E. of Chester, and 151 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 10. 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 part of Albania; and on the W. by Albania. Salonichi is the capital town.

MACERATA, a considerable, handsome, and populous town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and in the Marca or Marche of Ancona, with a bishop's see, and an university. It is near the mountain Chiento, 12 miles S. W. of Loreto, and 20 S. W. of Ancona. Lon. 13. 37. E. lat. 43. 15. N.

* **MACHECHOU**, a town of France, in Bretagne, and chief place in the duchy of Retz, seated on the river Tenu, 20 miles from Nantz. Lon. 1. 43. W. lat. 47. 2. N.

MACHIAN, one of the Molucca islands, in the E. Indian ocean, about 20 miles in circumference, and the most fertile of them all. It likewise produces the best cloves, and is in possession of the Dutch, who have three inaccessible forts built on it. Lon. 127. 15. E. lat. 0.

MACHIAN, a promontory of Spain, in the Bay of Biscay.

MACHINEETH, a town of Montgomeryshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Mondays,

days, and 5 fairs, on May 16, June 26, July 9, September 18, and November 5, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is seated on the river Douay, over which there is a large stone-bridge which leads into Merionethshire, 32 miles W. of Montgomery, and 183 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 55. W. lat. 52. 34. N.

MACKERAN, or **MACKRAN**, a province of Persia, bounded on the N. by Siguistan, on the E. by Tatta in Indostan, on the S. by the ocean, and on the W. by the province of Kerman. The capital town is of the same name, and is 100 miles N. W. of Tatta. Lon. 66. o. E. lat. 26. o. N.

* **MACOCO**, a kingdom of Africa, in Ethiopia, lying 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. It is but little known.

* **MACON**, an ancient town of France, in Burgundy, and capital of Maconnois, with a bishop's see. It is remarkable for its good wine, and for the councils that have been held here; is seated on the declivity of a hill, near the river Soane, 37 miles N. of Lyons, and 188 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 48. E. lat. 46. 20.

* **MACONNOIS**, a territory of France, in Burgundy, between Beaujolois, Chalonnais, and Bresse. It is fertile in good wine, and was united to the crown of France in 1476.

* **MACRES**, a river of Africa, which runs across the kingdom of Tripoli, and falls into the Mediterranean Sea a little to the E. of Lebeda.

* **MACRI**, an ancient town of the island of Samo in the Archipelago.

MACRO, or **MACRONISSA**, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Achaia, 20 miles E. of Setines.

* **MACZUA**, a small island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Abex, and city of Er-coco, or Arkiko.

MADAGASCAR, an island lying on the eastern coast of Africa, about 800 miles in length, 300 in breadth, and 2000 in circumference. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1492. The inhabitants are generally black, treacherous, savage, and cruel. Their hair is long and curled, at least on the coasts, for they seem to have had a great many Arabs among them, with whom they are mixed; and there are some likewise of a yellowish complexion, who have better features than the rest. It is a populous country, but they have no cities or towns, but a great number of villages a small distance from each other. Their houses are

pitiful huts, with doors so low, that a boy of 12 years old cannot enter them without stooping. They have neither windows nor chimneys, and the roofs are covered with reeds or leaves. Their furniture consists of a few baskets, to put their necessaries in, and they can change their habitations when they please. Those that are dressed in the best manner have a piece of cotton-cloth, or silk, wrapt round their middle, but the common sort have scarce sufficient to hide their nakedness. Both men and women are fond of bracelets and necklaces, and they anoint their bodies with stinking grease or oil. Their beds are only mats spread upon boards, and a piece of wood or stone serves them for a bolster. There are a great many petty kings, whose riches consist in cattle and slaves, and they are always at war with one another. The first horse that was ever seen in this island was brought over from the E. Indies by a Frenchman. 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 freely again. Here are a great number of locusts, crocodiles, camelions, and other animals common to Africa. They have corn and grapes, and several sorts of excellent honey; as also minerals and precious stones. The inhabitants are generally circumcised, but for what reason is hard to say. The French have attempted to settle here, but have always been driven from hence. There is no doubt to be made but there must be different sorts of soil and productions in different parts of so large an island, but there is only some parts on the coasts yet known. The famous Avery, a pirate, formerly had his station in a harbour of this island, as well as others, and there were five English men of war sent to suppress them. They were so powerful once, as not to be afraid of any enemies, either by sea or land. Lat. from 12. o. to 26. o. S.

MADERA, an island of the Atlantick Ocean, in the form of a triangle, 240 miles N. by E. of Teneriff, 360 from Cape Cantin, on the coast of Africa, and 300 N. of the island of Ferro. It was discovered, according to Mr. Ovington, by an English gentleman, in 1344, and conquered by the Portuguese in 1431. They set fire to a forest with a design to warm themselves, which continued burning for several years; and the ashes rendered the soil extremely fertile, especially in wine, which it now produces in great quantities, and keeps best in the hottest climate under the Torrid Zone.

For this reason the inhabitants of the Caribbee Islands that can afford it drink wine, and the Madera wine that is brought to England is thought to be worth nothing unless it has first been a voyage to the W. Indies. The air is temperate, and serene, and they have oranges, lemons, and other southern fruits. They have also plenty of cattle and game, but have no venomous creatures. This country is well watered and peopled, and the inhabitants are good natured, but greatly addicted to pleasure. Fonchal, or Funis is the capital town. Lat. from 30. 0. 0. N.

MADIA, or **MAGIA**, a valley of Switzerland, on the confines of the Milanese, and Upper Vallais. It is long and narrow, and situated between high mountains, and it is watered throughout its whole length by a river of the same name. It is the fourth bailiwick of the Swiss in Italy, and has a town of the same name, seated on the river.

ADDRESS. See **GEORGE, ST.**

MADRE DE POPA, a town and convent in America, in Terra Firma, seated on the river Grande, 15 miles E. of Carthagena. It is almost as much resorted to by the Indians of America, as Loretta is in Europe, and the image of the Virgin Mary is said to have done a great many miracles in favour of the sea-faring people. Lon. 76. 7. lat. 11. 0. N.

MADRID, the capital town of Spain, in Castile, and the place where the kings usually reside. It was formerly an inconceivable place, belonging to the archbishop of Toledo, but the purity of the air engaged the court to remove hither. The streets indeed are very dirty, especially in the morning, for they empty all their nastiness into the street; however, the hot rays of the sun render them dry. It is very populous, and some pretend that the number of inhabitants amount to 300,000. The houses are all built with bricks, and the streets are broad, and straight; being adorned at regular 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 on a large plain, surrounded with high mountains, but has no wall, rampart, or ditch. The royal palace is built on an eminence, at the extremity of the city, and is but two stories high it does not make any extraordinary appearance. A fire happened in 1734, which almost reduced it to ashes, and it was a long time in rebuilding. The finest square in Madrid is the Plaza Mayor, which is surrounded with 300

houses 5 stories high, and of an equal height. Every stage is adorned with a handsome balcony, and the fronts are supported by columns, which form very fine arches. Here the market is held, and here they have their famous bull-fights. However, it is observable, that the very finest houses have no glass-windows, they being only lattices. Most travellers observe that the streets are generally nasty, and have a very bad smell. Casa-del-Campo is a house of pleasure, a little above half a mile from Madrid, with very fine gardens, pleasant walks, and a great many uncommon animals. It is seated beyond the river Manzanares. Buen Retiro is on this side the river, next the town, and is a proper place to retire to in the heat of summer, there being a great number of fish-ponds, grottoes, tents, groves, and hermitages, which yield a very pleasant sight; as for the building, it is more like a monastery than a house of pleasure. When the inhabitants build a house the first stage belongs to the king, who may either sell, or let it, as he pleases. Philip II. built a large and magnificent bridge over the river, which river being exceedingly small, has occasioned a great many jokes. It is 265 miles N. E. of Lisbon, 690 S. by W. of London, 625 S. S. W. of Paris, and 750 W. of Rome. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 40. 26. N.

MADRIGAL, a town of Spain, in Old-Castile, seated in a plain fertile in excellent wine, 10 miles from Medina-del-Campo. Lon. 3. 59. W. lat. 41. 25. N.

MADRIGAL, a town of S. America, in the province of Popayan, subject to Spain. Lon. 75. 35. W. lat. 0. 30. S.

* **MADROGAM**, a large town of Africa, and capital of Monomotapa, with a spacious palace, where the king lodges. The upper part of the houses are in shape of bells. Lon. 29. 40. E. lat. 18. 0. S.

MADURA, a province of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges; bounded on the E. by Tanjour and Marava; on the S. E. by the sea; on the W. by the Balagate mountains, which separate it from Malabar; and on the N. by Visapour and Carnate. The places of most note on the sea-shore are, Manapar, where the Dutch have a factory, and Tutucori, which has a good, safe harbour. The inhabitants are Gentoos, and of a thievish disposition, treating the women as slaves. It produces a great deal of rice, elephants-teeth, and the animals are different from those in Europe. With regard to manufactures, it produces a great deal of cotton-cloth, but none fine; the Dutch have a pearl fishery, which brings them in a large sum

sum every year. The natives are blacks, with long hair.

* **MADURA**, a town of Asia, and capital of a province of the same name, in the E. Indies; 130 miles N. of Cape Comorin, and 300 S. W. of Fort St. George. Lon. 78. 23. E. lat. 10. 5. N.

* **MAESE**, or **MEUSE**, a large river which rises in France, and in Bassigni, near a village called Meuse, from whence it passes through Toul and Verdun; Champain, Luxemburg, the county of Namur, the bishoprick of Liege, and the United Provinces, falling into the sea between Brille and Gravfande.

MAESLAND-SLUYS, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, and in Delfland, 5 miles S. of Delft. Lon. 4. 0 E. lat. 52. 0. N.

* **MAELSTRAND**, a strong place of Norway, in the government of Bahus; seated on a rock, at the mouth of the river Wener, and belongs to Sweden. Lon. 11. 21. E. lat. 57. 58. N.

* **MAENCLOCHOG**, a village of Pembrokeshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on May 22, for sheep, and a few cattle.

* **MAESYCK**, a considerable town in the bishoprick of Liege, seated on the river Maese, 8 miles S. W. of Ruremond, and 30 N. E. of Liege. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 51. 5. N.

MAESTRICHT, an ancient, large, and strong town of the Netherlands, ceded to the Dutch by the treaty of Munster. The town-house and the other publick buildings are handsome, and the place is about four miles in circumference, and strongly fortified. It is governed jointly by the Dutch and the bishop of Liege; however it has a Dutch garrison. The inhabitants are noted for making excellent fire-arms, and some say that in the arsenal there are arms sufficient for a whole army. Both Papists and Protestants are allowed the free exercise of their religion, and the magistrates are composed of both. It is seated on the river Maese, which separates it from Wyck, and with which it communicates by a handsome bridge. It is 15 miles N. of Liege, and 55 E. of Brussels. Lon. 5. 45. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

MAGADOXO, the capital town of a kingdom of the same name, in Africa, and 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. 45. 15. E. lat. 3. 0. N.

* **MAGDALENE-HILL**, a place in Hampshire, near Winton, where there is

one fair, on August 2, for cheefe, leather, and horses.

* **MAGDALENE'S CAVE**, a cave of Germany, and in Carinthia, 10 miles E. of Gortz. It appears like a chafm in a rock, and at the entrance torches are lighted to conduct travellers. It is divided into several apartments, or halls, with a vast number of pillars formed by nature, which give it a beautiful appearance they being as white as snow, and almost transparent. The bottom is of the same substance, insomuch that a person may fancy himself to be walking among the ruins of an enchanted castle, surrounded with magnificent pillars, some entire and others broken.

MAGDEBURG, a large, ancient, strong, handsome, and trading town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and capital of a duchy of the same name. The fortifications are some thought to surpass those of most towns in the empire. There were several hundred houses burnt to the ground, which have been rebuilt by French refugees. There is a handsome palace, a fine arsenal, and a magnificent cathedral; which contains a superb mausoleum of Otho the Great. Among many other pretended reliques, it shew the ladder on which the cockatrice perched when Peter denied his master, the lanthorn of Judas when he betrayed Jesus Christ, a rib of the whale which swallowed up Jonas, and four palm-tree branches which were used when Christ made his triumphal entry in Jerusalem. It is seated on the river Elbe, 40 miles W. of Brandenburg, and 125 S. E. of Hamburg. Lon. 15. E. lat. 52. 18. N.

MAGDEBURG, the duchy of, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the N. by the Old Marche Brandenburg, on the E. by the Mi. Marche, on the S. by the provinces of halt and Halberstadt, and on the W. by the duchy of Brunswick. It is about 60 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and belongs to the king of Prussia. The capital town is the same name.

MAGDELANA, a large river of S. America, which rises under the equator, and running N. through Terra Firma, unites with the Cance, and then is called Rio Grande, and falls into the N. Sea below Mardre Popa.

* **MAGDELENA**, a river of N. America, in Loufsania. It had its source in the mountains which separate Loufsania from New Mexico, and falls into the S. Sea, the S. W. of the bay of St. Lewis.

MAGELLAN, a famous strait of S. America, discovered in 1520 by one Magel

Portuguese in the service of Spain, since a time it has been failed through by several navigators; but the passage being dangerous and troublesome, they have now led out another to the S. Sea, round Cape Horn.

The inhabitants on each side are of copper colour, with long black hair like that of the native Americans; and both men and women go stark naked in the coldest weather, though they have a sort of a garment in the form of a carpet, which they sometimes wrap about their bodies; on their heads they have caps of the skins of beasts, with the feathers on, and on their feet they tie pieces of skins. They never wash their garments but when they are laid down, even in the most excessive cold weather. The Spaniards call the country to the N. of this strait Terra Magellanica, and on it a part of Chili. They had a fort or garrison upon this strait, but the men were all starved to death, for want of provisions.

MAGGIORE, a lake in Italy, lying wholly in the dutchy of Milan, and partly in the country of the Grisons, being about 12 miles in length, and 6 in breadth.

MAGHIAN, a large town of Asia, in the country of Arabia. Lon. 44. 15. E. lat. 16. 3.

MAGLIANO, a small but populous town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, in the district of Sabina; seated on a mountain, near the river Tiber, 30 miles S. W. of Spoleto, and 30 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 12. 35. E. lat. 42. 20. N.

MAGNAVACCA, a small town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, with a fort, seated at the south of the lake Comachio, in the gulph of Venice, 18 miles N. of Ravenna. Lon. 11. 51. E. lat. 44. 55. N.

MAGNESIA, a town of Asia, in Phrygia, with a bishop's see; seated on a mountain, 22 miles above the city of Smyrna, and was formerly the seat of the Roman empire. It is still large, populous, rich, and stands on an eminence, which is commanded by another whereon a citadel is built. Lon. 23. 5. E. lat. 39. 12. N.

MAGNY, a town of France, in the duchy of Vexin, on the road from Paris to Compien; seated in a fertile plain, 35 miles S. of Paris. Lon. 1. 50. E. lat. 45. 12. N.

* **MAGOR**, a village of Monmouthshire, with two fairs, on the two last Mondays in the year, for horned cattle.

* **MAGRA**, a river of Italy, which rises in the Appennine mountains, in the valley of Parma, where it washes Pontremoli, passes by Sarzana, in the territory of Genoa, and falls a little after into the Mediterranean

* **MAGRA**, the valley of, lying in Italy, and in the grand dutchy of Tuscany, being about 27 miles in length, and 15 in breadth.

MAGUELONE, a lake of France, in Languedoc, near a town of the same name, which is seated on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, into which it discharges itself by a canal that is the beginning of the famous canal at Languedoc.

* **MAHALEU**, a handsome and considerable town of Egypt, and capital of Garbia: It carries on a considerable trade in linnen, cottons, and sal armoniac; and the inhabitants have ovens here to hatch chickens, as in other parts of this country. Lon. 22. 21. E. lat. 31. 4. N.

* **MAIDEN-BRADLEY**, a village in Wiltshire, 7 miles S. W. of Warminster, with two fairs, on April 25, and September 21, for cattle, horses, pigs, and cheese.

MAIDENHEAD, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on Whit-Wednesday and November 30, for horses and cattle; and on September 29, for horses, cattle, and hiring servants. It is seated on the river Thames, on the great western road, and is full of inns and places of entertainment. It is 12 miles E. by N. of Reading, and 28 W. by N. of London. Lon. 0. 45. W. lat. 51. 33. N.

MAIDSTONE, a town of Kent, with a market on Thursdays, and four fairs, on February 13, May 12, June 20, and October 17, for horses, bullocks, and all sorts of commodities. It is seated on the river Medway, a branch of which runs thro' the town, and is a large, populous, and agreeable place, where the assizes are held for the county. It is a corporation, has a free-school, and sends 2 members to parliament. It is 24 miles W. of Canterbury, and 36 S. E. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 37. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

* **MAIENNE**, a considerable, handsome, and populous town of France, in Maine, with the title of a dutchy; seated on a river of the same name, 37 miles N. W. of Mans, and 55 N. of Angers. Lon. 0. 35. W. lat. 48. 18. N.

MAILLEZAIS, a town of France, in Poitou, seated in a morass, and in an island formed by the rivers Seure and Autize, 30 miles N. E. of Rochelle, and 225 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 40. W. lat. 46. 22. N.

* **MAINA**, a country of Turkey in Asia, in the Morea, lying between two chains of mountains which advance into the sea. The inhabitants could never yet be subdued by the Turks; on account of their valour and their mountains. Their greatest traffick consists

consists in slaves, which they take indifferently from the Turks and the Christians. They have a harbour and a town of the same name, and their language is bad Greek.

MAINE, a river of France, in the county of Maine, which rises at Linieres, on the borders of Normandy, soon after which it receives the Sarte, and at length falls into the Loire.

MAINE, a province of France, with the title of a dutchy; bounded on the N. by Normandy; on the E. by Perche, Dunois, and Vendomois; on the S. by Anjou and a part of Touraine; and on the W. by Anjou and Bretagne. It is 88 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. The principal rivers are the Maienne, the Huifne, the Sarte, and the Loire. It abounds in corn, wine, flax, and cattle, and there are mines of iron, quarries of marble, and mineral water. Their pullets are excellent, and well known at Paris. Mans is the capital town.

MAINE, a river of Germany, which rises in the E. side of the circle of Franconia, and running westward, passes thro' the bishoprick of Bamberg into the electorate of Mentz, and falls into the Rhine at Mentz. It runs by Bamberg, Wirtzberg, Aschaffenburg, Hanau, and Francfort.

MAINE, a province of N. America, in New-England, bounded by Nova Scotia on the N. E. by Massachuset-bay on the S. and the province of New-Hampshire on the S. W. and N. W.

MAINLAND, an island of Scotland, and one of the Shetland isles, being the principal of them. It is pretty fertile and populous, considering where it lies.

MAINTENON, a town of France, in Beauce, seated in a valley between two mountains, and on the river Eure, with a castle, a collegiate church, and a priory. It gave a title to the famous Madam de Maintenon. It is 5 miles from Chartres. Lon. 1. 40. E. lat. 48. 33. N.

* **MAINUNGEN**, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and capital of a small district belonging to the house of Saxe-Gotha; 8 miles N. E. of Henneberg. Lon. 10. 35. E. lat. 50. 36. N.

MAJORCA, an island belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean Sea, between Ivica and Minorca, about 80 miles S. of the Spanish coast. It is about 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. The capital town is of the same name.

MAJORCA, a large, rich, and strong town, capital of the island of the same name, was a bishop's see. The publick squares, the cathedral, and the royal palace are very magnificent. There are about 6000 houses, which are built after the antique manner; and there is an university, more ancient than celebrated. It has 22 churches besides the cathedral, and the harbour is extremely good. A captain-general resides here, who commands the whole island, and there is a garrison kept to defend it against the incursions of the Moors. 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. E. lat. 39. 40. N.

MAIRE, a strait which lies between Terdel Fuego in S. America, and Staten island, being a passage to Cape Horn, discovered by Le Maire.

* **MAIXANT**, ST. an ancient town of France, in Poitou, with a Benedictine abbey. It carries on a great trade in corn, and is seated on the river Sevre, 30 miles S. of Poitiers, and 215 S. W. of Paris.

MALABAR, the name of the western part of the peninsula on this side the Ganges in Asia, divided among several petty principalities and states, generally tributary to the Great Mogul; but as these will all be mentioned in their proper places, they need not be enumerated here, and especially as the customs and manners of the inhabitants are very different, as well as the productions. However, we may observe in general, that the inhabitants are all blacks, or, at least, of a dark olive complexion, with long black hair, and tolerable features. In some places they are distinguished into tribes, all of which are brought up to the same employment as their parents. The vilest and most contemptible of these are the polyats, who are despised by all the rest, inasmuch that it is looked upon as scandalous to have a conversation with them, or even to approach them. They live in the fields where the rice grows, and often move from one place to another, their houses being nothing but cabins made with palm-leaves.

MALACCA, a large peninsula in the Indies, beyond the Ganges, about 675 miles in length, and has a kingdom of the same name. It is bounded by Siam on the west, by the ocean on the E. and by the straits of Malacca, which separate it from Sumatra on the S. W. being about 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 roots, which yield good refreshments for strangers that call here.

the pine-apple is the best in the world; and the manjostane is a delicious fruit, in the shape of an apple, whose skin is thick and red. The ramboftan is of the size of a walnut, with a very agreeable pulp, and a durian, tho' it has not a pleasant smell, it has a very delightful taste. They have plenty of cocoa nuts, and their shells will hold an English quart; besides lemons, oranges, limes, sugar-canes, and mangoes. There is but little corn, and sheep and bullocks are scarce, but pork, poultry, and fish, are pretty plentiful. The religion of the natives is a mixture of Mahomedanism, and they are mightily addicted to juggling, which some mistake for conjuration. The land inhabitants are a savage, barbarous people, who take great delight in doing mischief to their neighbours. The Dutch have a factory in the town of Malacca, which they took from the Portuguese in 1640.

MALAGA, an ancient, rich, and strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with two castles, a bishop's see, and a good harbour, which renders it a trading place. It is frequented by the English and Dutch, who bring their vessels there to load them with fruits and wine. It is seated in the Mediterranean Sea, at the foot of a craggy mountain, 85 miles S. of Cordova, and 55 S. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 55. W. lat. 36. 5. N.

* **MALAGUETA**, a part of the coast of Guinea, in Africa, so called on account of the spice fold there, which is not unlike pepper. It is divided into several territories.

MALAMOCCHO, a small island and sea-port town in the Lagunes of Venice, in Italy, 5 miles S. of that city.

* **MALATHIAH**, an ancient town of Turkey in Asia, and in Aladulia, capital of the Lesser Armenia, seated on the river Arzu, with an archbishop's see. Lon. 43. 25. E. lat. 39. 8. N.

* **MALCHIN**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, in Lower Saxony; seated on the river Pene, in Vandalia, where it falls into the Lake Camrow, 12 miles from Varen, and 12 from Demmim. Lon. 5. 5. E. lat. 54. 0. N.

MALDA, a town of Asia, in Indostan, and in the kingdom of Bengal, seated on the river Ganges, 120 miles N. of Hugley. Lon. 2. 30. E. lat. 24. 30. N. Some of the European factories have their agents here.

MALDEGHEM, a village of the Netherlands, in Flanders, to which Baron Sparthiz with his little army, after he had crossed the French lines in 1705. It is 9

miles E. from Bruges.

MALDEN, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Lady-day and September 8, eight days each, for toys. It is seated at the mouth of the river Chelmer, and is a very ancient place. Here are still to be seen intrenchments thrown up by the Danes, with the ruins of an old abbey and monastery; and several curiosities have been dug up here, as ancient coins, Saxon armour, iron cups, &c. The town-hall is an ancient edifice, and was formerly a castle, belonging to the king. Here was Cromwell's head-quarters, and several battles have been fought near this place. This town is governed by 2 bailiffs, 8 aldermen, and 18 common-council. It has 2 very old churches, 3 meeting-houses, and about 1000 houses, which are but indifferently built, and the streets are narrow, and not paved. The town has two bridges, over the rivers Chelmer and Black-water, and, having a commodious harbour, carries on a considerable trade, chiefly in corn, coals, iron, wine, brandy, and rum, of which the people import great quantities. It is 9 miles E. by N. of Chelmsford, and 38 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 50. E. lat. 51. 41. N.

MALDIVES. See **MOLDIVES**.

MALESTROIT, a town of France, in Bretagne, and in the diocese of Vannes; seated on the river Oust, 37 miles E. of Port-Louis. Lon. 2. 16. W. lat. 47. 45. N.

MALINES. See **MECHLIN**.

* **MALIO**, or **CAPO MALIO**, or **ST. ANGELO**, a cape of the Morea, at the S. entrance of the Gulph of Napoli, 15 miles E. of Malvasia.

MALLING, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs; viz. on August 12, October 12, and November 17, for bullocks, horses, and toys. It is seated near Compherst-Wood, and had formerly a nunnery dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It is 6 miles W. of Maidstone; and 30 E. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

MALLO, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, seated on the river Blackwater, 17 miles N. of Cork. Lon. 8. 35. W. lat. 52. 0. N.

* **MALHAM**, a village in Yorkshire, with two fairs, on June 25, and October 4, for sheep.

MALMEDY, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishoprick of Liege, with an abbey; seated on the river Recht, 9 miles S. of Limburg, and 52 N. of Luxemburg. Lon. 4. 29. E. lat. 50. 23. N.

* **MALMISTRA**, an ancient town of Asia, in Natolia, and in Aliduli, 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 Tarsus. Lon. 35. 35 E. lat. 36. 50. N.

MALMOE, a sea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Shonen, seated on the streight called the Sound, with a large harbour, and a strong citadel; 10 miles S. E. of Lunden, and 15 S. E. of Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 19. E. lat. 53. 35. N.

MALMSBURY, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs; viz. on March 17, April 7, and May 26, for cattle and horses. It is pleasantly seated on a hill, and on the river Avon, which almost surrounds it, and over which it has six bridges; is a very ancient place, and has an alms-house for 4 men and 4 women. It is 26 miles E. by N. of Bristol, and 90 W. of London. Lon. 2. 7. W. lat. 51. 34. N.

MALO, ST. a sea-port town of France, in Bretagne, with a bishop's see. It has a large well-frequented harbour, but difficult of access, on account of the rocks that surround it; is a rich, trading place, of great importance, and defended by a strong castle. It was bombarded by the English in 1693, but without success. However, in June 1758, they landed men in Cancele Bay, who went to the harbour by land, and burnt above 100 ships, great and small; and then retired to the ships, without loss. It is seated on an island united to the main land by a causeway; is chiefly inhabited by seafaring men, who in time of war fit out a great many privateers to cruise upon the English. It is 17 miles N. W. of Dol, and 205 W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 57. W. lat. 48. 39. N.

MALORIA, a small island of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany, 10 miles W. of Leghorn. Lon. 11. 0. E. lat. 43. 20. N.

MALPARTIDO, a town of Spain, in the province of Estremadura. The Duke of Berwick retired to this place in 1706, after the Allies had taken Alcantara. It is 14 miles S. of Placentia. Lon. 6. 0. W. lat. 39. 20. N.

MALPAS, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs, on March 25, July 25, and December 8, for cattle, linnen, woollen-cloth, hard-ware, and pedlars ware; seated on an high eminence not far from the river Dee, on the edge of the county, is an handsome place, containing three streets, an hospital, and a grammar-school. It is 12 miles S. E. of

Chester, and 157 N. E. of London. Lon. 2. 55. E. lat. 53. 5.

MALPLAQUET, a village of the Netherlands, in Hainaut, famous for a battle fought here between the Allies and the French. See **BLAREGNIES**.

MALTA, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, between Africa and Sicily, 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth; formerly reckoned a part of Africa, but now belongs to Europe. It was anciently little else than a barren rock; but there has been brought from Africa such quantities of soil, that it is now become a fertile island. However they sow but little corn, because they can purchase it cheap in Sicily; but they cultivate large quantities of lemon, cotton trees, and vines, which produce excellent wine. The heat is so excessive, both day and night, that the water breeds great numbers of gnats, which are the plague of the country. The number of the inhabitants are said to be about 90,000; and they are much such sort of people as those of Sicily. The common people speak Arabick, 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, and it is extremely well fortified. It was attacked by the Turks in 1566, who were obliged to abandon the enterprise with the loss of 30,000 men. The knights of Malta formerly consisted of eight nations; but now they are but seven, because the English have forsaken them. They are obliged to suppress all pyrates, 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. It is, about 60 miles S. of Sicily, and 200 E. of Tunis in Africa.

MALTA, or rather **VALETTA**, an exceeding strong and very considerable town on the island of Malta, of which it is the capital, and well fortified. It is a bishop's see, is the residence of the grand master and knights of the order, and has a magnificent hospital. It is divided into three parts, which are so many peninsulas, consisting of solid rock, and separated from each other by channels, capable of receiving large fleets. The streets are spacious, and the houses built with white stone. The whole island contains 26 parishes, and between 50 and 40 villages. It is seated on the sea-side facing Sicily. Lon. 33. 35. E. lat. 35. 5. N.

MALTON, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with two markets, on Tuesday and Saturdays, and three fairs; viz. on

A New & Accurate
MAP
of
EUROPE.
from the Sieur Robert's
ATLAS,
with Improvements.



Arctic Circle

NORTHERN

OCEAN

WESTERN

IRELAND

OCEAN BAY OF BISCAY

LIBON

PART OF AFRICA

FAEROE ISLANDS

WESTERN ISLES

ORKNEY ISLANDS

SHETLAND ISLANDS

SCOTLAND

ENGLAND

FRANCE

SWITZERLAND

ITALY

SPAIN

PORTUGAL

MAROCCO

EGYPT

SYRIA

ARMENIA

SWEDEN

NORWAY

DENMARK

NETHERLANDS

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J. Goussier Sculp.

Saturday before Palm Sunday, for horses and horned cattle; on Saturday before Whit Sunday, for sheep, brass, and pewter; and on October 10, for pots and small ware. It is seated on the river Derwent, over which there is a stone bridge, and composed of two towns, the New and the Old, each containing three churches. It is well inhabited, accommodated with good inns, and admits two members to parliament. It is 24 miles N. E. of York, and 211 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 54. 8. N.

MALVA, a province of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul. It is very fertile; and Ratipoure is the capital town.

MALVASIA, a small island of Turkey in Europe, lying on the eastern coast of the Ionia, and remarkable for its excellent wines. The capital is seated on the sea-side, at the foot of a rock, on the top of which there is a strong fort. The richest wine, called Malmsey, is brought from hence. It is the see of a Greek archbishop; and is 50 miles S. E. of Mistra, and 75 S. of Setines, or Athens. Lon. 23. 43. E. lat. 36. 59 N.

MALVERN-HILLS, are mountains in Worcester-shire, and may be seen at a great distance.

MAMERS, an ancient town of France, in Main, seated on the river Dive. Lon. 0. 26. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

MAN, an island in the Irish Sea, about 30 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. It contains 17 parishes, and the chief towns are Ruthen, Douglas, and Peel. The soil is good, and produces more corn than is sufficient to maintain the natives. The air is healthy, and the inhabitants live to a very old age, and are a mixture of English, Scots, and Irish. The Duke of Athol is their governor, and is stiled KING IN MAN. They have a bishop, called the Bishop of Sodor and Man; but he is not a lord, nor has he a seat or voice in the British parliament. The commodities of this island are wool, hides, and tallow; but it is most noted for running of goods, which they dispose of either in England, Scotland, or Ireland; for it is only 12 miles S. of Scotland, 30 N. of Anglesea in Wales, 35 W. of the coast of Cumberland, and 40 E. of the coast of Ireland.

* **MANACHIA**, an ancient and considerable town of Turkey in Asia, and in Natio-
lia, with a castle, handsome bazars, mosques, and hospitals, and was known to the ancients by the name of Magnesia. It is seated in a fertile country, at the foot of a mountain. Lon. 27. 40. E. lat. 38. 45. N.

MANAR, an island of Asia, in the East Indies, and on the eastern coast of the island of Ceylon. The Portuguese got possession of it in 1560; but the Dutch took it from them in 1658. Lon. 80. 45. E. lat. 9. 0. N.

* **MANAR**, a town of Asia, in the Indies, and in the peninsula beyond the Ganges. It is capital of a small kingdom, and is seated on the river Menan, on the confines of Siam.

MANCHA, a territory of Spain, in the province of New Castile, lying between the river Guadiana and Andalusia. It is a mountainous country; and it was here the famous Don Quixote was supposed to perform his chief exploits.

MANCHESTER, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs; viz. on Whit Monday, September 21, and November 6, for horses, horned cattle, bedding, cloth, and toys. It is seated between the rivers Irk and Irwell upon a stony hill, is a place of great antiquity, and now a large flourishing town, very populous, and has several curious manufactures, known in London by the name of Manchester goods. Their velvets of late are come into great repute, and are much made use of for breeches. Its chief ornaments are the college, the market-place, and the collegiate church; which last has a small choir, of excellent workmanship. It has an additional church, which was begun in Q. Anne's reign, and finished in 1723. It sends no members to parliament; but it has the title of a duchy; is 67 miles W. S. W. of York, and 166 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 12. W. lat. 43. 27. N.

* **MANCUP**, a town of Crim Tartary. It is seated on a mountain near the river Karbata, 20 miles W. of Baciefary.

* **MANDERSCHUIT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Triers, capital of a county of the same name, between the diocese of Triers and the duchy of Juliers. It is 20 miles N. of Triers or Treves. Lon. 6. 32. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

* **MANDRIA**, a small desert island, in the Archipelago, surrounded with rocks, between Samo and Lango, and gives name to the sea near it.

MANFREDONIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata, with a castle, a good harbour, and an archbishop's see. It was burnt by the Turks in 1620; is seated on a gulph of the same name, 50 miles N. of Cirenza, and 100 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 0. E. lat. 41. 38. N.

MANGALOR, a sea-port town of Asia, in the

the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Malabar. It is one of the most considerable places in the kingdom of Canary, and has a most excellent road for the ships to anchor in, while the rainy season lasts; is seated on a rising-ground, and inhabited by Gentoos and Mahometans. They are of a tawney complexion, with long black hair, and go half naked. On their festival days, they carry their idols in triumph, being placed in a waggon, adorned on all sides with flowers. There are several sharp crooked iron-hooks fastened to the wheels, upon which the mad devotees throw themselves, and are crushed to pieces. They expose their criminals quite naked on the sands, where they die a most miserable and lingering death. It is the greatest place for trade of any in the kingdom; and the Portugueze have a factory here for rice, and a pretty large church frequented by black converts, but the priests are a shameless set of men, who will not scruple to pimp for any stranger. The fields near this place bear two crops of corn in a year; and the higher grounds produce pepper, betel-nuts, sandal wood, iron, and steel. The houses are meanly built along the sides of the rivers; and it has scarce any defence against an enemy. Lon. 75. 10. E. lat. 13. 0. N.

* **MANHARTZBERG**, the northern part of Lower Austria, in Germany, separated from the southern by the river Danube, and bounded on the E. by Upper Austria, on the N. by Bohemia and Moravia, and on the E. by Hungary.

MANHEIM, a strong town of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate, with a strong citadel, and a palace, where the Elector-Palatine often resides. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Neckar and Rhine, 10 miles N. E. of Spire, and S W. of Heidelberg. Lon. 8. 33. E. lat. 49. 25. N.

* **MANIEL**, a mountain of N. America, in the island of Hispaniola, 20 miles in circumference, and so high and craggy, that it is almost inaccessible.

* **MANINGAPATAN**, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the peninsula on this side the Ganges; seated near the seashore, 25 miles N. E. of Brampore, in the kingdom of Golconda.

MANILLA. See **LUCONIA**.

MANINGTREE, a town of Essex, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on June 15, for toys; seated on the river Stour, 9 miles E. N. E. of Colchester, and 59 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 16. E. lat. 52. 5. N.

MANOSQUE, a town of France, in Provence, with a castle, and a commandery of

the order of Malta; seated on the river Durance, 10 miles S. of Forcalquier, and 38 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 55. E. lat. 43. 52. N.

MANRESA, an ancient town of Spain in Catalonia, seated at the confluence of the rivers Cardenero and Lobregat, 22 miles N. W. of Barcelona, and 15 S. E. of Cardonna. Lon. 1. 55. E. lat. 41. 36. N.

MANS, a rich, populous, large, and ancient town of France, and the capital of Maine, with a bishop's see. Its wax and stuffs are very famous. It is seated on a high hill near the river Sart, 20 miles S. of Alençon, and 75 W. by N. of Orleans. Lon. 0. 10. E. lat. 47. 58. N.

MANSFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of the county of the same name; 35 miles S. of Magdeburg, and 48 W. of Wirtemberg. Lon. 12. 55. E. lat. 51. 35. N.

MANSFIELD, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs; viz. on June 29, for horned cattle and hogs; and on the 2d Thursday in October, for horses and cheese. It is seated in the forest of Sherwood, and is a pretty large town, with good houses; drives a great trade, and is famous for malt. It is 13 miles N. of Nottingham, and 136 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 6. W. lat. 53. 12. N.

* **MANSILLA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, 15 miles S. W. of the city of Leon. Lon. 4. 55. W. lat. 42. 30. N.

MANTE, a considerable town of France, in the Isle of France, and capital of the Mantois; seated on the river Seine, 27 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 45. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

MANUA, the dutchy of, a country 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 dutchies of Reggio, Modena, and Mirandola; on the E. by the Ferrarese; and on the W. by the Cremonese. It is about 50 miles in length, and 27 in breadth; is fruitful in corn, pastures, flax, fruits, and excellent wine. Charles IV. the last Duke of Mantua, being a vassal of the empire, took part with the French, in the dispute relating to the succession of Spain; for which reason he was put under the ban of the empire, and died at Venice in 1708. He having no heirs, the Emperor kept the Mantuan in his own hands, 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, now Empress-Queen, kept possession of the Mantuan;

ntuan; and the governor of the Milanese the administration of affairs. The ntuan comprehends the dutchies of Mantua, Guastalla, and Sabioneta; the principities of Castiglione, Solforina, and Bobbio; likewise the county of Novellara. The principal rivers are the Po, the Oglio, and the Minchio; and the principal town is the same name.

MANTUA, the capital city of the dutchy the same name, in Italy, seated on an island in the middle of a lake. It is very large, having 8 gates, 21 parishes, 40 convents and nunneries, a quarter for the Jews live in, and above 16,000 inhabitants. The streets are broad and strait, and the houses well built. It is very strong by situation as well as by art, and there is no landing at it but by two causeways, which cross the lake; for which reason, it is one of the most considerable fortresses in Europe: taken by the Allies, in 1735, though their army was in the dutchy, durst not undertake the siege. It was greatly noted for its silks, and manufactures, which are now much decayed. The air in the summer-time is very wholesome. The famous poet **VIRGIL** was born at a village near this city. It is seated on the river Minchio, and is an archbishop's see, and an university; 35 miles E. of Parma, 20 W. of Verona, and 10 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 10. 47. E. 45. 10. N.

MARACAYBO, a rich and considerable town in S. America, and capital of the province of Venezuela. It carries on a great trade in skins and chocolate, which is the chief in America; and they have likewise very fine tobacco. It was taken by the Dutch buccaneers in 1666 and 1678. It is seated near a lake of the same name. Lon. 45. E. lat. 10. 0. N.

MARACAYBO, a lake in S. America, is 100 miles in length, and 200 in breadth, and runs into the N. sea. It is well defended by strong forts, which, however, did not stand Sir Henry Morgan, a buccaneer, when entering it, and plundering several English towns seated on the coast. He defeated a squadron sent out to take him.

* **MARAGNAN**, a province of S. America, in Brazil, which comprehends a fertile populous island of 112 miles in circumference. The French settled here in 1612, and built a town; but they were soon driven from thence by the Portuguese, who have possessed it ever since. It is little, but strong, and has a castle, a harbour, and a bishop's see. The climate is very agreeable and wholesome, and there is plenty of most things. Lon. 54. 35. W. lat. 2. 0. S.

* **MARANA**, a river of Italy, in the Campania of Rome, which passes by the town of Grotta-Ferrara, and then separates into two branches; one of which falls into the Teverone, and the other into the Tiber near Rome.

MARANA. See **MAROGNA**.

MARANO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and province of Friuli, with a strong citadel; seated in a marsh, which renders it difficult of access, and at the bottom of the Gulph of Venice. Lon. 13. 15. E. lat. 46. 0. N.

MARANS, a rich town of France, in the territory of Aunis, and diocese of Rochelle; seated among salt-marshes, near the river Sevre, three miles from the sea. It carries on a very great trade in corn; and it is 12 miles N. E. of Rochelle. Lon. 0. 55. W. lat. 46. 20. N.

* **MARANT**, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in the province of Adinbasin; seated in a fertile and pleasant country. The inhabitants affirm, that Noah and his wife were buried here.

* **MARASCH**, a town of Asia, in Natolia, seated near the river Euphrates, 12 miles below Malahyah. It is a populous place, and capital of a Beglerbegic, encompassed by the mountains of Taurus, Anti-Taurus, and the Euphrates. Lon. 38. 25. E. lat. 38. 15. N.

* **MARATHONA**, a village of Greece, in Livadia, formerly a city. It is famous for a victory obtained by Miltiades, with 10,000 Athenians, over 500,000 Persians, who lost above 100,000 men.

* **MARBACH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and dutchy of Wirtemberg; seated on the river Neckar, over which it has a bridge. It was taken and burnt by the French in 1693; is 16 miles S. of Hailbron, and 13 N. of Stutgard. Lon. 9. 15. E. lat. 48. 53. N.

* **MARBELLA**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated at the mouth of the river Rio Verde; 30 miles N. E. of Gibraltar, and 28 S. W. of Malaga. Lon. 5. 25. W. lat. 30. 25. N.

* **MARCA**, a small island in the Gulph of Venice, about 5 miles from Ragusi, on which it depends. It had formerly a bishop's see; but the town is now in ruins.

* **MARCA-TREVISANA**, a province of Italy, in the republic of Venice, bounded on the E. by Friuli and the Gulph of Venice; on the S. by the sea, the Dogate, and Paduano; on the N. by the Feltrino, and the Belunese; and on the W. by the Vicentino. The soil is fertile, and produces corn, wine, and wood; and they gain large sums

by their cattle, silk, and woollen-cloth. The principal town is Treviso.

* **MARCELLIN**, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in the diocese of Vienne. It is an handsome place, agreeably seated, and produces excellent wine. It is 5 miles from St Antoine, and 253 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 18. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

* **MARCELLINO**, a small river of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, which falls into the sea, 2 miles from Augusta.

MARCHE, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Berri; on the E. by Auvergne; on the W. by Angoumois; and on the S. by Limosin. It is about 55 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, and pretty fertile in corn and wine. Guerer is the capital town.

MARCHE, a town of France in Barrois, which has given its name to a college in Paris. It is 20 miles S. of Neuf-Chatteau, and 45 by W. of Toul. Lon. 5. 46. E. lat. 48. 2. N.

* **MARCHENA**, an handsome, ancient, and considerable 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. 20. W. lat. 37. 20. N.

MARCHIENNES, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the bishoprick of Liege, seated on both sides the river Sambre, 3 miles W. of Charleroy, and 20 S. W. of Namur. Lon. 2. 20. E. lat. 50. 23. N.

MARCHIENNES, a village of French Flanders, with an abbey, seated in a morass, on the river Scarpe, between Douay and St. Amand.

MARCHPURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and dutchy of Styria, with a strong castle, seated on the river Drave, 15 miles W. of Pettau, and 25 S. of Gratz. Lon. 15. 59. E. lat. 47. 0. N.

* **MARCIGLIANO**, a town of Italy, in the Terra di Lavoro, 7 miles E. of the city of Naples, between Nola and Acerra. Lon. 13. 20. E. lat. 40. 36. N.

MARCK, a territory of Germany, in Westphalia; bounded on the N. by the bishoprick of Munster, on the E. by the dutchy of Westphalia, and on the W. by that of Berg. It is pretty fertile, and belongs to the King of Prussia. Ham is the principal town.

* **MARCO, ST.** a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Senito, 25 miles N. of Cozenza. Lon. 18. 50. E. lat. 39. 40. N.

* **MARDEN**, a village in Kent, with

one fair, on October 10, for pedlars-ware.

MARDIKE, a sea port town of French Flanders, 4 miles W. of Dunkirk. The French intended to fortify this place after Dunkirk was demolished; but the remonstrances of the British court made them desist. Lon. 2. 20. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

* **MERESFIELD**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on September 4, for cattle and pedlars ware.

* **MARENES**, a town of France, in Saintonge, remarkable for the green-finner oysters found near the coast, and the salt it sends to other places. It is seated near the sea, 25 miles N. W. of Saintes, and 27 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 2. W. lat. 43. 49. N.

* **MARETIMO**, an island of Italy, on the western coast of Sicily. It is about 10 miles in circumference, has a castle, with a few farm houses, and produces a great deal of honey. Lon. 12. 25. E. lat. 38. 5. N.

MARGARETTA, an island of S. America, near Terra-Firma, and in New Andalusia, discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1498. It is about 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. The continual verdure renders it very pleasant; but is not considerable since the Spaniards retired from thence to Terra-Firma. The inhabitants now are mulattos, and the original natives. It was taken by the Dutch in 1626, who pillaged and demolished it. Lon. 64. 2. E. lat. 1. 30. N.

MARGATE, a sea port town of Kent, in the Isle of Thanet. It has neither market nor fairs; but is of late much frequented in the summer-time for bathing in the salt-water. It is 14 miles N. of Deal, and 68 by S. of London. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 5. 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, 20 miles S. W. of Wirtzberg. Lon. 9. 40. E. lat. 49. 32. N.

MARIANNES. See LADRONES.

* **MARIA, or SANTA MARIA**, an island of the ocean, to the E. of Africa, 5 miles from Madagascar. It is 27 miles in length and 5 in breadth; well watered within, and surrounded by rocks without. The air extremely moist, for it rains almost every day. It is inhabited by 5 or 600 negroes but seldom visited by ships passing thence.

* **MARIA, ST.** a considerable town in S. America, in the audience of Panam built by the Spaniards after they had discovered the gold mines that are near it, at

after taken by the English. It is seated at the bottom of the Gulph of St. Michael, at the mouth of a river of the same name, which is navigable, and the largest it falls into the gulph. The Spaniards come here every year in the dry season, which continues three months, to gather the dust out of the sands of the neighbouring streams; and carry away great quantities. Lon. 14 $^{\circ}$ 30'. W. lat. 7. 0. N.

* **MARIA, ST.** one of the Western Islands, lying to the S. of St. Michael, in the Atlantic Ocean. The soil is the same as in the other islands.

* **MARIA, ST.** a handsome and considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a small castle. It was taken by the English and Dutch in 1702, for the archduke of Austria; is seated on the Guadaleta, at the mouth of which is a tower, and a close battery, 10 miles N. E. of Cadiz, and 10 S. W. of Xeres-de-la-Frontera. Lon. 5. 33'. W. lat. 36. 35. N.

* **MARIE-AUX-MINES,** a town of France, in Lorraine, divided in two by the river Leber. It is famous for its silver mines, and is 25 miles N. W. of New Brisach. Lon. 7. 27. E. lat. 48. 16. N.

* **MARIENBERG,** an handsome town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in Misnia, remarkable for its rich silver mines. It belongs to the elector of Saxony, and was pillaged by the Swedes in 1539. It is seated among the mountains on the confines of Bohemia, 25 miles from Dresden. Lon. 14. 5. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

* **MARIENBURG,** an ancient and strong town of Poland, and in Regal Prussia, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle; seated on the river Nagot, 30 miles S. W. of Elbing, and 30 S. E. of Dantzick. Lon. 19. 55. E. lat. 54. 6. N. The palatinate of Marienburg is bounded on the N. by the Baltick Sea, Frichoff, and Matangen; on the E. by Bartonian and Gambia; on the S. by Hockerland; and on the W. by Pomerallia.

* **MARIENBURG,** a town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault, formerly a strong place, but dismantled by the French, after it was ceded to them by the treaty of the Pyrenees. It is 10 miles W. of Charlemont, and 7 E. of Philipville. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 50. 4. N.

* **MARIENSTADT,** a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, seated on the Wener Lake, 35 miles S. E. of Carlstadt, and 162 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 14. 25. E. lat. 58. 38. N.

* **MARIENTHAL.** See MARGENTHEIM.

* **MARIENWERDER,** a town of Prussia,

in Pomerania, with a castle, and a magnificent church; seated on the river Nagot. Lon. 19. 35. E. lat. 53. 42. N.

* **MARI-GALLANT,** an island of N. America, and the least of the Caribbees. The French have had a colony here ever since the year 1648. It was taken by the English in 1692, but the French soon settled there again. It produces sugar-canes, indigo, tobacco, and cotton, but is in want of water.

* **MARIGNAN.** See MARAGNAN.

* **MARIGNANO,** a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, remarkable for the defeat of the Swifs near this place by the French in 1515. It is seated on the river Lambro, 10 miles S. E. of Milan, 12 N. E. of Pavia, and 12 N. E. of Lodi.

* **MARINO, ST.** a strong town of Italy, and capital of a small republick, surrounded by the duchy of Urbino, on the confines of Romania, under the protection of the Pope, with three castles. It has been governed as a republick a great number of years, and chuses its own officers and magistrates; is seated on a mountain, 10 miles S. W. of Rimini, and 15 N. W. of Urbino. Lon. 12. 33. E. lat. 43. 58. N.

* **MARINO, ST.** a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, with a handsome castle, 10 miles E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 16. E. lat. 41. 54. N.

* **MARK,** a village in Somersetshire, with two fairs, on September 15, and Tuesday before Whitfunday, for horses and pedlars ware.

* **MARKET JEW,** a town in Cornwall, with a market on Thursdays, and 2 fairs, 3 weeks before Easter-eve, and September 29, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated on an arm of the sea, called Mount's-bay, 3 miles E. of Penzance, and 287 W. by S. of London. Lon. 6. 0. W. lat. 50. 12. N.

* **MARLBOROUGH,** a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Saturdays, and 2 fairs; on July 10, and November 22, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is seated on the river Kennet, in a chalky soil, and is an handsome corporation, sends 2 members to parliament, and has the title of a duchy. It had a castle, and once a parliament was held here; has often suffered by fire, and been handsomely rebuilt. It contains two parishes, and about 500 houses, with streets broad and paved, and is governed by a mayor, &c. It is 40 miles E. of Bristol, and 75 W. of London. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 51. 28. N.

* **MARLBOROUGH FORT,** an English factory in Asia, on the W. coast of the island

of Sumatra, 3 miles E. of Bencoolen, and 300 N. W. of Batavia. Lon. 101. 0. E. lat. 4. 15. N.

MARLOW, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on October 29, for cattle, cheese, and hops; seated on the river Thames, over which there is a bridge into Berkshire, and sends 2 members to parliament. It is 17 miles S. of Aylesbury, and 31 W. of London. Lon. 0. 45. W. lat. 51. 34. N.

MARLY, a palace belonging to the king of France, between Versailles and St. Germain; seated in a valley, near a village and forest of the same name. It is noted for its fine gardens and water-works, there being a curious machine on the river Seine, which not only supplies them with water, but also those of Versailles. It is 10 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 11. E. lat. 48. 52. N.

MARMANDE, a town of France, in Guienne, and in Agennois. It carries on a great trade in corn and wine, and is seated on the river Garonne, 30 miles S. E. of Bourdeaux, and 350 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 15. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

MARMORA, the name of four islands in Asia, in the sea of the same name. The largest is about 30 miles in circumference, and the soil of them all produces corn, wine, and fruits. The sea of Marmora is a large gulph, which communicates both with the Archipelago, and the Black Sea by that of Constantinople, being 120 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and all ships must pass thro' it that sail to Constantinople from the Mediterranean. It was antiently called the Propontis.

MARNE, a river of France, which has its source in Bassigny, and runs N. W. through Champagne to Chalons, and from thence passes to Meaux, Lagny, and Charenton, and falls into the Seine a little below it.

* MARNHAM, a village in Nottinghamshire, with one fair, on September 1, for horned cattle, horses, hogs, and merchandise.

MARO, a small town of Italy, on the coast of Genoa, and in a valley of the same name, with the title of a marquise; 8 miles N. W. of Oneglia, and 48 W. S. W. of Genoa. Lon. 7. 50. E. lat. 44. 2. N.

* MAROGNA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see; seated near the sea, 70 miles S. W. of Adrianople, and 150 S. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 25. 41. E. lat. 40. 56. N.

MAROSCH, or MERISH, a river which rises in the Carpathian mountains, runs S.

thro' Transylvania, and afterwards turning W. passes into Hungary, and falls into the river Teyse at Segedin.

* MAROUTIER, a town of France, in Lower Alface, with a Benedictine abbey; 3 miles S. of Saverne, and 18 N. W. of Strasbourg. Lon. 7. 33. E. lat. 48. 38. N.

MARPURG, a strong and considerable town of Germany, in the Upper Rhine, and 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 Lohr, in a pleasant country, 15 miles S. of Waldeck, and S. W. of Cassel. Lon. 8. 53. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

* MARPURG, a handsome town of Germany, in Lower Styria, seated on the river Drave, 25 miles S. W. of Gratz, and N. E. of Laubach. Lon. 16. 10. E. lat. 46. 42. N.

MARR, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Buchan and Bamff, on the E. by the German ocean, on the S. by Merke and Gowry, and on the W. by Badenoch and Athol: The chief town is Aberdeen.

MARSAL, a town of France, in Lorraine, remarkable for its salt-works; seated in a marsh on the river Selle, of difficult access, which, together with the fortifications, render it an important place. It is 17 miles N. E. of Nancy. Lon. 6. 43. E. lat. 48. 42. N.

MARSALA, an ancient and strong town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. It is well peopled, and built on the ruins of an ancient Lilybœum, 53 miles S. W. of Palermo, and 12 N. of Mazara. Lon. 12. 37. E. lat. 37. 52. N.

* MARSAN, or MOUNT-MARSAN, a town of France, in Gascony, and capital of a small territory of the same name, fertile in wine; seated on the river Miduse, 15 miles from Dax. Lon. 0. 39. W. lat. 44. 0. N.

MARSAQUIVER, or MARSALQUIVER, a strong and ancient town of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, and in the province of Beni-Arax, in the kingdom of Tremese; with one of the best harbours in Africa. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1732; seated on a rock near a bay of the sea, 15 miles from Oran. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 34. 40. N.

MARSEILLES, a strong sea-port town, and the most rich and trading place of Provence. Here is a good harbour, where the French galleys are stationed, for it will not admit large men of war. It is divided into the Old Town and the New: In the Old Town the houses are not so well built as in the New Town.

ther. They are separated by a street bordered by trees on each side, and is said to contain 100,000 inhabitants. It is one of the most trading towns in France, to which its harbour contributes, which has a chain across its mouth. Without the walls is the castle of Notre Dame, which is very well fortified. It is a bishop's see, and there is a French academy, it having been noted at several times for men of learning. In 1660 Lewis XIV. built the citadel and fort St. John to keep the inhabitants in awe, because they pretended to be free. The Jesuits had a very fine observatory here, and in the arsenal, built not long ago, there are arms for 40,000 men. In the house of discipline they weave gold, silver, and silk cocades. They reckon 2000 country-houses round Marseilles, where the inhabitants go in the summer-time to take the air. The publick buildings are very handsome, and the finest drugs are brought hither from all parts of the world. A ship from Sayde in 1720 brought the plague to this place, of which a vast number of the inhabitants died. It is seated on the shore of the Mediterranean, 15 miles S. of Aix, 13 N. W. of Toulon, and 422 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 27. E. lat. 43. 18. N.

* **MARSH**, a village of Cambridgeshire, in the isle of Ely, with two fairs, on Whitsonday for household goods, and on October 7 for cheese.

MARSHFIELD, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs; on May 24, and October 24, for horned cattle, sheep, horses, and cheese. It is seated in the Cotswold hills, on the road from London to Bristol, from which it is distant 12 miles E. and 103 W. of London. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

* **MARSI**, the dutchy of, a small territory of Italy, and in the Farther Abruzzo, which lies about the lake Celano.

MARSICO NUOVO, a small, rich, and handsome town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, near the river Agri, 6 miles from Marsico Vecchio, and 70 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 49. E. lat. 20. 42. N.

MARSTAND, an ancient, staple town of Sweden, in Gothland, now gone to decay, having but 20 burghers.

MARTA, a town of Italy, in the patriarchy of St. Peter, and in the dutchy of Carro; seated on a lake of the same name, otherwise called Bolsenna, 35 miles N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 42. 20. N.

MARTABAN, a province of Asia, in the kingdom of Pegu, lying on the gulph of

Bengal. The soil is fertile in rice, and all sorts of fruits, and there are wines of all kinds. The capital town is of the same name, and was a rich trading place, before they sunk ships at the entrance of the harbour to choak it up, which it has done effectually; besides which, the whole country is ruined by the terrible wars between the kings of Pegu and Siam, and the former was taken and killed by a people called Barmais, who conquered the whole kingdom, and brought it under subjection. It is 8 miles S. of Pegu. Lon. 97. 50. E. lat. 15. 35. N.

MARTEL, a town of France, in the province of Guienne, and in Quercy; seated on the river Dordogne, 18 miles E. of Sarlat. Lon. 0. 43. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

MARTHA, ST. a province of S. America, on the coast of Terra Firma, bounded on the N. by the N. Sea, on the E. by Rio-de-la-Hacha, on the S. by New-Granada, and on the W. by Carthagen. 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-Andes, which run the whole length of S. America, from N. to S. It is extremely hot on the sea-coast, but within cold on account of the mountains. It abounds with the fruits proper to the climate, and there are mines of gold and precious stones, as also salt-works. The Spaniards possess but one part of this province, in which they have built Martha, the capital. The air about the town is wholesome, and it is seated near the sea, having a harbour surrounded with high mountains. It was formerly very considerable, when the Spanish galleons were sent thither, but is now come almost to nothing. Lon. 74. 11. W. lat. 11. 20. N.

* **MARTHA, ST. or SIERRA NEVADA**, a very high mountain, in New-Spain. Some say it is 100 miles in circumference at the bottom, and 5 high. However, the top is always covered with snow in the hottest weather; and the French affirm they can perceive it from the island of St. Domingo, which is 370 miles distant. Lon. 74. 35. W. lat. 8. 0. N.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, an island of N. America, near the coast of New-England, 80 miles S. of Boston. The inhabitants apply themselves chiefly to their fisheries, in which they have great success. Lon. 70. 35. W. lat. 41. 0. N.

MARTIGUES, a sea-port town of France, in Provence, with the title of a principality; seated near a lake 12 miles long and 5 broad, which is navigable throughout,

and from whence they get excellent salt. It is 20 miles N. W. of Marzeilles. Lon. 4. 20. E. lat. 43. 28. N.

MARTIN, St. a small but strong town of France, in the isle of Rhee, with a harbour and a strong citadel, fortified after the manner of Vauban. The island lies near the coast of Poitou, 15 miles W. of Aunis. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 45. 40. N.

MARTIN, CAPE, a promontory of Valencia, in Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, near a town called Denia, and separates the gulph of Valencia from that of Alicante.

MARTIN, St. an island of America, and one of the Caribbees, lying on the gulph of Mexico, 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. After various revolutions, it is at length in possession of the French and Dutch, who possess it conjointly. Lon. 62. 35. W. lat. 13. 15. N.

MARTINICO, a considerable island of N. America, and one of the Caribbees, about 40 miles in length, and 100 in circumference. The French possessed it ever since 1635, till the 13th of February, 1762. when it was taken by the English; but again restored to the French by the peace of 1763. There are many high mountains covered with trees, as well as several rivers and fertile vallies, but they will not bear either wheat or vines; however, the former is not much wanted, for those that are born here prefer cassava to wheat bread. It produces sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, chocolate, aloes, pimento, plantains, and other tropical fruits; is extremely populous, and the governor-general of the French Caribbee Islands resides here. It has several safe and commodious harbours, which are all well fortified. The principal places are, Fort-Royal, Fort St. Peter, Fort-Trinity, Fort-Marigot, and Fort-du-Mouillage. There are still some of the ancient inhabitants remaining.

* **MARTINSBERG,** a Benedictine abbey, and the most considerable in all Hungary. It stands upon a very high hill, and is built like a castle, surrounded with a large ditch, on which there were formerly villages and churches. It was taken by the Turks in 1594, who could not keep it above two years. It is in the palatinate of Raab, which lies at the confluence of the rivers Raab and Danube.

* **MARTIN'S TOWN,** a village in Dorsetshire, with one fair, on November 22, for bullocks, sheep, and toys.

* **MARTOCK,** a village in Somersetshire,

with one fair, on August 21, for hogs and pedlars ware.

MARTORANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, with a bishop's see; 8 miles from the sea, and 15 S. of Cosenza. Lon. 1. 35. E. lat. 39. 8. N.

MARTOREL, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the confluence of the river Noya and Lobragat, over which there are two bridges; 12 miles N. W. of Barcelona. Lon. 1. 45. E. lat. 41. 20.

MARTOS, a town of Spain, in Andalus and in Cordova, with a fortress seated on a rock, 8 miles S. of Anduxar.

MARYLAND, an English settlement in N. America, lying at the N. end of Chesapeake-bay, which divides it into two parts called the eastern and western shores. It is bounded on the N. by Pennsylvania; on the E. by another part of Pennsylvania and the sea; on the S. by Virginia; and on the W. by the Allegany mountains. It is 140 miles in length, and as much in breadth. At the time when it was settled it was almost all covered with trees, except in some few spots, which were old plantations of the original inhabitants. It resembles Virginia in all things, and the planters live in houses dispersed about the country, and generally near the rivers, for the conveniency of putting their hogheads of tobacco readily on board ships. The governor and proprietor of the country is the lord Baltimore, and the colonial is appointed by him, but the house of representatives is chosen by the free-holders. There are more Papists here than in any of the other settlements, because the proprietors were of that religion.

MARVESOLO, a handsome trading town of France, in Languedoc; seated in a pleasant valley, on the river Colange, 10 miles N. W. of Mende, and 300 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 13. E. lat. 44. 35. N.

MARVILLE, a town of Lorraine, in the duchy of Bar; seated on the river Orne, on the confines of Luxemburg, three miles E. of Jametz.

* **MARY HILL, St.** a village of Carmorganshire, in S. Wales, with one fair August 15, for cattle.

MARZA, a place in Sicily, in the Val Noto, having near it a pit full of salt-water, which being dried up in summer, leaves a great deal of salt, of which the inhabitants make considerable profit.

* **MARZA STROCCO,** a small gulph on the S. side of the isle 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,

the entrance of the gulph, and one on the point of land that advances into the middle of the gulph.

* **MARZILLA**, an handsome town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, and on the road from Madrid to Pampeluna, seated near the river Arragon.

MARSANDERAN, a province of Asia, in Persia, bounded on the N. by the Caspian sea; on the W. by Khilan; on the S. by Tac-Agemi; and on the E. by Astrabad. Astrabad is the capital town.

MASBATE, an island of Asia, and one of the Philippines, almost in the center of the east. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1569, and is 75 miles in circumference. The natives are tributary to the Spaniards. Lon. 119. 25. E. lat. 13. 0. N.

* **MASCALATE**, a town of Arabia the Happy, and capital of a province; 50 miles from the gulph of Balfora, and 125 E. of Labfa.

MASCAREIGNE, or the **ISLE OF BOURBON**, an island of Africa, to the E. of Madagascar, 250 miles N. of the Cape of Good Hope. It is almost oval, and about 37 miles long, and 25 broad. The French made a settlement here in 1672, and is now the place where the ships of the E. India company stop to take in fresh water and provisions. The air is wholesome, the mountains full of game, and the rivers abound with fish. It has no noxious animals, but hurricanes are very frequent and violent. There is not the least sign of any inhabitants having been here before the French. Lon. 54. 55. E. lat. 20. 36. S.

* **MASCATE**, a town of Asia, on the coast of Happy Arabia, with a castle seated on a rock. It is built at the bottom of a small bay, and was fortified by the Portuguese about the year 1650, but from a misbehaviour of the governor, the Arabs took it from them, and 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 very mean. The cathedral built by the Portuguese is now turned into a palace for the king. 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 10 in the morning till 4 in the afternoon. The bazars or market-places are covered with the leaves of date-trees, laid on beams which reach from the house-tops on one side to those on the other. The roofs are all flat, and they lodge on

them in the summer-time. The horses and cattle are used to eat roasted fish, as well as the sheep; notwithstanding which the beef and mutton are both good. Their religion is Mahometanism, and yet they will suffer any one to go into their mosques, contrary to the custom of the Turks. The mens garments are a pair of breeches which reach to the ancles, and a loose vest on their backs, with very large sleeves, which is fastened to their bodies by a sash, and they have a large turbant, carelessly wreathed about their heads, with a dagger stuck in their girdles. In cold weather they use a sort of a loose coat, made of camels wool without sleeves. The women's dress is much the same, only the vests fit their bodies better. The product of the country is horses, dates, fine brimstone, coffee, and ruinofs, a root that dyes red. Lon. 57. 50. E. lat. 23. 0. N.

MASCON. See **MACON**.

* **MAS D'ASIL**, a town of France, in the county of Foix, seated on the river Rife, 8 miles from Pamiers, and 10 from St. Lizier, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

* **MAS-DU-SOULIF**, a town of France, in Rouergue, and in the diocese of Vabres, and election of Milhaud.

* **MAS-GARNIER**, a town of France in Gascony, and in Armagnac, near the river Garonne, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

* **MASHAM**, a village in Yorkshire, with one fair on Sept. 17 and 18, for hoined cattle, sheep, and pedlars ware.

* **MASOX**, a valley in the country of the Grifons, which gives name to the eighth community of the Grifon league. The principal town is of the same name.

MASSA, an ancient, populous, and handsome town of Italy, and capital of a small territory of the same name, with the title of a principality, and a strong castle. It is famous for its quarries of fine marble, and is seated on a plain 3 miles from the sea, and 55 W. by N. of Florence. Lon. 10. 10. E. lat. 44. 1. N.

* **MASSA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, with a bishop's see; seated near the sea in a place difficult of access, 5 miles S. W. of Sorriento, and 17 S. W. of Naples. Lon. 14. 23. E. lat. 40. 40. N.

MASSA, a town of Italy, in the Siennese, and in Tuscany, with a bishop's see; seated on a mountain near the sea, 25 miles S. W. of Sienna. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 43. 5. N.

* **MASSAFRA**, a strong town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see; seated at the foot of the Appennines, 20 miles S. of

Naples. Lon. 17. 20. E. lat. 40. 50. N.

MASSACHUSET COLONY, a sub-division of New England in N. America, bounded on the N. by New Hampshire, on the E. and S. by the sea, and on the W. by Connecticut and New York, being about 100 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It produces plenty of Indian corn, flax, and hemp; they have manufactories of leather, linnen, and woollen cloth, and plenty of beef, pork, fowls, and fish. They have mines of copper and iron, and the chief trade is with the Caribbee Islands, to which they send provisions, and have sugar and molasses in return. The king appoints a governor, and the representatives for the people the council of the upper house. This is the most powerful colony in N. America, and is well provided with sailors and soldiers, which they can raise in case of necessity. With regard to religion they are independents, but of late there are many of the church of England, they being not so rigorous as formerly.

MASSERANO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a small territory of the same name, with the title of a principality. The prince of this district holds it as a fief of the church. It is seated on a mountain 20 miles N. W. of Verceil, and 45 N. E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 5. E. lat. 45. 32. N.

* **MASSINGHAN**, a village in Norfolk, with two fairs, on the Thursday before Easter, and November 8, for horses.

* **MASTICO**, or **CAPO MASTICO**, a cape on the south side of Scio, one of the islands of the Archipelago.

MASTRICHT. See **MAESTRICHT**.

MASULAPATAN, a populous town of Asia in the E. Indies, and on the coast of Coromandel, in the dominions of the Great Mogul. It carried on a great trade, and most nations in Europe had factories here, but the English have now left it, and even the Dutch themselves have not above a dozen people here to carry on the chintz trade. The inhabitants are Gentoos, who will not feed on any thing that has life; and they had a famous manufacture of chintz, which is greatly decayed since the English left off buying. The Great Mogul has a custom-house here; and the adjacent countries abound in corn, tobacco, and timber for building. It is seated on the W. side of the Bay of Bengal, 200 miles N. of Fort St. George. Lon. 81. 25. W. lat. 16. 30. N.

MATACA, or **MANTACA**, a commodious bay in America, on the N. coast of the island of Cuba. Here the galleons usually come to take in fresh water in their return to Spain. It is 35 miles from the Havannah. Lon. 85. 6. W. lat. 25. 0. N.

MATAGORDA, a fortress of Spain, seated at the entrance of the harbour of Cadiz.

MATAMAN, a country of Africa, bounded by Benguela on the N. by Monomotapa on the E. by Cafaria on the S. and by the Atlantic ocean on the W. There is no town in it, and the inhabitants live in miserable huts, it being a desert country, and but little visited by the Europeans.

* **MATAN**, or **MACTAN**, an island of Asia in the E. Indian sea, and one of the Philippines. The inhabitants have thrown off the yoke of Spain; and it was here that Magellan was killed in April 1521.

MATAPAN CAPE, the most southern promontory of the Morea, between the gulph of Coran and that of Colo-china.

* **MATARAM**, 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 is seated in a very fertile, pleasant, and populous country, surrounded with mountains. Lon. 111. 25. E. lat. 7 55. S.

MATARO, a town of Spain in Catalonia remarkable for its glass works; seated on the coast of the Mediterranean, 15 miles N. E. of Barcelona, and 35 S. W. of Gironne. Lon. 2. 35. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

* **MATALONA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di Lavoro, with the title of a principality; 15 miles N. W. of Capua, and 19 W. by S. of Benevento. Lon. 14. 25. E. lat. 41. 2. N.

* **MATCOWITZ**, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Scepus, seated on a mountain. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1684.

* **MATELICA**, an ancient town of Italy in the territory of the Church, and in the marche of Ancona, 15 miles S. of Jesi.

* **MATELLES**, a town of France in Lower Languedoc, and in the diocese of Montpellier.

MATERA, a considerable town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Canapro, 27 miles S. W. of Barri and 35 N. W. of Tarento. Lon. 16. 43. E. lat. 40. 51. N.

* **MATHRY**, a village of Pembrokeshire in S. Wales, with one fair, on Oct. 10, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware.

* **MATTHEO**, ST. a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon; seated in a pleasant plain, and in a very fertile country watered with many springs; 10 miles from the Mediterranean Sea, and 55 N. of Valencia. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 40. 22. N.

MATTHEO, ST. an island of Africa, at great distance from any land, the nearest be-

Cape Palmas on the coast of Guiney, which is 420 miles distant. It was formerly called by the Portuguese, but is now called. Lon. 6. 0. W. lat. 1. 40. N.

MATUMAY, a sea-port town of Asia, the name, tributary to Japan. The Japanese made many converts here in 1620. Lon. 138. 55. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

MAUBEUGE, a town of the Netherlands, with an illustrious abbey of canons, who must be noble both by the father and mother's side. This place was given to France in 1673; and fortified after the manner of Vauban. It is seated on the river Sambre, 12 miles S. of Mons, and 40 W. of Brussels. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 50. 15.

MAUBILLE, a large river of N. America in Louisiana, which has its source in the mountains about it, which border on the country of Illinois, and runs through a tract of 500 miles in length.

MAULEON, a town of France in Gascony, and capital of the territory of Soule; 20 S. W. of Pau, and 40 S. of Dax. Lon. 9. W. lat. 43. 12. N.

MAULEON, a town of France in Poitou, and in the diocese of Rochelle, with a famous Augustine abbey; seated near the town of Oint, 52 miles N. E. of Rochelle, and 52 N. W. of Poitiers. Lon. 0. 45. W. lat. 46. 52. N.

MAURA, ST. an island of the Mediterranean, near the coast of Albania, 15 miles E. of the island of Cephalonia. Lon. 0. E. lat. 38. 43. N.

MAURE, ST. an ancient town of France in Tourain, and in the diocese of Tours, 17 miles from Tours, and 148 S. of Paris. Lon. 0. 42. E. lat. 47. 7. N.

MAURIA, a town of France in Upper Auvergne, a place of some trade, and where horses are the best in France. It is seated near the river Dordogne, 27 miles S. of Tulle. Lon. 2. 14. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

MAURICE, an island of Africa, 500 miles E. of the island of Madagascar, about 100 miles in circumference, and has an excellent harbour. There are very high mountains, covered with green trees all the year. The sea near the shore abounds with fish, and there are both sea and land tortoises, extremely large. There are also swans, sea-calves, and one sort of fish so large that, as they say, it is sufficient for a ship's company. There are birds of divers kinds, very singular, and so tame they may be taken by the hand. The bats are as large as young fowls, and have heads like monkeys. This island is not now inhabited,

though it was formerly in possession of the Dutch, who called there in their way to the E. Indies. Lat. 18. 30. S.

MAURIENNE, a valley of Savoy, about 50 miles in length, and reaches as far as Mount Cenis, which separates it from Piedmont. St. John is the capital town.

MAURITANIA, the ancient name of the coast of Barbary in Africa.

* MAWARALNAHAR, a name given to the country of the Ubeck Tartars. It is very populous, and comprehends a great number of towns, of which Sarmacand is the capital.

MAWES, ST. a town in Cornwall, whose market is dispersed; nor has it any fairs. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the E. side of Falmouth haven, over against Falmouth, from which it is distant 3 miles, and 265 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5. 26. W. lat. 50. 30. N.

MAXIMIN, a town of France in Provence, and in the diocese of Aix. There is a Dominican convent here, in which they pretend is the body of St. Mary Magdalene, which brings them in great riches. It is seated on the river Argens, 15 miles S. E. of Aix, and 20 N. of Toulon. Lon. 6. 7. E. lat. 43. 30. N.

MAY, a small island of Scotland, at the mouth of the Frith of Forth, near the coast of Fife. The rocks about it render it almost inaccessible.

MAYENCE. See MENTZ.

* MAYFIELD, a village in Suffex, with two fairs; viz. on May 30, and Nov. 13, for cattle and pedlars ware.

MAYO, or the ISLE OF MAY, one of the Cape de Verd islands, lying in the Atlantic ocean, near 300 miles from Cape Verd in Africa, about 17 miles in circumference. The soil in general is very barren, and water scarce; however they have plenty of beeves, goats, and asses; as also some corn, yams, potatoes, and plantains. What trees there are, are on the sides of the hills, and they have some figs and water-melons. The sea round about the island abounds with fish. The chief commodity is salt, with which many English ships are loaded in the summer-time. Pinofa is the principal town, and has two churches. The inhabitants are negroes, who speak the Portuguese language, and are stout, lusty, and fleshy. There are not above 200 in number, and many of them go naked. Lon. 21. 25. W. lat. 15. 5. N.

MAYO, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 62 miles in length, and 52 in breadth; bounded on the E. and N. E. by Roscommon; by Sligo on the W. by

the sea on the N. and on the S. by Galway. It is a fertile country, and abounds in cattle, deer, hawks, and honey. It contains 13085 houses, 73 parishes, 9 baronies, one borough, and sends four members to parliament, two for the county, and two for Castlebar. The principal town is of the same name, which is now much decayed. Lon. 9. 39. W. lat. 53. 40. N.

MAZAGAN, a strong place of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and on the frontiers of the province of Duguela. It was fortified by the Portuguese, and besieged by the king of Morocco with 200,000 men in 1562, but to no purpose. It is near the sea, 8 miles from Azamor, and 100 N. of Morocco. Lon. 7. 45. W. lat. 33. 5. N.

MAZARA, an ancient town of Sicily, and capital of a considerable valley of the same name, which is very fertile, and watered with several rivers. The town is a bishop's see, and has a good harbour; is seated on the sea-coast, 25 miles S. W. of Trapani, and 55 S. W. of Palermo. Lon. 12. 39. E. lat. 37. 42. N.

MAZERES, a considerable town of France, in the county of Foix. Lon. 1. 42. E. lat. 43. 15. N.

MEACO, a large and celebrated town 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 in number, besides strangers who come thither to trade. Lon. 133. 25. E. lat. 36. 0. N.

MEADIA, a town of Hungary, in the bannat of Temeswaer, 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.

* **MEAO**, a small island of Asia, in the E. Indian sea, and one of the Moluccas, or spice islands, with a good harbour. Lon. 127. 5. E. lat. 1. 12. N.

MEATH, EAST, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 36 miles in length, and 35 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Cavan and Lowth; on the E. by the Irish Channel; on the S. by Kildare and Dublin; and on the W. by Longford and Westmeath. It contains 14,277 houses, 139 parishes, 12 baronies, and 6 boroughs, and sends 14 members to parliament.

MEATH, WEST, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster; bounded on the N. by Longford and East-Meath; on the E. by the Sea; on the S. by King's-County; and on the W. by Roscommon. It is one of the most populous and fertile counties in Ireland; contains 9271 houses, 62 parishes,

12 baronies, 4 boroughs, and sends 10 members to parliament.

MEAUX, an ancient town of France, Brie, with a bishop's see, seated in a plain abounding in corn and cattle, on the river Marne, which divides it into two parts, and its trade consists in corn, wool, and cheese. It is 10 miles N. W. of Colomiers, and N. E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 58. E. lat. 48. N.

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 days journey from the Red-Sea. It is a place of no strength, having neither walls nor gates, and its buildings are very mean. That which supports it is the resort of a great many thousand pilgrims annually, for the shops are scarce open all the year besides. The inhabitants are poor, very thin, lean, and swart. The hills about the town are very numerous, and all consist of a blackish rock, 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 thither 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 sit on the tops of their houses, for the sake of coolness. The temple of Mecca has several doors, and its form resembles the Royal Exchange in London, but is near ten times larger. It is open in the middle, and the ground covered with gravel, except in three or three places that lead to the Beat-Allah through certain doors, and these are paved with short stones. There are cloisters round, and in the sides are little rooms or cells for those that live a monastick life. The Beat-Allah stands in the middle of the temple, is a square structure, each side about 20 paces long, and 24 feet high; covered all over from top to bottom with a thick stuff of silk, and the middle embroidered with letters of gold, each letter being about two feet length, and two inches broad. The doors are covered with silver-plates, and there is a curtain before 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

middle to support the roof, with a bar iron fastened thereto, on which hang one or four silver lamps. The walls on the inside are marble, and covered with silks, which the pilgrims enter. About 12 paces from the Beat is the sepulchre of Abraham, as they pretend, and they affirm that he erected the Beat-Allah. The tomb is handsome enough, and not unlike those of the pope of fashion in England. When they have performed their devotions here, they repair to a gibel or hill, which however is not large enough to contain them all at once, for there are no less than 70000 pilgrims every year. When certain ceremonies are over, they then receive the title of dervises or fairs, and the next morning they repair to a place where they say Abraham went to offer up his son Isaac, which is about two or three miles from Mecca; where they pitch their tents, and then throw 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 to that purpose, eating some of it themselves, and giving the rest to the poor people who attend upon that occasion. Indeed the sick are miserable objects, and such starved creatures, that they seem ready to devour each other. After all one would imagine that this was a very sanctified place, and that a renegade who went in pilgrimage thither affirms there is as much debauchery practised here as in any part of the Turkish dominions. It is 25 miles from Jodda, the principal town of Mecca, and 220 S. E. of Medina. Lon. 40. 55. E. lat. 21. 45. N.

MECHLIN, or **MALINES**, a handsome city of the Austrian Netherlands, and capital of a district of the same name, with an archbishop's see; is a large and well-built city, with clean, well-paved streets. It consists of several small islands made by artificial canals, over which there are a great many bridges. The cathedral-church is a superb structure, with a very high steeple, which are harmonious chimes. There is a very large house, in which are brought up 100 or 1000 young girls. It is a place of great trade, and they cast a great many cannons and mortars here, as well as all forts and arms. It is very famous for its fine lace, and they brew a sort of beer, which is sent to the neighbouring provinces. The territory of this town is a lordship, which comprehends two small districts, containing 9 towns of little consequence, and some villages. It submitted to the duke of Marlborough in 1706, and was retaken by the French in 1746; It is 10 miles N. W. of

Louvain, 10 N. E. of Brussels, and 15. S. E. of Antwerp. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 51. 2. N.

MECHOACAN, a province of N. America, in New-Spain, bounded on the N. by Panuco; on the E. by Proper-Mexico; on the S. by the S. Sea; and on the W. by New-Galicia. It is about 200 miles in circumference, and is very rich, abounding in all the necessaries of life. It has also mines of silver, copper, and great plenty of coconuts, besides a great deal of silk. Valladolid is the capital town.

MECHLENBURG, a dutchy of Germany, in Lower Saxony, bounded on the N. by the Baltick-Sea; on the E. by Pomerania; on the S. by Brandenburg; and on the W. by the dutchies of Holstein, Lunenburg, and Lauenburg; being about 100 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It is thought to be one of the most fruitful countries in Germany, for it abounds in corn, pastures, and game; and is very well seated on the Baltick for foreign trade. It is subject to a duke, who, by a decree of the Aulic council, is not permitted to tax his subjects above a certain sum. It takes its name from a town which was very flourishing formerly, but now is reduced to a little village.

MECON, a river of Asia, in the peninsula beyond the Ganges, which, rising in the N. runs S. through the kingdoms of Laos and Cambodia, and falls into the ocean in lat. 10. 0. N.

* **MECRAN**, a province of Persia, on the confines of Indostan, very little known.

MEDELIN, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated in a fertile country, on the river Guadiana, 20 miles E. of Merida. Lon. 4. 53. W. lat. 38. 46. N.

MEDELPADIA, a maritime province of Sweden, on the gulph of Bothnia, full of mountains and forests. Sundevald is the capital town.

MEDEMBLICK, a town of the United Provinces, in W. Friesland, seated on the Zuider-Zee, with a good harbour. It has a house belonging to the E. India company, and sends deputies to the states of the province; is 9 miles N. of Hoorn, and 22 N. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 53. E. lat. 52. 47. N.

MEDEWI, a famous medicinal spring of Sweden, in E. Gothland, in a pleasant situation, 3 miles from Wadstena.

MEDIA, formerly a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the E. by Hircania and Parthia; on the S. by Proper Persia and Susiana; on the W. by Assyria and Armenia; and on the N. by the Caspian-Sea. Ecbatana was the capital town, which some take

take to be Tauris, and others Casbin. It is supposed to contain Shirvan, Aderbeizan, and the western part of Irac-Agemi, provinces of Persia.

MEDINA TALNABI, a famous town of Asia, in Arabia, between Arabia Deserta and Arabia the Happy, celebrated for being the burying-place of Mahomet. It is but a small, poor place, and yet is walled round, and has a large mosque, but nothing like the temple at Mecca. In one corner is a place 14 paces square, with great windows, and brass gates, and in the middle the tomb of Mahomet, enclosed with curtains like a bed. Some affirm there are 3000 lamps about it, but an eye-witness declares there is not 100. The tomb is not exposed to any, except the eunuchs appointed to take care of it, and to light the lamps. The story of its being suspended in the air by a loadstone is now well known to be a fable. Provisions are brought to this place out of Nubia, across the Red-Sea, in odd sort of vessels, whose sails are made of mats; it is called the city of the prophet, because here he was protected by the inhabitants when he fled from Mecca, and here he was first invested with regal power. The time of his death was in 637; but the Mahometan æra begins in 622, from the time of his flight. It is seated on a plain, abounding in palm trees, 220 miles N. W. of Mecca. Lon. 39. 53. E. lat. 25. 0. N.

MEDINA-CELLI, an ancient town of Spain, in Old-Castile, and capital of a considerable dutchy of the same name; seated near the river Xalon, 15 miles N. E. of Sigüenza, and 75 S. W. of Saragossa. Lon. 2. 9. W. lat. 41. 15. N.

MEDINA-DEL-CAMPO, a large, rich, and ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon. The great square is very fine, and adorned with a superb fountain. It is a trading place, and enjoys great privileges, and is seated in a country abounding with corn and wine, 37 miles S. E. of Xamora, and 75 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 20. W. lat. 41. 22. N.

MEDINA-DEL-RIO-SECCO, an ancient and rich town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with the title of a dutchy; seated on a plain, where there are fine pastures, 35 miles N. W. of Valladolid, and 25 S. E. of Leon. Lon. 4. 33. E. lat. 42. 8. N.

MEDINA SIDONIA, a very ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, with an old castle, 37 miles N. W. of Gibraltar, and 25 E. of Cadiz. Lon. 5. 15. E. lat. 36. 25. N.

MEDINA DE LAS TORRES, a very ancient town of Spain, in Estremadura, with an old castle, and the title of a dutchy. It is

seated on the confines of Andalusia, at the foot of a mountain, near Bajadoz.

MEDITERRANEAN SEA, the name of the sea between Asia, Africa, and Europe, communicating with the ocean by the Straights of Gibraltar; and with the Black Sea, by those of the Dardanel. No description of it can be so clear, as that gained by viewing a map thereof. There is no tide in it, or at least so small, that it is scarcely perceptible. Some have puzzled themselves by endeavouring to find out the cause of its keeping to the same level; but the evident reason is its evaporation by the sun, and the particles carried off by the blowing of the winds.

MEDNIKI, a town of Poland, in the province of Samogitia, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Warwitz, 40 miles E. of Memel. Lon. 23. 25. E. lat. 55. 40. N.

* **MEDOC**, a district of France, in Bordeaux, lying on the river Garonne, famous for its oysters. It has a fort of the same name.

* **MEDUA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, seated in a rich country abounding in corn, fruits, and flocks of sheep. It is 175 miles S. W. of Algiers. Lon. 3. 37. E. lat. 33. 25. N.

MEDWAY, a river which rises in a down Forest, in Suffex; and running N. passes by Penshurst, Tunbridge, Maidstone, and Rochester in Kent; beyond which it is divided into two branches by the Isle Sheepy, and then falls into the mouth of the Thames. The eastern branch, called the Swale, runs to Milton and Feverham, where there are the finest oysters in that parts. In the western branch, near Chatham, is the station of the royal navy, where most of the first and second rate men of war are laid up. In 1665 the Dutch came to the Medway, and burnt the men of war which occasioned Sheerness to be built at the mouth, to defend the entrance.

* **MEDZIBOZ**, a town of Poland, in the south part of the Palatinate of Volhynia, seated on the north bank of the river Bog.

* **MEEN, ST.** a town of France, in Bretagne, and in the diocese of St. Malo, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

* **MEGARA**, an ancient town of Greece, formerly very large, but now inconsiderable, being inhabited only by poor Greeks; however, there are some fine remains of antiquity. It is 22 miles W. of Setines, Athens. Lon. 23. 52. E. lat. 38. 10. N.

* **MEGEA**, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Ghet; 5 miles from the sea.

MEGEN, a town of the Netherlands,

Brabant; seated on the river Maefe, 47 miles S. W. of Nimèguen. Lon. 5. 30. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

MEGESVAR, a town of Transilvania, capital of a county of the same name, remarkable for its good wines; seated on the river Kotel. Lon. 25. 20. E. lat. 46. 5. N.

MEGIERS, a town of Transilvania, subject to the house of Austria, and 30 miles from Hermanstadt. Lon. 24. 45. E. lat. 46. 5. N.

MEHAIN, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which rises in the west part of the province of Namur, and running E. into the Maefe, a little W. of Huy.

MEHUN-SUR-YEVRE, an ancient town of France, in Berri, with the ruins of an old castle; seated in a fertile plain on the river Yvres, 10 miles from Bourges, and 120 miles S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 17. E. lat. 47. 8. N.

MEHUN-SUR-LOIRE, a town of France, in Orleansois. Lon. 1. 42. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

MEIN. See MAINE.

MEISSEN, a rich, populous, and considerable town of Germany, in the electorship of Saxony, and in the margravate of Meissen, with a castle. It formerly belonged to a bishop, but is now secularized, and the inhabitants are Lutherans. In this town there is a wooden bridge over the river Elbe; and the famous manufacture of porcelain is settled here. It is seated on the river Elbe, 10 miles N. W. of Dresden, and 120 miles S. E. of Leipzick. Lon. 13. 33. E. lat. 51. 5. N.

MEISSEN, or MISENIA, a margravate of Saxony, in the circle of Upper 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, being 100 miles in length and 80 in breadth. It is divided into five circles; viz. Meissen, Ertzgebürg, Voigtland, and Lusatia. It is a very fine country, producing wheat, wine, metals, and all things that contribute to the pleasure of life. The inhabitants are polite, hospitable, addicted to the arts and sciences, and speak the purest German. The capital town is Dresden.

MELAZZO, an ancient town of Turkey in Asia, and in Natolia, where there remain many famous monuments of antiquity, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a bay of the Aegean shipelago, 55 miles S. of Smyrna. Lon. 27. 55. E. lat. 37. 23. N.

MELCK, a small but ancient town of Germany, in Lower Austria, with a cele-

brated Benedictine abbey, seated on a hill, and well fortified; 47 miles W. of Vienna. Lon. 15. 50. E. lat. 48. 15. N.

MELCOMB-REGIS, a town of Dorsetshire, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Fridays, but no fairs. It is seated on an arm of the sea, and joined to Weymouth, they both being incorporated into one body; and there is a handsome bridge of timber, over which they pass from one into the other. Melcomb is seated in a flat, and has a market-place, with good streets, and yards for their merchandizes. In Weymouth the chapel stands on a steep rock, and there are 60 steps to go up to it. The united towns have a church, and about 400 houses. They are governed by a mayor, several aldermen, and a recorder; and each sends 2 members to parliament. The streets are broad and paved; and they have an excellent harbour, by which they carry on a pretty good foreign trade. It is 8 miles S. of Dorchester, and 132 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 2. 32. W. lat. 50. 40. N.

* MELDELA, a town of Italy, in Romagna, belonging to its own prince; 8 miles from Forli, and 8 from Ravenna. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 44. 20. N.

MELDERT, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, 8 miles S. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 40. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

MELDORP, an ancient and considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Holstein; seated near the river Milde, 15 miles S. of Tonningen, and 45 W. of Hamburg. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 54. 18. N.

* MELGAZO, a town of Portugal, lying on the frontiers of Galicia, between the river Minho, and the high mountains.

MELIAPORE, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, on the coast of Coromandel, and kingdom of Carnate. Some call it St. Thomas; but the places are distinct; it is inhabited by Indians and Mahometans; whereas, in St. Thomas, there are many Christians, which consist of Armenians and Portuguese; and here was an European bishop's see. It was subject to the Portuguese, but has been taken from them by the Moors and Dutch. It is 3 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 80. 55. E. lat. 13. 10. N.

* MELFI, an ancient and considerable town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicata, with an ancient castle seated on a rock, the title of a principality, and a bishop's see; 70 miles N. E. of Conza, and 72 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 50. E. lat. 41. 2. N.

MELIDA, an island of Dalmatia, in the Gulph

Gulph of Venice, and in the republick of Ragusa, 25 miles in length. It abounds in oranges, citrons, wine, and fish. It has a Benedictine abbey, 6 villages, and several harbours.

MELILLA, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Garet. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1496, who built a citadel here; but it returned back to the Moors. It is seated near the sea, 75 miles from Tremesen. Lon. 1. 57. W. lat. 34. 48. N.

MELINDA, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Zanguabar. 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. They exchange these for gold, slaves, elephants teeth, ostrich feathers, wax, alces, fena, and other drugs. The country produces plenty of rice, sugar, cocoa nuts, and other tropical fruits. It is surrounded on all sides with fine gardens, and has a good harbour, defended by a fort; but the entrance is very dangerous, on account of the great number of shoals and rocks hid under water. 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. 0. E. lat. 3. 0. S.

* MELITELLO, a town of Italy, in the island of Sicily, and in the Val di Noto, 8 miles W. of Leontini.

MELITO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, with a bishop's see; 40 miles N. W. of Reggio, and 25 S. W. of Cofenza. Lon. 16. 34. E. lat. 38. 36. N.

MELLE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishoprick of Osnabrug, 10 miles S. E. of Osnabrug. Lon. 10. 15. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

MELLE, a town of France, in Upper Poitou, with 2 priories, and a manufactory of ferges.

MELLER, a lake of Sweden, 80 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, having a communication with the Baltick Sea. Stockholm stands on the N. side of it, and it is surrounded by the provinces of Upland, Sudermania, and Westmania.

* MELLERAYE, a rich abbey of France, in the diocese of Nantz.

* MELLI, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, which lies along the banks of a river that runs into the Niger. It is bounded upon the N. by Ghinea, on the S. by moun-

tains and desarts, on the W. by large woods and forests reaching to the sea-shore, and on the E. by Gago. There is a town of the same name, which contains about 6000 milies, and where the king resides. The country abounds with corn, flesh, and cotton; and the religion of the country is kind of Mahometanism. They are said to be the most civilized of all the negroes, and to be addicted to trade. Some affirm that this kingdom is tributary to Tombut.

* MELLINGEN, a town of Swisserland in the bailiwick of Baden, which, since 1712, depends on the cantons of Zurich and Bern; and yet the inhabitants are Roman Catholicks. It is seated in a fertile count on the river Rufs.

MELNICK, a town of Bohemia, seated at the confluence of the rivers Elbe and Moldau, subject to the house of Austria, and 20 miles N. of Prague. Lon. 14. 43. E. lat. 50. 22. N.

* MELOUE, an handsome town of Africa in Upper Egypt; seated on the river Nile, from whence it makes an handsome appearance, and has a remarkable mosque. Lon. 31. 55. E. lat. 27. 30. N.

MELREY, or MELROSS, a town of Scotland, in the county of Merse, and on the confines of Tweedale; seated on the side of the river Tweed, 27 miles S. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 32. W. lat. 55. 3. N.

* MELRISCHSTADT, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the bishoprick of Wurtzburg. It is capital of a bailiwick of the same name, seated on the river Strabe, and remarkable for a battle fought near between the emperor Henry IV. and Rodolph duke of Suabia.

MELTON-MOWERAY, a town of Leicestershire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs; viz. on the first Tuesday after January 17, for horses and horned cattle on Whit-Tuesday, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep; and on August 21, for horses, horned cattle, and hogs. It is seated on the banks of the river Eye, which almost surrounds it, and over which there are two handsome stone-bridges. The houses are well built; its market is considerable for corn, cattle, hogs, sheep, and provisions; and it is the best place in the county, next to Leicester. It is 18 miles S. by E. of Nottingham, and 104 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 50. W. lat. 52. 45. N.

MELVIL, an handsome palace of Scotland, in Fifeshire, belonging to the Earl of Leven.

MELUN, an ancient town of the Isle of France.

ance, and capital of Hurepoix; seated on the river Seine, 10 miles from Fontainebleau, and 25 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 41. lat. 48. 33. N.

MEMBRILLO, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 14 miles S. of Alcantara. Lon. 6. W. lat. 39. 12. N.

MEMEL, a strong town and castle in Polish Prussia, with a good harbour; seated on the Baltick Sea, 120 miles N. E. of Dantzick, and 203 N. of Warsaw. Lon. 21. 50. lat. 55. 50. N.

MEMMINGEN, an handsome and strong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, seated in a fertile pleasant plain, 22 miles E. of Ulm, and 35 S. W. of Augsburg. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 48. 3. N.

MEMPHIS, anciently the capital town of Egypt, in Africa, seated on the river Nile. Cairo has been built out of its ruins, on the eastern side of the Nile.

MENAN, a large river of Asia, in the kingdom of Siam, which runs thro' it from N. to S. passes by the city of Siam, and falls into a bay of the sea below Bancoek. There are several singular fishes in it, besides crocodiles, which are common in these parts.

* MENANCAEO, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the island of Sumatra. It is capital of a small kingdom of the same name, and seated on the S. coast, over-against the Isle of Nassau, 250 miles from the Strait of Sunda.

* MENAT, a town of France, in Auvergne, and in the diocese of Clermont, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

* MENCHINOT, a village in Cornwall, with two fairs; viz. on June 11, and July 28, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

MENCHOU, a town of France, in Champagne, 16 miles N. E. of Chalons. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 49. 5. N.

* MENDE, an ancient town of France, and capital of the Gevaudan, with a bishop's see. The fountains, and the steeples of the cathedral church, are remarkable. It is very populous, and seated on the river Lot, 35 miles S. W. of Puy, and 210 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 34. E. lat. 44. 31. N.

MENDELSHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on Holy-Thursd'ay, for cattle; seated in a dirty country among the woodlands, and is a small place, but has an handsome church. It is 18 miles E. of Bury, and 75 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 12. E. lat. 52. 22. N.

MENDIP-HILLS are in the county of Somerset, in the neighbourhood of Wells,

and contain lead-mines.

* MENEBOULD, ST. an ancient and considerable town of France, in Champagne, and the chief of Argonne, with a castle seated on a rock; has undergone several sieges; but now the fortifications are demolished. It is seated on a morass, between two rocks, on the river Aine, 25 miles N. E. of Chalons, and 110 E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 59. E. lat. 49. 10. N.

* MENIN, an handsome town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, taken by the French in 1667, who fortified it very strongly. It was re-taken by the allies in 1706, and added to the house of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht; but recovered by the French in 1744, who demolished the fortifications. It was restored to the house of Austria by the treaty of Aix la-Chapelle, and is seated on the river Lys, 10 miles N. of Lisle, and 8 S. E. of Ypres. Lon. 3. 9. E. lat. 50. 49. N.

* MENTON, a town of Italy, in the principality of Monaco, with a castle; seated near the sea, 5 miles from Monaco, and 8 from Ventimiglia. Lon. 7. 35. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

MENTZ, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of the dominions of the elector of Mentz, with an university, and an archbishop's see. The archbishop is arch-chancellor of the empire, keeper of the archives, and director of the general and particular assemblies. He has also a right to convok the electoral college. The cathedral, the palace of the archbishop, and the other public structures, are very handsome; but the private houses are mean, and the fortifications of no great strength. This is most probably the place where printing was first invented. It has been several times taken and re-taken, and is seated on the Rhine, over which there is a bridge of boats, 20 miles N. W. of Worms, 20 S. W. of Francfort, and 75 E. of Triers. Lon. 8. 27. E. lat. 49. 54. N.

MENTZ, the archbishoprick of, a country of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and lying upon that river. It is bounded on the N. by Wetteravia and Hesse, on the S. by Franconia and the palatinate of the Rhine, and on the W. by the electorate of Tiers; is about 50 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, very fertile, especially in good wines, and well peopled. It is divided into two parts, namely, the Rinraw, which lies towards Franconia, and which comprehends the bailiwicks of Hoefsch, Steinheim, Afchaffenburgh, the county of Konichstein, and part of that of Reineck.

Reineck. We must not confound the archbishopric of Mentz with the electorate; for this is much more extensive, and the greatest part of it lies about the Rhine, between the Palatinate and Triers. Meniz is the capital town.

MEOTIS PALUS, a sea in the Turkish dominions, now called Zabach.

MEPPEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, which depends on the bishop of Munster; seated on the river Ems, 15 miles N. of Lingen, and 50 N. W. of Munster. Lon. 7. 28. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

MEQUINENZA, an ancient town of Spain in the kingdom of Arragon, strongly defended by a good castle. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Ebro and Segra, in a fertile and pleasant country, 35 miles N. W. of Tortosa, and 180 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 41. 22. N.

MEQUINEZ, a city of Fez, in the empire of Morocco, 66 miles to the W. of Fez, seated in a delightful plain, having a very serene and clear air; for which reason the emperor chuses this place to reside in rather than Fez. It is now the capital of the whole empire, to which the bashaws and alcajds resort with the tribute and presents every two or three years. 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 alcajd to guard and 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, inasmuch that their boys kick them about at their pleasure. They are obliged to wear black cloaths and caps, and to pull off their shoes whenever they pass by a mosque. Close to 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 from 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 scymetars covered with wrought silver. The houses are very good, but the streets exceeding narrow, and hardly any of the windows to be seen, except little holes to look out at. The light comes in at the back-side of their houses, where there is a square court-yard open at the top, with pillars supporting galleries and painted wooden balustrades round the inside of the house, like some of our inns. In the

middle of the yard is a fountain, if the house belongs to a person of any consideration. 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 faces. They are quite covered all over, except their legs, which are generally naked; but within doors they appear in their hair, and have only a single fillet over their foreheads. The Moors are unwilling to let their women be seen; however, when there is none of their own people near, they will unveil, and behave warily before Europeans. As to their customs and manners, they are much the same as those of other Mahometans. Lon. 6. 0. W. lat. 34. 0. N.

MERAN, an handsome trading town of Germany, in the Tirol, and capital of Erschland; seated on the river Adige, 12 miles S. E. of Tirol, and 12 N. W. of Bolzand. Lon. 10. 53. E. lat. 46. 35. N.

MERE, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs; viz. on May 6, August 24, and September 29, for cattle, hogs, cheese, and pedlars ware seated near large hills, on one of which there is a beacon; 24 miles W. of Salisbury and 102 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 25. W. lat. 51. 16. N.

* **MERDIN,** a town of Asia, in Diarbek, with a castle which passes for impregnable, and an archbishop's see. There are several handsome palaces; and the country about it produces a great deal of cotton. It belongs to the Turks, who have a bashaw, and a good garrison here. It is 45 miles S. E. of Diarbekir. Lon. 39. 30. E. lat. 36. 14. N.

MERECZ, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, seated at the confluence of the rivers Berezina and Merez, 30 miles N. of Grodno. Lon. 24. 0. E. lat. 54. 0. N.

MERIDA, a strong town of Spain, in Estrémadura, built by the Romans before the birth of Christ. Here are fine remains of antiquity, particularly a triumphal arch; but not now what it was formerly. It is seated in an extensive and fertile plain, 47 miles E. of Elva, and 45 S. by E. of Alcantara. Lon. 5. 18. W. lat. 38. 45. N.

MERIDA, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and capital of the province of Yucatan, where the bishop and the governor of the province reside. It is inhabited by

Spaniards and native Americans; is 30 miles S. of the sea, and 130 N. E. of Cambridge. Lon. 88. 5. W. lat. 20. 10. N.

* **MERIDA**, a town of S. America, in the kingdom of New Granada; seated in a country abounding with all kinds of fruits, 50 miles N. E. of Pampeluna. Lon. 78. 15. W. lat. 8. 30. N.

MERIONETHSHIRE, a county of North Wales, 47 miles in length, and 25 in breadth; bounded by Carnarvonshire and Denbighshire on the N. by Montgomeryshire on the S. E. and by the Irish Sea on the W. It contains 2590 houses, 17,100 inhabitants, 37 parishes, 5 market-towns, and sends but one member to parliament, who is for the county. It is watered by several rivers, the chief of which are the Mersey and the Douay. The air is sharp, on account of the high barren mountains, which are extremely steep: however, this county feeds large flocks of sheep, many huts, and large herds of cattle; besides which, there is plenty of fish of several kinds.

MERK, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which rises in Brabant, and running by Breda, afterwards turns W. and falls into the sea, opposite to the island of Overkee in Holland.

MERLOU, or **MELLO**, a town of France, in Picardy, with a palace or castle, very superb stables. It belongs to the duke of Luxemburg. Lon. 2. 25. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

MERNS, a county of Scotland, bounded by the Moray on the N. by the German Ocean on the E. by Angus on the S. and by Gowrie on the W. It is fruitful in corn and pastures; and the place of the chiefest note is the strong castle of Dunoter.

MERO, a strong town of Asia, in the peninsula beyond the Ganges, and in the kingdom of Pegu; 180 miles W. of Pegu. Lon. 94. 0. E. lat. 17. 0. N.

MEROU, a town of Asia in Persia, and in Korassan; seated in a delightful fertile country, which produces salt, 112 miles S. of Bokara, and 270 N. E. of Nishabour. Lon. 63. 25. E. lat. 37. 40. N.

MERSERS, a county of Scotland; bounded by the N. by Lothian, on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by Northumberland, and on the W. by Tweedale. It is very fruitful in corn and grass, and abounds with seats of persons of quality. The chief place is the town and castle of Mersers.

MERSBURG, a town of Germany, in the county of Upper Saxony, and in Misnia, a bishop's see. It belongs to the elec-

tor of Saxony, and has a Lutheran bishop. It is seated on the river Sala, 10 miles S. of Hall, and 58 W. by N. of Dresden. Lon. 12. 27. E. lat. 51. 28. N.

* **MERSHAM**, a village in Kent, with one fair, on Friday in the Whitfun-Week, for horses, cattle, and pedlars ware.

MERSPURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and bishoprick of Constance, seated on the N. side of the Lake Constance, and 8 miles from the town of that name. It is the usual place of residence of the bishop. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 47. 45. N.

MERTOLA, a strong town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. It was taken from the Moors in 1239, and is seated near the river Guadiana, 60 miles S. of Evora, and 100 S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 15. W. lat. 37. 30. N.

* **MERU**, a town of France, in Picardy, and in the diocefe of Beauvais, with a castle; seated near the source of a brook that falls into the river Oise.

MERUE, the north branch of the river Maese, on which the city of Rotterdam, in Holland, is seated.

MERVILLE, a town of French Flanders, seated on the river Lis, 10 miles from Cassel, and 24 S. W. of Menin. Lon. 3. 43. E. lat. 50. 38. N.

* **MESA-DE-ASTA**, formerly a large town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the river Guadaleta, between Arcos and Xeres de la Frontera; but it is now only a large heap of ruins. Here the Arabs conquered Roderic, the last king of the Goths, and by that victory became masters of Spain in 713.

MESCHED, a considerable town of Asia, in Persia, and in the province of Korassan; fortified with several towers, and famous for the magnificent sepulchre of Iman Rifa, of the family Ali, to which the Persians pay a great devotion. It is seated on a mountain near this town, in which are found fine Turkey stones, 120 miles S. E. of the Caspian sea. Lon. 59. 25. E. lat. 37. 0. N.

MESEEN, a sea-port town of Russia, and capital of a province of the same name, seated on the E. coast of the White Sea, 150 miles N. E. of Archangel. Lon. 45. 25. E. lat. 66. 0. N.

MESEMERIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, seated on the Black Sea, between Stravico and Varna, with an archbishop's see.

* **MESKIRK**, an handsome town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the county of Furstenberg, 15 miles N. of Uberlingen.

* **MESSINGHAM**, a village in Lincolnshire, with one fair, on Trinity-Monday, for merchandizing goods.

MESOPOTAMIA, the ancient name of Diarbeck, a province of Turkey in Asia, supposed to be called Padan Aram in scripture.

* **MESSA**, a town of Africa in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Sus; composed of three fortified towns, which lie in a triangle, at a small distance from each other, and a temple built with large fish-bones instead of timber. It is seated at the foot of Mount Atlas, near the ocean, in a country abounding with palm-trees, 40 miles W. of Sus. Lon. 8. 55. W. lat. 29. 20. N.

* **MESSIN**, a province of France, between the dutchies of Luxemburg, Lorraine, and Bar. It is fertile in wine, corn, and fruits, and watered by several rivers, the principal of which are the Moselle and the Sarte. Metz is the capital town.

MESSINA, an ancient, large, handsome, and strong city of Italy, in Sicily, and in the Val-di-Demona, with a citadel, several forts, a fine spacious harbour, and an archbishop's see. It is at present about 5 miles in circumference, and has four large suburbs. The public buildings and the monasteries, which are very numerous, are magnificent, and it contains about 60,000 inhabitants. The harbour, whose quay is above a mile in length, is one of the safest in the Mediterranean, and in the form of a half-moon. It is 5 miles in circumference, and extremely deep. The entrance is difficult, on account of the gulph Charybdis, which is near it; but there are always good pilots, who conduct the ships in without any danger. The viceroy of Sicily resides here 6 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. It submitted to the Spaniards in 1719, but was re-taken by the emperor in 1720. In 1735 the Spaniards got possession of it again, and gave leave to the Turks to have a consul here. It is seated on the sea-side, 110 miles E. of Palermo, 185 S. by E. of Rome, and 188 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 55. E. lat. 38. 10. N.

MESTRE, a town of Italy, in the dogado of Venice, 16 miles N. E. of Padua. Lon. 2. 50. E. lat. 45. 35. N.

METELIN, an island of the Archipelago, anciently called Lesbos, to the N. of Scio, and almost at the entrance of the gulph of Guesfro. The soil of this island is very good, and the mountains are cool,

being covered with wood in many places. The women of this island have always been noted for their freedom; and though they are not now so bad as formerly, they still go with their breasts quite naked. This island 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 town, where a cadí has the civil administration, and an aga of the Janissaries commands the soldiers; for it is under Turkish government.

METHWOLD, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on April 25, for cattle and toys. It is 10 miles W. of Thetford, and 79 N. N. E. London. Lon. 0. 32. E. lat. 52. 36. N.

METLING, a strong town and castle in Germany, in the circle of Austria and duchy of Carniola, seated on the river Krain, 55 miles S. E. of Laubach. Lon. 16. 0. lat. 45. 58. N.

* **METRO**, a river of Italy, in the territory of the Church, that runs into the duchy of Urbino, washes Fossombrone, and falls into the gulph of Venice, near Fano.

METZ, an ancient, large, and strong town of France, and capital of the territory of Meffin, with a citadel, a parliament, and a bishop's see, whose bishop assumes the title of a prince of the empire. The cathedral church is one of the finest in France, and the square called Coslin, and the house of the governor, are worth seeing. The Jews live in a part of the town themselves, where they have a synagogue. The sweetmeats they make here are in esteem. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Moselle and Seille, 25 miles W. of Nancy, 37 S. of Luxemburg, and 10 S. W. of Triers. Lon. 6. 16. E. lat. 49. 1. N.

MEUDON, a handsome palace of the king of France, seated on a hill which stands on a plain, on the banks of the river Seine, 5 miles S. W. of Paris, from whence the view is a fine prospect of the neighbourhood of Paris.

* **MEULAN**, an ancient town in the territory of France, built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the river Seine, over which there are two handsome bridges, 20 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 57. E. lat. 49. 1. N.

MEURS, a town of Germany, in the territory of Westphalia, seated on the river Rhine, 15 miles N. of Dusseldorp; subject to the Elector of Brandenburg. Lon. 6. 5. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

MEUS. See MAESE.

* MEWARI, a considerable town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, with a palace where the king sometimes resides. It is situated on a hill, at the foot of which are the fields of wheat and rice, and in which there are fine orchards, full of excellent fruits.

* MEXAT-ALI, a noted town of Asia, Persia, and in Irac-Arabi; 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 45 miles S. W. of Bagdad. Lon. 44. 57. E. lat. 31. 40. 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. Lon. 44. 5. E. lat. 30. N.

MEXICO, a town of N. America, capital of New Spain. It was a flourishing place before the Spaniards entered the country, and seated on an island in a salt-water lake, which there was no entrance, but by three causeways, above 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 of Mexico resided. It was taken by Ferdinand Cortez in 1521, after a siege of three months. As the Mexicans defended themselves from street to street, it was almost ruined, but afterwards rebuilt by the Spaniards. It now contains about 35,000 houses, built of stone and brick, to which they have added a suburb of 3000 houses, inhabited by the native Americans. It is a very handsome place, with large, clean, wide streets, in which are a great number of magnificent structures, palaces, churches, and convents. It is the usual residence of the viceroy of New-Spain, and has a royal audience, a tribunal of the inquisition, a bishop's seat, an archbishop's see, an university, and a printing-house. It is a common saying, that there are four beautiful things to be seen at Mexico, namely, the women, their rich habits, the coaches and horses, and the streets. The goldsmiths here are immensely rich, and it carries on a great trade with Europe by St. John de Ulva, and to Asia by Acapulco. This place was overflowed by an inundation in October 1629, in which 2000 persons were drowned. This obliged the Spaniards to make a great conduit through the mountain, in order to empty the lake, which being done, part of the town became seated on dry land, without walls, or other defence. Mexico is supplied with fresh water by an aqueduct of three miles

in length, supported by arches, under which people may walk. The Spaniards do not make a tenth part of the inhabitants, the other nine being Negroes, Mulattoes, native Americans, and a mixture of them all. It is 200 miles E. N. E. of St. John de Ulva, on the N. Sea, and 200 N. by E. of Acapulco on the S. Sea. Lon. 102. 35. W. lat. 20. 0. N.

MEXICO, a large country of N. America, otherwise called New-Spain; bounded on the N. by New Mexico, on the E. by the gulph of Mexico and the N. Sea, and on the S. and W. by S. America and the S. Sea, being above 2000 miles in length, and from 60 to 600 in breadth. It is divided into 23 provinces, the principal of which is that of Mexico, and contains many mines of gold, silver, iron, and allum; besides Indian-corn, cabbage-trees, chocolate, nuts, vanillas, plantains, pine-apples, cochineal, and several other fruits, gums and drugs, proper to the climate. Before the Spaniards came here they had no animals, of any sort, exactly like those in Europe; they had a sort of dogs which did not bark, but howled like wolves, and also tigers, bears, elks, or moose-deer, pecaries, warrees, beavers, opossums, armadillos, guanoes, flying squirrels, racoons, crocodiles, manatees, monkeys, parrots, macaws, pelicans, cormorants, and great variety of other birds, snakes, scorpions, and other insects. It is governed by a Spanish viceroy, who is changed every five years, and all the people are papists, or at least profess to be so, on account of the Inquisition. The Spanish clergy are very numerous, and there are a great number of monasteries and nunneries; however, none of them are famous for the holiness of their lives. They have not many fortified towns, and the best of the sea ports have been taken and plundered by a few Buccaneers. In general it is a mountainous country, intermixed with many rich vallies; but the highest mountains are near the coast of the S. Sea, many of which are volcanoes. The eastern shore is a flat, level country, full of bogs and morasses, overflowed in the rainy season, which is at the same time as our summer. The hills between the mountains and the flat country are best inhabited, because there the air is most temperate. The revenues of the crown are vastly great, which arise from the fifth part of the gold and silver, and from the duties and customs, as well as the lands, held of the crown.

MEXICO, NEW, otherwise called, The New Kingdom of Granada, a large country of N. America, discovered by the Spaniards in

in 1598. It is bounded on the W. by the Vermeil Sea, on the S. by New-Spain, on the E. by Florida, and on the N. by an unknown country. The air is very temperate, and the soil generally fertile. It is inhabited by a great number of people, whose languages and customs are very different; some wander about, and some dwell in towns and villages. The principal of the Spanish colonies are those of St. Barbe and Santa Fe, the capital town.

* MEXICO, the gulph so called, is part of the sea of Mexico, and lies between the S. coast of Florida, and N. of the audience of Mexico, and the island of Cuba.

* MEYENFELD, a handsome town in the country of the Grisons, in the league of the Ten Jurisdictions, and chief place of the Fifth Community. It is seated on the Rhine, in a pleasant, fertile country, especially in excellent wine, 15 miles N. E. of Coire. Lon. 9. 40. E. lat. 49. 46. N.

MEZIERES, a town of France, in Champagne, with a citadel; seated on the river Meuse, partly on a hill, and partly on a valley, 12 miles N. W. of Sedan, and 127 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 48. E. lat. 49. 46. N.

* MEZO, a town of Asia, in Proper Natolia, which formerly was the see of a bishop; it is 25 miles E. of Malazzo.

* MEZUMA, a town of Africa, formerly in Cesarian Mauritania; and is seated in the province of Tenez, between the city of that name and that of Mostagan.

* MEZURADA, a cape of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, between Cape Palmas and Tagrin.

* MEZURATA, a cape of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoly, in Barbary, which lies W. of the gulph of Sidra, near Colbena.

* MEZZAB, a town of Biledulgerid, in Africa, and capital of a territory of the same name, which lies between Techort, Zeb, Tegerara, and the Saara, or Desert.

* MEZZANO, a small lake of Italy, in the dutchy of Castro, a province in the territory of the Church. It is near Petiliano, and is the source of the river Olpita, which washes the ruins of Castro, and falls into the Fiora.

* MIA, or MIJAH, a large town of Japan, in the province of Owry, seated on the S. coast of the isle of Nippon, with a fortified palace. Lon. 206. 40. E. lat. 35. 0. N.

* MICHA, a cape of Dalmatia, which advances into the gulph of Venice, near the town of Zara.

* MICHAEL, ST. a strong town of the

island of Malta; seated on a rock, and separated from the firm land by a ditch.

* MICHAEL, ST. a town of N. America, in New-Spain, and in the province of Mechoacan. It is very populous, and 100 miles from Mexico. Lon. 103. 55. W. lat. 21. 35. N.

MICHAEL, ST. or MITCHEL, a borough-town of Cornwall, which has neither markets nor fairs, but sends two members to parliament. It is 8 miles S. W. of St. Columb, and 281 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5. 35. W. lat. 50. 25. N.

* MICHELONIA, a country of Regal-Prussia, which is a part of the circle of Culm, and separated from the other part by the river Dribentz. It takes its name from the castle of Michelow.

MIDDLEBURG, a large, handsome, rich and strong town of the Netherlands, capital of the island of Walcheren, and of Zeeland. The squares and publick buildings are magnificent; and is a trading place, particularly for wines. It has communication with the sea by a large canal, which will bear the largest vessels. It is 20 miles N. E. of Bruges, 30 N. W. of Ghent, and 72 S. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 3. 43. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

MIDDLEBURG, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, which belongs to the prince of Iffenghien. Lon. 2. 20. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

MIDDLESEX, an English county, 20 miles in length, and 14 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Hertfordshire; on the E. by Essex; on the S. by the river Thames, which separates it from Surry; and on the W. by Buckinghamshire. It is one of the lesser counties in England, but much the richest and pays more taxes to the government than any ten besides. It contains 11,000 houses, 126 parishes, besides London, and 4 market-towns. It sends 8 members to parliament, 4 for London, 2 for Westminster, and 2 for the county. The air in general is healthy, and the soil fertile, which can hardly be otherwise, considering that they never want dung to manure the land. See LONDON.

MIDDLEWICH, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, July 25, and Holy-Thursday, for cattle. It is so called because it stands between Northwich and Northwich; is seated on the river Croke, and is a large place, but chiefly noted for its salt-pits, and making of salt. It is 18 miles E. of Chester, and 13 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 53. 13. N.

MIDHURST, a town of Suffex, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, July 25, and Holy-Thursday, for cattle.

market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on
ay 25, Whit-Tuesday, and October 18.
r horned cattle and horses. It is seated
a small river, which almost surrounds
and is a pretty large place, sending two
members to parliament. It is 11 miles N.
E. of Chichester, and 52 W. by S. of
London. Lon. o. 50. W. lat. 51. o. N.

MIDLAM, a town in the N. riding of
Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays, and
fair on November 6 and 7, for sheep. It
is seated on the river Youre, not far from
shopdale-chase, and is 10 miles S. of
Richmond, and 255 N. N. W. of London.
Lon. 1. 35. W. lat. 54. 15. N.

MID-LOTHIAN, the same as the shire of
Linburgh, a county of Scotland, which
is between E. and W. Lothian.

* **MIECHAU**, or **MIEZAWA**, a hand-
me town of Poland, in Cujavia, seated on
the river Vistula, 10 miles from Thorn.
Lon. 19. 30. E. lat. 52. 50. N.

* **MIEL**, **ST.** a considerable town of
France, in the dutchy of Bar, and capital
of a district, between the rivers Moselle
and Maese, with a Benedictine abbey;
seated on the river Maese, 20 miles N. E.
of Bar, and 165 E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 52.
W. lat. 48. 38. N.

* **MIES**, or **MYSA**, a town of Bohemia,
on the frontiers of the Upper Palatinate.
Lon. 13. 20. E. lat. 49. 46. N.

* **MIGUEL**, **ST.** a town of S. Ameri-
ca, in Peru, and in the government of
Cuzco. It is the first colony the Spaniards
brought into this country, and is seated at the
mouth of the river Catamayo, 225 miles
S. of Quito. Lon. 90. 35. W. lat. 5. o. S.

* **MIGUEL**, **ST.** one of the western
islands, about 50 miles in length. It con-
tains a great deal of land fit for tilling, but
is much subject to earthquakes. Punta del
Cerro is the capital town. Lon. 22. 45. W.
lat. 38. 10. N.

* **MIGUEL**, **ST.** a town of N. Ameri-
ca, in New Spain, and in the province of
Guatemala, seated on a small river, 120
miles from Guatemala. Lon. 87. 45. W.
lat. 13. o. N.

MILAN, a city of Italy, and capital of a
duchy of the same name. It is seated in a
delightful plain, between the rivers Adda
and Tesin, and from one to the other there
are two canals cut, which render it a trad-
ing place. It is about 10 miles in circum-
ference, and called by the Italians Milan
the Great. The chief inhabitants are rich,
and descended from the most ancient houses.
It is a good place to live in, on account of
the vast quantities of provisions brought from
all parts, and because there is more freedom

in their manner than elsewhere. There are
a great number of fine houses, and superb
palaces, but that of the governor is the most
magnificent. All the fortifications consist
in high walls, which is the reason of its hav-
ing been taken so often; for it has been be-
sieged 40 times, and taken 22. There is
a citadel in the middle of the city to keep it
in awe, and a large square before it, where
great numbers of the better sort go to walk.
The principal gate is defended by two tow-
ers, built with large stones, and after hav-
ing crossed a large ditch is another thick,
high wall, flanked with several towers. Be-
hind it is a covered gallery, supported by
brick pillars, on which are 200 pieces of
cannon. Near this is the palace of the an-
cient dukes of Milan, which is a brick
building, and in the great hall are several
sorts of arms, very ancient and valuable,
sufficient to arm 10 or 12,000 men. Milan
has 25,000 inhabitants, 22 gates, 120
churches, 96 parishes, 90 religious houses,
100 fraternities, 120 schools, and 10 ho-
spitals, which maintain 9000 poor or sick
people, at the publick expence, and there
are often 4000 in the grand hospital. The
cathedral church is the finest structure, be-
ing 500 feet long, 200 broad, and 400
high. Though it is not so large as St. Pe-
ter's at Rome, it far surpasses it in the num-
ber and excellence of its sculptures, and the
beauty of its ornaments. It is cased both
within and without with white marble.
The roof, which is vastly high, is supported
by 160 columns of white marble, so large,
that three men can scarce fathom one of
them. There are 600 statues, each of which
cost above 1000 crowns, and the cross
which adorns the great altar cost above
200,000 crowns. This church, which may
be looked upon as the eighth wonder of the
world, is dedicated to the Virgin Mary,
and to St. Theklay. The college of St. Am-
brose has 16 professors, who read lectures
every day, and a fine library belongs there-
to, which, besides a prodigious number of
manuscripts, contains 45,000 printed books.
Its superb gallery is adorned with rich paint-
ings, which deserve to be taken notice of
by travellers. The most considerable com-
merce of the inhabitants is in wine, corn,
cheese, sausages, hard-ware, silk, and cot-
ton-stuffs, all sorts of artificial flowers, pa-
per, pens, silversmiths work, and more
particularly in cloths, and lace of gold and
silver. Notwithstanding the largeness of
the place, it is governed only by a president
and 12 senators. It is the see of an archbi-
shop, and is 35 miles N. W. of Cassel, 70
N. of Genoa, 72 N. E. of Turin, 145 N.

W. of Florence, and 270 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 9. 1. E. lat. 35. 25. N.

* **MILAN**, the duchy of, a considerable country of Italy, bounded on the N. by the Swifs and Grifons; on the E. by the republick of Venice, and by the duchies of Parma and Mantua; on the S. by the duchy 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 Tefin, the Adda, and the Oglio. There are likewise several lakes, the three principal of which are, the Lago Maggiore, which is about 50 miles in length, and 5 in breadth; it has its source in Swifferland, and is very advantageous to trade: Lago di Como has its source in the country of the Grifons, and is about 35 miles in length, and 5 in breadth; it abounds in very good fish, particularly excellent trouts: that of Lugano is not above 20 miles in length, and empties itself into the river Trefa, which falls into the Lago Maggiore. They have cut, with much labour and charge, several canals, that the trade of Milan might be carried on more readily, and to bring provisions thither. The two principal are, the Grand Canal, or Il Naviglio Grande, which reaches to the river Tefin; and the Small Canal, or Il-Naviglio-Minore, which joins the Adda. The Milanefe had dukes of their own, whose house is extinct above two centuries ago. The French and Spaniards have had bloody wars about this duchy, but the house of Austria has got possession of it. In 1741 the French and Spaniards laid claim to it again, or, more properly, the French supported the pretensions of the Spaniards; but the duke of Savoy, solicited by Great Britain, prevented their gaining their ends, and the queen of Hungary, out of gratitude, gave part of this duchy to the duke, in 1743. There are as many provinces or districts as there are large towns, and formerly they counted 17; but the Swifs having got 4 bailiwicks, they are now reduced to 13 provinces, which the queen of Hungary and the duke of Savoy possess between them. The names of them are, the Proper Milanefe, the Pavefe, the Lodifano, the Cremonefe, the Comafco, the county of Anghiera, the Valfefe, the Sefia, the Novarefe, the Vigavaefe, or the county of Vigevano, the Alexandrino, or Aleffandrino, the Lomilino, the Tortonenfo, and the territory of Bobbio.

MILAZZO, a handsome and strong town

of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, with a harbour. It is divided into the upper and lower town. The upper is very strong, and the lower has a fine square, with a spring fountain. It is feated on a rock, on the western banks of a bay of the fame name, 17 miles W. of Messina, and 20 N. W. of Patta. Lon. 15. 35. E. lat. 38. 32. N.

MILBORN-PORT, a town in Somersetshire, which has no market, but two fairs on June 5, and October 28, for a few cattle and toys. It is feated on a branch of the river Parret; on the confines of Dorsetshire, and sends two members to parliament; is 32 miles W. by S. of Salisbury, and 115 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. W. lat. 51. 5. N.

* **MILBOURN**, a village in Dorsetshire, with one fair, on December 30, for locks, horses, and cheefe.

MILDENHALL, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on October 10, for wood. It is feated on a branch of the river Oufe, and is a large, populous place, having distinct streets, and rows, as big as some little towns. It stands in a bleak place, and has a handsome church with a high steeple; 16 miles N. by from New-market, and 68 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 36. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

MILETO, an ancient town of Italy the Farther Calabria, with a bishop's see, 5 miles from the mouth of Metramno, the city of Nicotera.

MILFORD-HAVEN, a large, safe, commodious harbour of S. Wales, lying in a bay of the Irish Sea, capable of containing above 1000 sail of ships at one time, without any danger of running foul of another. It has 13 roads, 16 creeks, and 10 bays, each of which have their particular names; it is now fortifying by order of government.

* **MILIANE**, a large and ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremene, with a castle that commands it; feated in a country fertile in oranges, citrons, and other fruits, the best in all Barbary. Lon. 2. 35. E. lat. 35. 45. N.

* **MILKSHAM**, a village in Wiltshire, with one fair, on July 16, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses.

* **MILLAW**, or **MILAUD**, a town in France, in Guienne, and capital of the per Marche of Rouergue. It was destroyed in 1629; and is feated on the river Larn, 60 miles N. W. of Montpellier, and 142 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 11. E. lat. 44.

MIL0, an island of the Archipelago, about 50 miles in circumference, with one of the best and largest harbours in the Mediter-

n, and which serves as a retreat for all
sels that go to, or come from the Levant.
produces excellent fruits, delicate wine,
abounds in very good cattle, especially
goats, and has mines of iron and sulphur.
The spring the fields are enamelled with
monies of all forts. The inhabitants,
are all Greeks, except the Cadi, are
od sailors; but they are much addicted
pleasures and debaucheries. The women
int their faces very remarkably, and are
a loose disposition. Salt is so cheap here
at it may almost be had for nothing. This
and is remarkable for plumous allum,
which is found in large lumps, and com-
posed of threads as fine as the softest silk,
covered over, and shining very prettily; it
is the same taste as rock allum. There is
Waiwod, who is a Greek, and three con-
suls, who can depose the Cadi, when he
fails in his duty. Here are likewise two
shops; one of the Greek, and the other
of the Latin church. There is a town of the
same name, in the eastern part of the island,
which is a very dirty place, and contains
about 5000 inhabitants. It is 60 miles N.
of Candia. Lon. 25. 8. E. lat. 56. 43. N.

MILTENBERG, a town of Germany, in
the circle of Franconia, and electorate of
Saxony; seated on the river Main, 18 miles
S. of Aschaffenberg. Lon. 9. 5. E. lat. 49
6. N.

* MILTHORP, a village in Westmore-
land, with one fair, on May 12, for horned
cattle, horses, and sheep.

MILTON, a town in Dorsetshire, with a
market on Tuesdays, but no fairs. It is an
ancient place, and eminent for its abbey,
now in ruins. It is 14 miles N. E. of Dor-
chester, and 117 W. by S. of London. Lon.
1. 18. W. lat. 50. 50. N.

MILTON, a town of Kent, with a mar-
ket on Saturdays, and one fair, on July 24,
for toys; seated on a creek of the Medway
near the isle of Sheppy, and is of great note
for its excellent oysters. It is 14 miles N.
of Maidstone, and 40 E. of London. It is
governed by a constable, has one church,
and about 120 houses; the streets are nar-
row but paved. Lon. 0. 50. E. lat. 51. 25.

* MILVERTON, a town in Somerset-
shire, 13 miles E. of Dulverton, with three
fairs; viz. on Tuesday in Easter-Week,
July 25, and October 10, for cattle.

MINCIO, a river of Italy, rising in the
Lago de la Garda, which runs south through
the duchy of Mantua, and falls into the Po
at Borgo Forte.

MINDANAO, a large island of Asia, in
the E. Indies, and one of the Philippines;
280 miles in length, and 120 in breadth.

It is a very mountainous country, full of
hills and valleys, and the mould is generally
deep, black, and fruitful. The sides of the
hills and valleys are stony, and yet there
are tall trees of kinds not known in Eu-
rope: some of the mountains yield very
good gold, and the valleys are watered
with variety of 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 fruits pro-
per to the climate, besides plenty of rice:
some affirm that there are nutmegs and
cloves, but none of the trees that bear them
appear near the coast. They have horses,
beeves, buffaloes, goats, deer, monkeys,
guanoes, lizards, and snakes; but they
have neither lions nor tygers. Their hogs
are very ugly creatures; and they have all
great knobs growing over their eyes; how-
ever, their flesh is sweet. Their fowls are
ducks, hens, pigeons, parrots, paroquets,
turtle doves, and bats as large as kites, be-
sides many small birds. The air is tempe-
rate, they having breezes by day, and cool-
ing land-winds at night. 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 in-
habitants are of a mean low stature, with
small limbs and little heads. Their faces
are oval, with flat foreheads, black small
eyes, short low noses, and pretty large
mouths. Their hair is black and straight,
and their complexion tawney, but more in-
clining to yellow than that of other Indians.
The women are very desirous of the com-
pany of strangers, especially white men.
The chief trades are goldsmiths, black-
smiths, and carpenters, and they can build
pretty good vessels for the sea. Their dis-
tempers are as in other places, except the
leprosy, which is very common here. The
sultan has a queen, besides twenty 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.
Those that have been far up in the country
say, that the people are all blacks, and go
quite naked. The principal town, of the
same name, is pretty large, and is seated on
the eastern coast.

MINDELHEIM, a town of Germany, in
the circle of Suabia, and in Algow, with a
castle. It is capital of a small territory be-
tween the river Iller and Lech, subject to
the

the house of Bavaria. It was taken by the Imperialists after the battle of Hochstet, who erected it into a principality in favour of the duke of Marlborough, but it returned back to the house of Bavaria by the treaty of Rastat. It is 33 miles S. E. of Ulm. Lon. 10. 40. E. lat. 48. 5. N.

MINDELHEIM, a district of Germany, in Suabia, lying between the bishopric of Augsburgh and the abbacy of Kempten, which is 20 miles in length, and 16 in breadth.

MINDEN, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a territory of the same name; seated on the river Weser, which renders it a trading place. It belongs to the king of Prussia, who has secularized the bishopric. It is 27 miles E. by S. of Osnabrug, and 37 W. of Hanover. Lon. 9. 5. E. lat. 52. 22. N.

* **MINDEN**, the principality of, in Germany, lies in the circle of Westphalia, to the N. of the county of Ravensberg, and along each side of the river Weser. It is about 22 miles square, and Minden and Petershagen are the principal places. It was formerly a bishopric, but is now secularized, and was ceded to the elector of Brandenburg by the treaty of Westphalia.

MINDORA, an island of Asia, in the E. Indies, and one of the Philippines, 50 miles in circumference, and separated from Luconia by a narrow channel. It is full of mountains, which abound in palm trees, and all sorts of fruits. The inhabitants are idolaters, and pay tribute to the Spaniards, to whom this island belongs.

MINEHEAD, a sea-port town in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and one fair, on Whit-Wednesday, for pedlars ware; seated on the sea-shore, and has a very good harbour for ships of large burthen. It carries on some trade to Ireland, and sends two members to parliament; is 71 miles N. N. E. of Exeter, and 167 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 40. W. lat. 51. 18. N.

* **MINGRELA**, a famous town of Asia in the E. Indies, and in the kingdom of Vissapour, 20 miles N. by E. of Goa. It is called by some Vingrela, and is famous for the cardamoms which grow near it. The Dutch have a factory here; and there is a road where ships come to anchor near this place. Lon. 72. 5. E. lat. 16. 10. N.

MINGRELSA, a province of Asia, which makes part of Georgia; bounded on the W. by the Black Sea; on the E. by Mount Caucasus and Immeretta; on the S. by a part of Georgia; and on the N. by Circassia. It is a country covered with trees,

and has scarce any ground fit for tillage. The rains are very frequent and the air very unwholesome for strangers. There are plenty of vines that run up the trees, whose trunks are extremely thick, and the grape make excellent wine. There are good pastures, which feed a great number of horses. The Mingrelians are well made, especially the women; they are great thieves, haughty, perfidious, cruel, drunkards, and shameless. They make no scruple of marrying their nieces and sisters-in-law. If a husband catches his wife with a gallant, they make the matter up for a pig, which they eat all three together. They think it a charity to make away with new-born children, when the parents cannot maintain them. Their common business is hunting; and they think themselves rich if they have a horse, a good dog, and a falcon. Their religion has some relation to that of the Greeks, but is mixed with variety of superstitions. They have neither towns nor villages; but a prince who is tributary to the Persians. They sell boys, girls, and young women to the Turks, and will steal them from each other for that purpose.

MINHO, a river of Spain, which has its source in Galicia, near Castro del Rey. It runs S. W. and passes by Lugo, Ortense, and Tey; after which it divides Galicia from Portugal, and falls into the Atlantic sea at Caminha.

MINIATO, ST. an episcopal town of Italy in Tuscany, and in the Florentino, seated on the river Arno, 20 miles S. W. of Florence. Lon. 10. 55. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

* **MINORBINO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Barri, with a bishop's see, though a small place, 20 miles N. W. of Cirenza. Lon. 16. 10. E. lat. 41. 8. N.

MINORCA, a considerable island of the Mediterranean Sea, lying 50 miles to the N. E. of the island of Majorca, being the least of the Balearicks. It is about 30 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and chiefly valuable for its excellent harbour. It is a mountainous country, with some fruitful valleys where there are excellent mules. Citadella is the capital, besides which there are Port Mahon, Laor, and Mercadal. It was taken by the English in 1708, and confirmed to them by the treaty of Utrecht. The French took it in 1756, after two months siege of St. Philip's castle, but it was restored to the English by the peace of 1763.

* **MINORI**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the gulph of Salerno, between the town of

t name, and Amalfi.

* **MINSINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia and duchy of Wirtemberg, with a handsome castle. Lon. 9. E. lat. 48. 22. N.

MINSKI, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with two citadels, one of which is situated in a morass, and the other commands the town. It is 17 miles S. E. of Wilna. Lon. 17. 57. E. lat. 59. 32. N.

* **MINSKI**, the palatinate of, a territory in Poland in Lithuania. It lies between the duchies of Novogrodeck, Wilna, Witepsk, and the territory of Rohatczow; very fertile, and there are forests containing vast numbers of bees, whose honey makes part of the riches of the country. There are many Jews, who have the same rights as the native inhabitants, who are employed in trade and the practice of physic. The capital town is of the same name.

* **MIOLANS**, a fortress of France, in the duchy of Savoy and valley of Barcelonetta; situated on a craggy rock, 6 miles N. E. of Montmelian. Lon. 16. 0. E. lat. 45. 35.

MIQUELETS, a name given to the Spaniards who inhabit the Pyrenean mountains on the frontiers of Catalonia and Aragon, and live by robbing.

* **MIRANDO DE DOURO**, or **DUERO**, a large town of Portugal, and capital of the province Tra-los-Montes, with a bishop's see. It is well fortified, and seated on a rock near the confluence of the rivers Douro and Frefna, 37 miles N. W. of Salamanca, and 208 N. by E. of Lisbon. Lon. 40. W. lat. 41. 30. N.

* **MIQUELON**, a small desert island to the S. W. of Cape May in Newfoundland, discovered by the French by the peace of 1763, used for drying and curing their fish. Lon. 54. W. lat. 47. 22. N.

MIRANDA DE EBRO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a strong castle; seated in a country that produces excellent wine, on both sides the river Ebro, which runs through it under an handsome bridge. It is 100 miles S. of Bilboa, and 160 N. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 10. W. lat. 42. 52. N.

* **MIRANDE**, a town of France, in the duchy of Burgundy, and capital of the county of Asti; seated on a mountain near the river Aube, 15 miles S. W. of Auch, and 380 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 21. E. lat. 42. 1. N.

MIRANDOLA, a town of Italy, and capital of a duchy of the same name, which lies between the duchies of Mantua and Modena. It is a pretty large place, and

well fortified, and has also a strong citadel and a fort; has been several times taken and retaken; and last by the king of Sardinia in 1742. It is 17 miles N. E. of Modena, 22 S. E. of Mantua, 25 W. of Ferrara, and 85 E. of Milan. Lon. 11. 5. E. lat. 44. 52. N.

* **MIREBEAU**, a town of France, in Poitou, and capital of a small district; 175 miles S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 15. E. lat. 46. 47.

MIRECOURT, a considerable town of France, in Lorraine, and capital of the bailiwick of Vosge, famous for its violins, and fine laces. It is seated on the river Maidon, 27 miles S. of Nanci, and 30 S. E. of Toul. Lon. 5. 17. E. lat. 48. 15. N.

* **MIREMONT**, a town of France, in Perigord, near the river Vizere, about 15 miles E. of Bergerac. Near it is a remarkable cave, or cavern, called Cluseau, very famous in this country.

MIREPOIX, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, with a bishop's see, and title of a marquissate; seated on the river Gers, 15 miles N. E. of Foix, and 40 S. E. of Toulouse. Lon. 1. 57. E. lat. 43. 7. N.

MISENO, a cape of Italy, near Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, between Puzzolo and Cuma. On it are the ruins of the ancient Misenum, which was a bishop's see.

* **MISITRA**, a very ancient and celebrated town of Greece, capital of the Morea, with a Greek archbishop's see, and a castle which passes for impregnable. 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 superb mosque, near which is a magnificent hospital. There are 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 river Vasilipotamo, 100 miles S. W. of Setines, and 92 S. by E. of Lepanto. Lon. 22. 45. E. lat. 37. 10. N.

MISNIA. See **MEISSIN**.

* **MISSILIMAKINAC**, an isthmus of N. America, in Louisiana, about 300 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, where the French had a settlement. It is a mile from the Lake Illinois. Lon. 95. 35. W. lat. 45. 35. N.

MISSISSIPPI, a large river of N. America, whose source is unknown: it passes S. through Louisiana, a delightful country inhabited by savages, and runs above 2000 miles, till it falls into the gulph of Florida. The French lay claim to some part of the country it runs through, but all to the east-

ward of the river was ceded by the peace of 1763 to Great Britain. The supposed richness of these parts gave rise to the French bubble in 1719, which ruined as many families as that of the South Sea did in England in 1720.

* **MISSOURI**, a large river of N. America, and the most rapid yet known: it falls into the Mississippi, and the savages who inhabit its banks, are called Missourites by the French.

MITTAU, a strong town of Poland, in the dutchy of Courland; taken by the Swedes in 1701, and by the Russians in 1706; and had a strong castle, which was the residence of the duke of Courland. It is seated on the river Bolderau, 45 miles E. of Goldingen, and 240 N. of Warsaw. Lon. 24. 20. E. lat. 56. 40. N.

MOAB. See **MOUAB**.

MOCHA, or **МОКНА**, a considerable town of Asia in Arabia-Felix; surrounded with walls, consisting of half stone and half earth; but no ditch, and several towers, with guns mounted on some of them. They are inhabited by soldiers, who patrol in the night, and in the day keep on the harbour and near the bazar to prevent disorders. 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 men in the way, they stand close up against the wall to let them pass. Their habit is much like that of other women of the East, and over all they wear a large veil of painted callico, so thin that they can see through them without being seen. They have also little buskins of Morocco leather: some of the women of quality are very handsome, and not browner than the Spanish women. They are much addicted to gallantry when they have an opportunity; but it is very dangerous for the Europeans to be concerned with them. This town carries on a great trade, especially in coffee; and the number of inhabitants are reckoned at 10,000, without comprehending the poor Armenians, or the Jews which inhabit the suburbs. It is seated in a sandy country, and there are several palm trees round about it, which are watered from wells dug for that purpose. The sands are so hot, and the reflection of them from the sun is so great, that it impairs the sight of foreigners who go there for trade, unless they take a great deal of care. It is seated near the straits of Bab-el-Mandel, 500 miles S. of Mecca. Lon. 44. 25. E. lat. 14. 0. N.

MODBURY, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on

April 23, for horned cattle, cloth, and shoes. It is seated in a bottom between two hills and is a pretty good place, whose market is well supplied with cattle and provisions. It consists of about 100 houses badly built but the streets are broad and paved. It is 36 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 203 W. by S. of London.

MODENA, an ancient town of Italy, and capital of the Modenese, with a strong citadel, and a bishop's see. It is seated between the rivers Secchia and Panaro, and is a large handsome place, and pretty well fortified. There are several piazzas, and great number of fountains, but the streets are very narrow. The cathedral, several of the churches, and some of the monasteries, are handsome structures; and the ducal palace, though not quite finished, richly furnished, and contains fine paintings. The citadel is very considerable, and very regular, but has been taken several times, particularly by the king of Sardinia in 1742. The number of inhabitants is said to be 40,000; and they make here the best masques for masquerades in all Italy. It is seated on the canal, cut between the above-mentioned rivers, 22 miles N. W. of Bologna, 34 S. of Mantua, and 60 N. W. of Florence. Lon. 6. 17. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

MODENESE, or the territory of Modena is bounded on the W. by the dutchy of Parma, on the N. by the dutchies of Mantua and Mirandola, on the E. by the ducal lognese, and a part of the Ferrarese, and on the S. by part of Tuscany and the republic of Lucca. It is about 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. In times of war the duke can raise above 15,000 foot and 4000 horse, and these being insufficient to defend his dominions, he has been obliged to fortify them twice, and leave his poor subjects to be ill used by the French armies. In the last war he was obliged to abandon the town, because he had taken the side of Spain against the queen of Hungary and her allies.

MODICA, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, seated on a river of the same name, 25 miles S. of Syracuse. Lon. 15. 59. E. lat. 36 48. N.

MODON, an ancient, handsome, strong town of Greece, in the Morea, with a very safe and commodious harbour, and a bishop's see. It is seated on a promontory, advanced into the sea of Sapienza, 15 miles from Coron, and 95 S. W. of Coroni-di-Romania. Lon. 21. 45. E. lat. 35. 8. N.

* **MODZIR**, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, capital of a district of the same name; situated on the river Przpeic, in a fertile and well-cultivated country. Lon. 29. 10. E. lat. 52. 5. N.

* **MOGADOR**, an island and castle of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, near Cape Zem. There are mines of gold and silver on one of the mountains. Lon. 9. 35. W. lat. 31. 35. N.

* **MOGUL, GREAT**, the dominions of, a large empire of Asia, bounded on the N. by the mountains of Imaus, which separate it from Great Tartary; on the E. by the river Aracan; on the S. by the gulph of Bengal, the peninsula of Malabar, and the promontory of Ormandel; and on the W. by Persia and Candahar. This is commonly called Indostan: besides which he has several kingdoms and territories in the above-mentioned peninsula. Tamerlane was the founder of it; but of all his conquests there remains nothing to the family but Indostan, which is at least, 2500 miles in length, and immensely rich, as likewise fertile in all sorts of corns, silks, and cottons; and all kinds of merchandize, which come from the E. Indies, are to be met with here. The Great Mogul is an absolute monarch, enjoying a vast revenue, and keeping on foot an army of 200,000 men, with 500 elephants, magnificently harnessed. When a Mahometan subject dies, all his effects belong to him. The emperor himself is a Mahometan; and there are a great number of governors under him, some of which have the title of nabob. The particular provinces will be mentioned in their proper places. The original people who made the conquest were a sort of vagrant Tartars, living to the north of Indostan.

MOHATZ, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Baraniwar, famous for two battles fought near it in 1526 and 1687. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Danube and Coraffe, 17 miles N. W. of Eszack, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 18. 33. E. lat. 45. 50. N.

MOHAWK COUNTRY, belongs to one of the five nations of the Iroquois, in alliance with the English. It lies in N. America, between the Lake of Ontario and New-York.

MOHILA, or **MOELIA**, one of the Comora islands, in the sea between the N. end of the island of Madagascar, and the continent of Africa. The inland parts are mountainous and woody, and there are villages scattered here and there, whose 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 to hide their nudities. 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 with wood and straw without, and matted and neat within. It produces plenty of provisions and animals, such as buffaloes, goats, tortoises, or turtles, hens, large batts, camellions, rice, pease, honey, cocoa-nuts, plantains, oranges, lemons, citrons, pine-apples, 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. The cattle here are called buffaloes, because they have a great bunch on their shoulders; but in other respects they are not like those of the E. Indies; they have a great number of birds, whose names are not known in Europe. Lon. 43. 30. E. lat. 12. 15. S.

MOHILOF, a large and strong town of Poland, in Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Mscislaw. It is populous, strong, well built, and has a considerable trade. Near this place the Swedes obtained a victory over the Russians in 1707. It is seated on the river Nieper, 35 miles S. of Orfa, and 52 S. W. of Mscislaw. Lon. 31. 45. E. lat. 50. 28. N.

* **MOISSAC**, an ancient town of France, in Querci, with a secular abbey; agreeably seated on the river Tarn, near the Garonne. Lon. 1. 27. E. lat. 44. 8. N.

MOLA, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di-Lavoro. They pretend to shew here the ruins of Cicero's house. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, 7 miles E. of Barri. Lon. 17. 50. E. lat. 41. 5. N.

* **MOLD**, a town of Flintshire, in N. Wales, 5 miles S. of Flint, with five fairs; on Feb. 13, March 21, May 12, Aug. 2, and Nov. 22, for cattle.

MOLDAVIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by the river Niester, which separates it from Podolia; on the S. by the Danube, which divides it from Bulgaria; on the W. by Black Russia, Transilvania, and Walachia; and on the E. by Bessarabia, being 270 miles in length, and 210 in breadth. The principal rivers are the Pruth, the Molda, and the Bardalach. 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, many European fruits, with plenty of game, fish, and fowls. The inhabitants are Christians of the Greek church,

church, and Jaffy is the principal town. The Turks oblige the prince, who is appointed by them, to pay a heavy tribute, and to raise a large body of troops, at his own expence, in time of war.

* **MOLDAW**, a river of Turkey in Europe, which has its source in Transilvania, and running on the confines of Proper Wallachia and Moldavia, falls into the Seret at Targorod.

MOLDIVIA ISLANDS, are a cluster of small isles S. W. of the island of Ceylon in the E. Indies. They lie from lat. 7. 20. N. to 1. 0. S. and are all low, sandy, and barren, bearing only a few cocoa-nuts. The trees are not so high nor so thick as those on the continent, but their fruit is more pleasant: with these trees they build vessels of the burthen of 30 tons, and from them they have all their rigging. They also make oil with the fruit for their kitchens and lamps. The seas about these islands produce abundance of fish; but their chief trade is in couries, a small shell fish, whose shells serve instead of money. The religion of the inhabitants is Paganism and Mahometanism, and the king resides in an island that lies in lat. of 4 deg. N. The number of these islands are so many, and so near each other, that they never could yet be exactly numbered. The inhabitants are very poor, and generally go naked; nor indeed is it scarce possible they should be otherwise, they not having money or commodities to purchase cloaths.

MOLE, a river in Surry, which runs underground from Boxhill, near Darking, till it comes near Leatherhead, where it appears again.

* **MOLFETTA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Barri, with a bishop's see, and the title of a dutchy. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, 10 miles N. W. of Barri, and 8 E. of Trani. Lon. 16. 50. E. lat. 41. 18. 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 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 40. W. lat. 50. 58. N.

* **MOLISE**, a territory of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, lying between the Terra-di-Lavoro, Hither Abruzzo, the Capitinata, and the Farther Principato. It is in the form of a triangle, whose sides are 39 miles in length; is a mountainous country, but fertile in corn, wine, saffron, and silk. The capital town is of the same name.

MOLISE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of a territory of

the same name. It is thin of people, at 50 miles N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 35. lat. 41. 40. N.

MOLLEN, a strong town of Germany, Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Lowerburg. It belongs to the city of Lubeck and is seated on the river Stekiness, 10 miles N. of Lawenburg. Lon. 10. 30. lat. 54. 0. N.

* **MOLOME**, an abbey of France, Champagne, and in the diocese of Langres. It is of the Benedictine order, and is reckoned very rich.

* **MOLSHEIM**, a town of France, in Alsace, seated on the river Bruch, 8 miles from Strasburg. There is an handsome church, which, with the Jesuits house, take up a good part of the town. It is 20 miles E. of Paris. Lon. 7. 35. E. lat. 48. 32. N.

MOLUCCA ISLANDS, lie in the E. Indian sea under the Line, of which there are five principal, namely, Ternate, Tydor, Machian, Motyr, and Bachian. The largest of them are hardly 30 miles in circumference. They produce neither corn, rice, nor cattle, except goats; but they bear oranges, lemons, and other fruits; and are most remarkable for spices, especially cloves. They have large snakes, which are not venomous, and very dangerous land crocodiles. At present they have three kingdoms, and the Dutch, who are very strong there, keep out all other European nations, being jealous of their spice trade. The religion is idolatry, but there are many Mahometans. They were discovered by the Portuguese in 1511, who settled upon the coasts; but the Dutch drove them away, and are now the masters of all these islands.

MOLWITZ, a town of Silesia, in the province of Grotzka, remarkable for a battle which the Prussians gained over the Austrians in April 1741. It is 40 miles S. of Breslaw. Lon. 16. 45. E. lat. 50. 26. N.

MOMBAZA, or **MONBAZA**, a town of Africa, in an island of the same name, with a castle and a fort; seated on the east coast, opposite to the country of Mombasa in Zanguebar, 70 miles S. of Melinda, and subject to Portugal. Lon. 48. 0. E. lat. 0. N.

MOMBAZA, a country of Africa, in Zanguebar, subject to the Portuguese, from whence they export slaves, gold, ivory, rice, flesh, and other provisions, with which they supply the settlements in Brazil. The king of this country being a Christian, had a quarrel with the Portuguese governor, took the castle by assault, turned it into a heathen temple, and murdered all the Christians.

531; but in 1729 they became masters of this territory again.

ONA, an island of Denmark, in the Ark Sea, seated to the S. W. of the island of Zealand, from whence it is separated by a narrow channel. Lon. 12. 30. E. lat. 55. N.

ONACO, a small, but handsome and ancient town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a castle, a citadel, and a good harbour. It is very strong by nature, being seated on a craggy rock, and has its own castle under the protection of France, who has a garrison here, so that they may be able to be masters of it. The rock stretches into the sea, and is 8 miles S. W. of Genoa, and 3 N. E. of Nice. Lon. 7. E. lat. 43. 48. N.

ONAGHAN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 32 miles in length, and 12 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Tyrone; on the E. by Armagh; on the S. by Wick and Louth; and on the W. by Fermanagh. It is full of woods and bogs, and a great part of it is taken up by Lough Erne. It contains 9587 houses, 24 parishes, 5 baronies, and one borough, and sends 4 members to parliament.

MONASTER, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, pleasantly seated near the sea, 70 miles S. E. of Tunis. Lon. 10. 15. E. lat. 36. 0. N.

MONCALLIER, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, seated on the river Po, 5 miles S. E. of Turin, and subject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 6. 20. E. lat. 44. 50. N.

MONÇALVO, a small, but strong town of France, in Montserrat, seated on a mountain, 10 miles S. W. of Cassel. Lon. 7. 13. E. lat. 44. 58. N.

MONCAON, or **MONZON**, a strong town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douro e Minho, with a strong castle. The Moors have attempted to take it several times, but in vain. It is seated 8 miles S. of Tuy, and 27 N. of Bragua. Lon. 8. W. lat. 41. 52. N.

MONCON, or **MONZON**, a strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon. It was taken by the French in 1642, but the Moors retook it the following year. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Cinca and Cinca, 10 miles S. W. of Balaguer, and 50 N. E. of Saragossa. Lon. 0. E. lat. 41. 43. N.

MONCONTOUR, a town of France, in Bretagne, 30 miles S. W. of St. Malo. Lon. 36. E. lat. 48. 22. N.

MONCONTOUR, a town of France, in Brittany, and in the Mirebalais; seated on the river Dio, 16; miles S. W. of Paris,

Lon. 0. 2. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

* **MONCORNET**, a town of France, in Laonnois, seated on a mountain, on the banks of the river Serre, 25 miles N. of Rheims, with a manufacture of serges.

MONDEGO, a river of Portugal, which has its source near Guarda, and, crossing the province of Beira, passes by Coimbra, and falls into the Atlantick Ocean, near a cape of the same name.

MONDONEDO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a bishop's see; seated in a fertile country, upon a small river, 62 miles E. of Compostella. Lon. 7. 8. W. lat. 43. 30. N.

* **MONDOUBLEAU**, a town of France, in Maine; and in the election of Chateaudu-Loir, with the title of a barony, and a castle.

MONDOVI, a considerable town of Italy, in Piedmont, with a citadel, an university, and a bishop's see. It is the largest and most populous town in Piedmont, and is seated on a mountain, near the river Elero, 8 miles N. W. of Ceva, and 32 S. E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 15. E. lat. 44. 23. N.

MONEMUCI, a kingdom of Africa, in Lower Ethiopia; bounded on the S. by Monomotapa; on the N. by Abyssinia; and on the E. by Zanguebar. We know little of this country, except that it produces gold, silver, copper, and elephants teeth, which the inhabitants bring to Monbaza and Quilola, to trade with.

* **MONFORTA**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 23 miles N. by E. of Portalegre. Lon. 7. 38. W. lat. 39. 30. N.

MONFORTE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, 23 miles S. W. of Portalegre. Lon. 7. 35. W. lat. 38. 47. N.

* **MONGHAM**, a village in Kent, with one fair, on October 29, for cattle and pedlars ware.

MONJUICK, or **MONTJOY**, a castle of Spain, in Catalonia, a mile W. of Barcelona, and was taken by the English in 1705.

* **MONGULS**, or **MUNGALS**, a people who inhabit a country to the N. of China. They are of the same original as those who accompanied Tamerlane in the conquest of India, Persia, and other countries, and called in most histories Moguls. The country is very little known, except that part of it which the caravans pass through in travelling from Muscovy to China. They are generally of a middle size, but strongly made, with large faces, flat noses, and their eyes black and large. Their complexion is tawney, their hair black and coarse, like horse hair, and they cut it close to the head, leaving only a tuft at the top. They have very little

little beard, and wear large shirts, and calicoe drawers. There are two sorts of these people, whose language, religion, and customs, are very different. Those of the East have fixed habitations, but they have little or no religion. Those of the West wear garments of sheep-skins, which they fasten about their loins with leather girdles. Their boots are very large, and they have caps on their heads bordered with fur. The women wear the same sort of garments, and are fairer than the men. They dwell in tents, or little moveable houses, and live entirely on the produce of their cattle, which are, horses, camels, cows, and sheep. They change their commodities for rice, sugar, bohea tea, tobacco, cotton-cloth, and several sorts of household utensils, they not having the use of money. The religion of the Monguls of the West is that of Dali-Lami, which is full of ceremonies, not unlike popery; and they tell their beads as the Papists do, but they know nothing of Christ.

* **MONHEIM**, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, 10 miles from Weissenberg, and 8 from Donawert. Lon. 10. 47. E. lat. 43. 53. N.

MONIKEDAM, a town of the United Provinces, in N. Holland, seated on the Zuyder-Zee, 8 miles N. E. of Amsterdam, and sends a deputy to the States. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 52. 29. N.

* **MONKTON**, a village in Kent, with two fairs, on July 22, for hogs, and on October 11, for toys.

MONLÜZON, a town of France, in Lyonnais, and in the duchy of Bourbon, 45 miles S. of Bourges, and 150 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 41. E. lat. 46. 22. N.

* **MONMORILLON**, a town of France, in Poitou, seated on the river Cartempe, over which there is a handsome bridge. It is 22 miles from Poitiers. Lon. 0. 55. E. lat. 46. 28. N.

MONMOUTH, the county-town of Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturdays, and 3 fairs, on Whit-Tuesday and September 4, for horned cattle, and on November 22, for horned cattle, fat hogs, and cheese. It is pleasantly seated at the confluence of the rivers Wye and Munow, which almost surround it, and over each of which there is a bridge. It was formerly surrounded with a wall and a ditch, and in the midst of the town is a castle, in ruins. At present it contains two parish-churches, and that called Monk's-church is a very curious structure. It sends only one member to parliament, and is 25 miles W. of Gloucester, and 127 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 51. 47. N.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, an English county, 33 miles in length, and 22 in breadth, bounded on the N. E. by Herefordshire; on the S. E. by the river Severn, which separates it from Gloucestershire and Somersetshire; and on the W. by the shires of Brecon and Glamorgan. It contains 6,000 houses, 38,840 inhabitants, 127 parishes, and 7 market-towns. It sends only 3 members to parliament, one for Monmouth and two for the county. The principal rivers are, the Rimney, the Ebwith, the Usk, and the great river Wye. The air is healthy and temperate, and the soil fruitful, especially in the valleys, and the hills of cattle, sheep, and goats. Monmouth is the principal town.

MONOMOTAPA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N. by Monoemugi, and on the other sides by unknown countries. It is watered by several rivers, of which Zibera is the chief. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile in rice and sugar-canes, which last grow without cultivation. There are great many ostriches and elephants, and several mines of gold and silver. The houses are built of wood, and covered with plaister, but they have very few towns, of which Monomotapa is the chief. The inhabitants are negroes, who have as many wives as they can get. Their religion is Paganism; however, they believe in 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 settlement here in 1560, but it was all murdered, or forced away, 10 years after. It lies on the sea-shore, in the eastern part of Africa, between 15 and 23 degrees of S. lat.

MONOPOLI, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and Terra-Barri; seated on the gulph of Venice, 10 miles S. E. of Barri, and 8 E. of Polignac. Lon. 17. 27. E. lat. 41. 10. N.

MONS, an ancient, large, handsome, and very strong city of the Austrian Netherlands, in Hainault. There is a chapel, consisting of 30 ladies of distinction, who have the liberty of leaving the community when they intend to marry. They have several manufactures, and a good trade. It was taken by the allies in 1709, and by the French in July 1746, but rendered useless by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, after its fortifications were demolished. It sits partly on a hill and partly on a plain, in marshy soil, on the rivers Haine and Trillic, by which the country about it may be overflowed when they please. It is 7 miles N. E. of Tournay, and 37 W. of

r. Lon. 3. 59. E. lat. 50. 25. N.
MONSANTO, a frontier town of Spain, Extremadura, strongly fortified, It was seized by the Confederates in 1704, who that occasion gained a considerable victory over the Spaniards. Lon. 7. 30. W. 39. 50. N.
MONSARAZ, a town of Portugal, in province of Alentejo, 25 miles S. W. of Bas. Lon. 8. 0. W. lat. 38. 30. N.
*** MONSTERBERG, or MUNSTERBERG**, town of Lower Silesia, in a province of the same name, 20 miles N. E. of Glatz, 127 S. of Breslaw. Lon. 17. 21. E. lat. 38. N.
MONSTIER. See MOUTIER.
*** MONTABOUR**, a small, fortified town in Germany, in the electorate of Treves, between Coblentz and Limpurg. Lon. 7. 5. E. lat. 50. 20. N.
*** MONTACUTE**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on April 25, for leather.
*** MONTAGNIAC**, a considerable town in Asia, in Natolia, and in the province of c-Sangil, on the sea of Marmora. It carries on a great trade, especially in fruits, and is seated on a bay of the same name, 60 miles from Bursa, and 60 S. of Constantinople. Lon. 28. 55. E. lat. 40. 10. N.
*** MONT-ALBAN**, a strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, with a strong citadel; seated on the river Rio-mar-ter, 50 miles S. of Saragoſſa, and 92 N. by E. of Valencia. Lon. 0. 40. W. lat. 40. 2. N.
*** MONTALCINO**, a small, populous town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the territory of Sienna, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, 17 miles S. E. of Sienna, and 45 S. E. of Florence. Lon. 11. 37. E. lat. 43. 7. N.
MONT-ALTO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Marca of Ancona; seated on the river Monacio, 10 miles N. E. of Ascoli, and 45 S. of Ancona. Lon. 13. 43. E. lat. 2. 55. N.
MONTARGIS, a considerable town of France, in the Orleanois, and capital of the Gatinois; seated on the river Loir, near a handsome forest, 15 miles S. of Ne-nours, and 62 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 50. E. lat. 48. 0. N.
MONTAUBAN, a considerable town of France, in Guienne, and territory of Quer-ry, with a bishop's see, and an academy. The fortifications were demolished in 1629, because it took the part of the Huguenots. It is seated on the river Tärne, 27 miles N. of Toulouſe, and 34 S. of Cahors. Lon. 1. 40. E. lat. 44. 2. N.

*** MONTBAZON**, a town of France, in Touraine, with the title of a duchy; agreeably seated at the foot of a hill, on which there is an ancient castle, 135 miles S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 47. E. lat. 47. 17. N.

MONTBELLIARD, a handsome and strong town of France, capital of a province of the same name, between Alsace and the Franche Comtè. It is seated at the foot of a rock, on which there is a large, strong castle, in the form of a citadel. The prince of Montbelliard has a voice and seat in the college of the princes of the empire. It was taken by the French in 1674, who demolished the fortifications, but it was restored to the prince. It is seated near the rivers Alaine and Doux, 37 miles W. of Basle, and 45 N. E. of Bezanſon. Lon. 7. 5. E. lat. 47. 33. N.

MONTBLANC, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, 15 miles N. of Tar-ragona. Lon. 1. 5. E. lat. 41. 10. N.

*** MONTBRISON**, a considerable town of France, and capital of Forez, seated on the river Veziza, 37 miles W. of Vienne, and 250 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 7. E. lat. 45. 32. N.

*** MONT CASSINO**, a mountain of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on the top of which is a celebrated abbey of the order of St. Benedict. Lon. 13. 50. E. lat. 41. 35. N.

*** MONT-DAUPHIN**, a town of France, in Dauphiny, 8 miles from Embrun, seated on a craggy mountain, almost surrounded by the river Durance. Lon. 6. 45. E. lat. 44. 40. N.

MONT-DIDIER, an ancient town of France, in Picardy, where the kings of France formerly had a palace, and kept their court. It is seated on a mountain, 17 miles from Amiens and Compeigne, and 58 N. of Paris. Lon. 3. 44. W. lat. 49. 39. N.

*** MONTECCHIO**, a considerable town of Italy, in the duchy of Reggio, 10 miles S. E. of Parma, and 8 N. W. of Reggio. Lon. 10. 27. E. lat. 44. 44. N.

MONT-FALCO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the church and duchy of Spo-letto; seated on a mountain near the river Clitunno, 12 miles W. of Spoleto. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 42. 58. N.

MONT-FALCONE, a town of Italy, in Friuli, with a castle. It belongs to the Venetians, and is near the river Ponzano, 10 miles N. W. of Aquileia, and 12 N. W. of Trieste. Lon. 13. 40. E. lat. 45. 58. N.

MONT-FIASCONE, a small but 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 coun-

try abounding with excellent wine, 12 miles S. W. of Orvieto, and 45 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 11. 5. E. lat. 42. 35. N.

* **MONTÉLIMAR**, a town of France, in the dutchy of Valentinois, with an ancient citadel. It is a populous trading place, and seated in a fertile plain, 25 miles S. of Valence, and 325 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 44. 34. N.

* **MONTÉ-MARANO**, a populous town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Principato; seated on the river Calore, 14 miles S. of Benevento. Lon. 15. 7. E. lat. 40. 53. N.

* **MONTÉ-MOR-O-NOVO**, or **MONTÉ-MAJOR-EL-NOVO**, a considerable town of Portugal, on the road from Lisbon to Badjoz. Lon. 7. 5. W. lat. 38. 32. N.

* **MONTÉ-MOR-O-VELHO**, or **MONTÉ-MAJOR-EL-VELHO**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a very large castle; seated in a fertile country, 10 miles S. W. of Coimbra, and 83 N. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 59. W. lat. 40. 4. N.

MONTÉ-PELOSO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicata; seated on a mountain, near the river Basento, 10 miles E. of Cirenza. Lon. 16. 23. E. lat. 40. 50. N.

MONTÉ-PULCIANO, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, with a bishop's see; seated on a high mountain, near the river Chiana, in a country noted for excellent wine, 25 miles S. E. of Sienna, and 50 S. by E. of Florence. Lon. 11. 50. E. lat. 43. 5. N.

MONTÉ-REAU FAUT YONNE, a town of France, in Champagne; seated at the confluence of the rivers Yonne and Seine, 37 miles S. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 57. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

* **MONTÉSA**, a very strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia. It is the seat of an order of knighthood of the same name; and is five miles from Xativa. Lon. 0. 24. W. lat. 39. 1. N.

MONTÉ-SANCTO, formerly called Mount **ATHOS**, a mountain of Turkey in Europe, on the Gulph of Conëssa. It is called Monte Sancto, or the Holy Mount, because there are twenty-two monasteries thereon, in which are 4000 monks, who never suffer a woman to come near them. It is 17 miles S. of Salonichi.

MONTÉ-VERDE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Principato, with a bishop's see; 60 miles E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 12. E. lat. 41. 5. N.

MONTÉ-FERRAT, a province of Italy, with the title of a dutchy; bounded on the E. by the dutchy of Milan, and part of the territory of Genoa; on the N. by the Ver-

cellese and Canavefe; on the W. by Piemont properly so called; and on the S. the territory of Genoa, from whence it is separated by the Appennine mountains. It contains 200 towns and castles, is very fertile and well cultivated, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and silk, and belongs to the kingdom of Sardinia. Casal is the capital town.

* **MONTFORT**, a town of France, in Upper Bretagne, seated on the river Men, 14 miles from Rennes. Lon. 1. 59. W. lat. 48. 5. N.

* **MONTFORT**, an handsome and strong town of the Netherlands, in the United Provinces, with an ancient castle; seated on the river Yffel, 7 miles from Utrecht. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 52. 7. N.

MONTFORT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, on the confines of Tyrol, 18 miles S. of Lindau, and the lake Constance. It is capital of a county of the same name, which has been almost all purchased by the house of Austria. Lon. 1. 51. E. lat. 47. 16. N.

MONTFORTE-DE-LEMOs, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, with a magnificent castle, where the Comarca of Lemos resides. It is seated in a fertile country, 25 miles N. E. of Orensa, and 55 S. E. of Compostella. Lon. 7. 5. W. lat. 42. 33. N.

* **MONTFORT L'AMULY**, a town in the Isle of France, with the title of a dutchy, 25 miles from Paris. Lon. 1. 50. E. lat. 48. 45. N.

MONTGATZ, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Pereczas, with a fortress composed of three castles, seated on a craggy rock. It is encompassed with a great morass, and art and nature have rendered it almost impregnable. It was defended by the Princess Ragotski, wife of Count Tekeli, when besieged by an army of the Imperialists who were obliged to raise the siege in 1688.

MONTGOMERY, the county-town of Montgomeryshire, with a market on Tuesday, and four fairs; viz. on March 26, June 7, September 4, and November 14 for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is pleasantly seated in a healthful air, on the ascent of a hill, and in a fertile soil; had once a tower and a castle, which were demolished in the civil wars. It contains only 100 houses at present; but sends a member to parliament, and has the title of an earldom. It is 22 miles S. W. by W. of Hereford, and 158 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 10. W. lat. 52. 36. N.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, a county of North Wales, 35 miles in length, and 34 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Merionethshire and Denbighshire; on the E. by Shropshire

re; on the S. by Radnor and Cardigan
res; and on the W. by another part of
rionethshire. It contains 5660 houses,
960 inhabitants, 68 parishes, and 6
market-towns. It sends but two members
parliament; viz. one for the county, and
another for Montgomery. It is watered
several small streams, which run into
Severn, whose head is at a small lake on
top of Plimilimon-hill, and the rivers
ydel and Wye have their sources in the
ne mountain. This county is full of
h hills, with a few valleys and meadows
for corn and pastures. The air is sharp
l cold, on account of the mountains; but
the valleys it is more mild. Montgomery
he capital town.

* MONTIGNY, a town of France, in
gundy, and in the Auxois, seated on
river Armanzon. Lon. 3. 55. E. lat.
40. N.

* MONTIVILLIERS, a town of France,
Normandy, with a famous Benedictine
ey; 95 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. o.
W. lat. 49. 35. N.

* MONT-LHERI, a town of the Isle of
nce, 15 miles from Paris. Here are the
ains of a tower, which may be seen at
reat distance. Lon. 1. 15. E. lat. 48. 38. N.

* MONT-LOUIS, a small but strong town
France, in the Pyrenees, with a strong
del; seated on an eminence, 455 miles
of Paris. Lon. 2. 5. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

* MONT-LUEL, a town of France, in
ffe, and capital of the territory of Val-
ne; seated in a fertile pleasant country,
the river Seraine, 8 miles from Lyons,
25 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 8. E. lat.
49. N.

* MONT-LUZON, a town of France, in
arbonnois; seated on the river Cher, 35
es S. W. of Moulins, and 150 S. of Pa-
Lon. 2. 41. E. lat. 46. 22. N.

MONTMARIANO, an episcopal town of
y, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the
ther Principato, with a bishop's see; 32
es E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 27. E. lat. 41.
N.

MONTMEDI, a small but strong town of
nce, in Luxemburg, seated on the river
re, which divides it into the upper and
ver towns. It is 22 miles S. E. of Sedan,
S. W. of Luxemburg, and 135 N. E. of
is. Lon. 5. 30. E. lat. 49. 36. N.

MONTMELIAN, formerly a strong town
Savoy, with a good castle; but being
en by the French in 1705, they demo-
ed the fortifications. It is 27 miles N.
of Grenoble, and 8 S. E. of Chamberry.
1. 6. 5. E. lat. 45. 32. N.

MONTMORENCI, a town of the Isle of

France, with the title of a dutchy, remark-
able for the tombs of the ancient dukes. It
is seated upon a hill; near a large valley
fertile in fruits, especially cherries, 7 miles
from St. Dennis, and 10 from Paris. Lon.
2. 24. E. lat. 48. 59. N.

MONTPELLIER, one of the handsomest
towns of France, and the most considerable
in Languedoc, except Toulouse, with a cita-
del, a bishop's see, a famous university,
where they learn the art of medicine, a royal
academy of sciences, and a mint. The
streets are very narrow and crooked; but al-
ways clean, because lying on a descent. The
cathedral church was ruined by the Hugue-
nots, but has been partly rebuilt. The
church of Notre-Dame, which is one of the
three parish churches, is remarkable for its
high steeple, high altar, and for the chapel
of the Virgin Mary. The churches and
convents were very numerous before the ci-
vil wars, in 1561, when 36 were demolish-
ed. But this place is most famous for its
university, where physicians are educated.
The town-house is remarkable for its halls,
which are embellished with fine paintings.
The number of inhabitants are computed at
30000; among whom are a great number
of physicians, and 200 apothecaries, who
are famous for their medicinal compositions,
which are distributed all over Europe; par-
ticularly, Hungary water, oil of lavender,
syrup of capillaire, essences, and perfumes.
The air is extremely healthy, and a great
number of persons flock thither from all
parts to recover their health. It is seated
on a hill, on the river Merdanfon, which
passes into several parts of the town through
subterranean vaults. 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.

MONTPEISIER, a town of France, in
Lower Auvergne, with the title of a dut-
chy; seated on a hill, 12 miles N. E. of
Clermont, and 210 S. E. of Paris. Lon.
4. 20. E. lat. 45. 58. N.

* MONT-REAL, a town of Spain, in
the kingdom of Arragon, with a castle;
seated on the river Xiloca, 25 miles N. W.
of Tervil, and 40 S. E. of Calataiud. Lon.
1. 14. W. lat. 40. 50. N.

MONT-REAL, an isle of N. America, in
the river of St. Lawrence, about 28 miles
in length, and 10 in breadth. The soil is
very fertile, and the air wholesome, and it
did belong to the French. But it was taken
by the Generals Amherst and Murray, on
the 8th of September, 1760, without firing
a gun. According to the terms of capitula-
tion, all the French forces were to be sent

to Old France; and, consequently, all Canada became subject to the crown of Great Britain; this cession was confirmed by the peace of 1763. The town is pretty well fortified, and has a pleasant situation, with wide open streets. It is built on the side of the river, from whence there is a gradual easy ascent to what is called the Upper Town. The Hôtel-Dieu, the magazines, and the place of arms, are in the Lower-Town; which is also the residence of the merchants. The seminary or school, the parish-church, the monks called Recolôts, the Jesuits, and the Nuns, are in the Upper; where likewise the late governor, and most of the officers, resided. There are also a general hospital, and a church belonging to the Jesuits, which is large and well-built. The inhabitants have carried on a trade with the savages in skins and furs. It is 120 miles S. W. of Quebec, and 110 N. of Albany. Lon. 72. 4. W. lat. 45. 35. N.

MONT-REAL, a town of Italy, in Sicily, and in the Valley of Mazara, with an archbishop's see; seated on a rivulet, 8 miles N. E. of Palermo, and 50 N. E. of Mazara. Lon. 13. 30. E. lat. 38. 10. N.

MONT-REAL, or MONT-ROYAL, a fortress of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Triers; seated on the river Moselle, 29 miles N. E. of Triers. Lon. 6. 50. E. lat. 50. 22. N.

MONTREUIL, a considerable town of France, in Lower Picardy, seated on a hill near the river Canche. It is fortified, and has a castle; and is 10 miles N. W. of Hesden, and 117 N. of Paris. Lon. 1. 51. E. lat. 43. 37. N.

* MONTREUIL-BELLAY, a town of France, in Anjou, seated on the river Touet, 12 miles from Samur, and 155 from Paris. Lon. 0. 9. W. lat. 47. 10. N.

MONTROSE, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Angus, seated at the mouth of the river Esk, on the German Ocean. It is a trading place, and has a harbour for ships of a considerable burden, and an hospital for the poor inhabitants. It has the title of a dutchy, and is 46 miles N. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 10. W. lat. 56. 34. N.

* MONT ST. ANDRE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, 2 miles N. of Ramillies, and 11 N. of Namur. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 50. 43. N.

* MONT ST. MICHAEL, a strong town of France, on the confines of Normandy, with a castle, and a celebrated abbey, to which they go in pilgrimage from all parts. It is 10 miles S. E. of Avranches, and 180 W. of Paris. Lon.

1. 30. W. lat. 48. 34. N.

* MON TSAUJEON, a town of France in Champagne, capital of a small district of the same name, 15 miles from Langres and 145 from Paris. Lon. 5. 21. E. lat. 47. 38. N.

MONT-SERRAT, an high mountain of Spain, in Catalonia, on which is a famous monastery and chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, whose image is said to perform many miracles; so that numbers of pilgrims resort hither. It is inhabited by monks of several nations, who entertain a that come out of devotion or curiosity, for three days, gratis. This mountain is said to be 10 miles in circumference, and five high, from the top of which there is a view of the country to the distance of 150 miles. It is 25 miles N. W. of Barcelona. Lon. 35. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

MONT-SERRAT, an island of America and one of the smallest of the Caribbee. It is 8 miles in length, and about as much in breadth; and the mountains covered with cedar, and other useful trees. It belongs to the English, who have a settlement here, and is 30 miles S. W. of Antigua. Lon. 62. 10. W. lat. 15. 55. N.

* MONT-TRICHAD, a town of France in Touraine, with a castle; seated on high mountain near the river Cher, 22 miles E. of Tours, and 112 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 15. E. lat. 47. 20. N.

* MONT-VALERIEN, a mountain of France, near Paris, and a place of great devotion, inhabited by hermits, and a community of secular priests.

* MONZA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, seated on the river Lambro, 8 miles N. E. of Milan, and 20 S. W. Bergamo. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 45. 33. N.

* MOOR-KIRK, a village in Yorkshire with one fair, on June 24, for leather ware.

* MOOR-LINCH, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on August 20, for sorts of cattle.

MORA, a town of Spain, in New-Castile, 18 miles S. E. of Toledo. Lon. 4. 0. W. lat. 39. 35. N.

MORANT-POINT, the most easterly point or promontory of the island of Jamaica, America. Lon. 75. 30. W. lat. 18. 0. N.

MORAT, or MURTEN, a rich, trading and considerable town of Swisserland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, belonging to the cantons of Bern and Friburg with a castle, where the bailiff resides. It is seated on the Lake Morat, on the road from Avenches to Bern, 10 miles W. of Bern, and 10 N. E. of Friburg. Lon.

21. E. lat. 47. 1. N.

MORAVA, a river of Turkey in Europe, which rises in Bulgaria, runs N. through Servia by Nissa, and falls into the Danube at Semendria, to the eastward of Belgrade.

MORAVIA, the marquisate of, is a province annexed to the kingdom of Bohemia, and is bounded on the N. by Bohemia and Silesia, on the E. by Mount-Krapack, and on the S. by Hungary and Austria. It is a mountainous country, and watered by a great number of rivers and brooks. It takes its name from the river Morava, or Moraw, which runs through it; is very fertile and populous; and hence the sect of Christians, called Moravians, take their name, their doctrines having been first broached here. Olmutz was the capital town, but now Brinn claims that honour.

MORAW, or **MORAVA**, a large river of Germany, which has its source on the confines of Bohemia and Silesia. It crosses all Moravia, where it waters Olmutz and Hradisse, and receiving the Taya from the confines of Lower Hungary and Upper Austria, separates these two countries as far as the Danube, into which it falls.

MOREACH, or **MUREACH**, a town of France, in Alsace, 40 miles S. of Strasbourg. Lon. 8. o. E. lat. 48. o. N.

* **MORBATH**, a village in Devonshire, with one fair, on Monday after August 24, for cattle.

* **MOREGNO**, a handsome town of the country of the Grisons, in the Valteline, where the governor and the regency reside. It is seated on the river Adda, 12 miles S. E. of Chiavenna, and 20 N. E. of Lecco. Lon. 9. 23. E. lat. 46. 7. N.

MOREA, formerly called **PELOPONNESUS**, a peninsula on the southern part of Greece, to which it is joined by the isthmus of Corinth, lying between the gulphs of Lepanto and Engia. Its figure is like a mulberry leaf, and is 180 miles in length, and 130 in breadth. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile, excepting the middle, where there are many mountains. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Alpheus, the Vassili-Potamo, and the Stromio, are the chief. It is divided into three large provinces, called Scania, Belvedera, and the Brazzo-di-Maina. The Sangiack of the Morea resides at Modon. It was taken by the Venetians from the Turks in 1687, but they lost it again in 1715.

MORELLA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, seated on the frontiers of Arragon, among high mountains. It was almost destroyed in 1705, by the army of Philip V.

and is now in a very poor condition.

MORET, an ancient town of the Isle of France, with a castle; seated on the river Loir, 35 miles S. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 59. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

MORETON, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on the first Saturday in June, July 18, and November 30, for cattle; seated on a hill, near Dartmore, and is a pretty large place, with a noted market for yarn. It is 14 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 179 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. o. W. lat. 50. 44. N.

MORETON, a town in Gloucestershire, whose market is disused, but it has two fairs, on April 5, and October 10, for cattle. It is a good thoroughfare, and seated on the Fosse-way, 29 miles E. S. E. of Worcester, and 83 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 46. W. lat. 52. o. N.

* **MORGES**, a handsome and rich town of Swisserland, in the canton of Berib, and capital of a bailiwick, with a castle where the bailiff resides. It is a place of some trade, on account of a canal from which they transport merchandizes from the lake of Geneva to other parts. There is a fine prospect from it, and it is seated on the lake of Geneva, 5 miles from Lausanne. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

* **MORHANGE**, a town of Germany, in Lorrain, whose lord has the title of Rhinegrave, and depends on the empire. It is 25 miles N. E. of Nanci, and 200 E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 43. E. lat. 48. 55. N.

MORLACHIA, a province of Venice, lying between the gulphs of Venice, Croatia, and Bosnia, having Dalmatia to the S. Some reckon it a part of Croatia; Seng, or Segna, is the capital town. The inhabitants are inveterate enemies of the Turks, and never spare them when they get them in their clutches. They are prodigiously strong, and travellers affirm that four of them will carry a man on horseback 20 or 30 paces together, over the most dangerous passes in the mountains. Their habits are of divers colours, and quite different from those of the Venetians, and they commonly go armed with an ax.

MORLAIX, a considerable sea-port town of France, in Bretagne, with a castle and a harbour. The church of Nostre-Dame is of a singular structure, and the hospital very handsome. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade. It is seated on a river of the same name, 30 miles N. E. of Brest, and 45 W. of St Brieux. Lon. 3. 40. W. lat. 48. 35. N.

* **MORNHEIM**, a town of Germany, in Franconia,

Franconia, and in Hanenkam, seated on the river Seyt. It belongs to the bishop of Aichstadt. Lon. 10. 37. E. lat. 49. 10. N.

MOROCCO, a large empire of Africa, in the western part of Barbary. It comprehends the kingdoms of Morocco, Fez, Tafilet, Sus, and the large province of Dara. Morocco Proper is a part of the ancient Mauritania Tingitana, and is bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Fez, on the S. and E. by Biledulgerid, and on the W. by the ocean. The principal rivers are, the Omnarabi, the Tensif, the Sus, and the Guadelhabi, besides which there are several smaller streams. It is about 250 miles in length along the sea-coast, and 140 in breadth. The land is mountainous in several places, sandy, dry, and barren in others; nor is it very populous, or fertile in corn; but there are a number of camels, almonds, and mines of copper. In the fields are above 30,000 tents of the Arabs, who lodge there with their camels, beeves, and sheep; from fifteen and upwards they pay a tenth part of all their goods to the king, and compose a great number of adours, or moveable villages, each of which has its marabout or Mahometan priest, and its chief, whom they elect among themselves. The empire of Morocco is 625 miles in length from N. to S. and 650 from E. to W. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea; on the S. by Tefset; and on the E. by Segelmeffa and the kingdom of Algiers. The air of this country is very pure, and pretty temperate, especially to the N. of mount Atlas. The soil, though sandy and dry in some places, is so fertile in others, and the fruits so good, as well as the pastures, that it would be a delightful country, if properly cultivated. The inhabitants are Mahometans, of a tawney complexion, robust, and very skilful in managing a horse, and wielding a lance. However, they are unpolished, jealous, shameless, liars, superstitious, hypocrites, cheats, and of a cruel disposition. There are two sorts of inhabitants, the Arabs who dwell in adours, or moveable villages, composed of about 100 tents, and Bereberies, who are the ancient inhabitants of the country, and who dwell in towns and cities. There are a great number of Christian slaves and some merchants upon the coasts, besides a multitude of Jews, who carry on almost all the trade; especially by land with the Negroes, to whom they send large caravans, who travel over vast deserts, almost destitute of water. They carry with them woollen manufactures, silk, salt, and other things, and, in return, have slaves, gold,

and elephants teeth. Out of the slaves the emperor recruits his cavalry. They also send large caravans to Mecca every year, partly out of devotion, and partly for trade, consisting of several thousand camels, horses, and mules. Their commodities are woollen manufactures, Morocco leather, indigo, cochineal, and ostrich feathers, in return for which they have silks, muslins, calicoes, coffee, and drugs. In the deserts there are lions, tygers, leopards, and serpents of several kinds. The fruits are dates, figs, almonds, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, and many others. They have also flax and hemp, but little timber. The naval force consists chiefly of rovers, who now and then take large prizes, especially those belonging to Sallee. The emperor is absolute, his will being a law, and he often exercises very great cruelties. His usual taxes are, one tenth of the goods of his Mahometan subjects, and six crowns a-year of the Jews, but the emperor often breaks through these rules, and seizes what he pleases. He can bring 100,000 men into the field, half of which are foot, and half horse, but they are poorly armed, and know little of the art of war.

MOROCCO, the capital city of the kingdom of Morocco, in Barbary; seated in a very large plain, on the river Niffis, 25 miles S. by W. of Fez, 125 N. W. of Sus, and 15 from mount Atlas. It was surrounded by a strong wall, fortified with towers and some bulwarks, and encompassed with deep ditches. The number of houses were reckoned formerly to be 100,000, all with flat roofs, but they are now greatly diminished, insomuch that the greatest part of the city is unpeopled. The irruptions and robberies of the Arabs hinder them from cultivating the lands about it, insomuch that there is nothing but vines, date-trees, and some other fruits. There were three temples or mosques in this place, of a prodigious size, and the emperor's palace was large, and took up so much ground, that resembled a small city. A late traveller says, that the inhabitants now are not above 25,000, and that the houses go to ruin every day, without being rebuilt. This may happen partly from the removal of the court, which is now at Mequinez. Lon. 6. 45. W. lat. 30. 32.

MORON, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated in a pleasant fertile plain, and in the neighbourhood is a mine of precious stone. It is 30 miles S. E. of Seville. Lon. 5. 2. W. lat. 37. 0. N.

MORPETH, a town of Northumberland, with a market on Wednesdays, and a fair

, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday might before Whit-Sunday, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses; and on Wednesday before July 22, for a few horned cattle. It is seated on the river Wenspeck, and is a handsome thoroughfare-town, has a castle standing, and sends two members to parliament. The market is very large for cattle, and provisions. It is 28 miles N. of Durham, and 291 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 55. 15. N.

MORS, a town and castle of Germany, in Westphalia, seated near the Rhine, and belonging to the dutchy of Cleves; 17 miles W. of Duffeldorp, and 12 S. E. of Guelph. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 51. 23. N.

MORTAGNE, a town of France, in Ormois, and the largest in Perche, having considerable manufactories of coarse linnen-b. It is 17 miles S. E. of Seez, and 10 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 47. E. lat. 38. 15. N. There is another town of this name in Poitou. Lon. 1. 5. W. lat. 47. 2. N.

MORTAIGN, a town of France, in Normandy, and in Tournefis, seated at the confluence of the rivers Scarpe and Scheldt, 15 miles from Tournay. Lon. 3. 35. E. lat. 31. 31. N.

MORTAIN, a town of France, in Normandy, on the confines of Maine; seated between the rivulet Lances, almost surrounded by craggy rocks, 20 miles E. of Avranches. Lon. 0. 58. W. lat. 48. 37. N.

MORTARA, a strong town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, and in the Laumelino, next to the king of Sardinia; 15 miles N. of Casal, and 22 S. W. of Milan. Lon. 14. 4. E. lat. 45. 22. N.

MORTEMAR, a town of France, in Normandy, with the title of a dutchy. Lon. 1. 1. E. lat. 45. 59. N.

MORTIMER, a village in Berkshire, where one fair, on Oct. 25, for horses and sheep cattle.

MORTLACK, a pleasant village in Middlesex, seated on the river Thames, 6 miles N. of London.

MORVAN, a territory of France, in Normandy, lying along the river Yonne. It produces nothing but rye and wine; but there are good pastures, which feed a great number of cattle, in which they carry on a considerable trade.

MORVEDRO, an ancient town of Spain, in Valencia, built on the site of the ancient Numant. There are still the ruins of a man amphitheatre to be seen. It is seated on a river of the same name, 10 miles N. of Valencia, and was taken by Peterborough in 1706. Lon. 0. 1. E. lat. 39. 44. N.

* MOSA, a town of Asia, in Arabia Felix, 25 miles N. E. of Mocha, which supplies it with fowls and fruits.

MOSAMBIQUE, a kingdom of Africa, lying on the coast of Zanguebar, and the most considerable thereon. Vasco de Gama, landing on this coast in 1497, the Portuguese took an occasion to settle there, and seized on the town of Mofambique, the capital of the country, and have kept possession of it to this day. It is bounded on the N. by Quiloa, on the E. by the ocean, on the S. by the river Zambeze, and on the W. by Moncemugi. The king, who is a Mahometan, still supports his dignity, tho' he has lost his capital. The air of this country is very unwholesome, whence it is but thin of people; and the Portuguese themselves would not stay there if the trade was not very large.

MOSAMBIQUE, the capital town of a kingdom of the same name, lying on the eastern coast of Africa, in Zanguebar. It is seated on a small island about 3 miles in length, and half as much in breadth; a large, handsome, rich, and well-fortified town, having a strong citadel which defends the harbour. It is the same to the Portuguese as the Cape of Good Hope is to the Dutch; for which reason there is generally a good garrison; but the Portuguese governor is changed every three years. They have built several churches and monasteries, and they trade with the natives for gold, elephants teeth, and slaves. Their ships always call here in going to the E. Indies; and the harbour is so commodious, that whole fleets may winter here, and refit their vessels, as well as provide themselves with all necessaries; and they have a large hospital for sick sailors. Lon. 40. 0. E. lat. 15. 0. S.

MOSBACH, a handsome town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with an elegant castle; seated on the river Neckar, 16 miles E. of Heidelberg. Lon. 8. 55. E. lat. 49. 35. N.

* MOSBURG, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the rivers Isar and Ambert, 8 miles W. of Landshut. Lon. 11. 5. E. lat. 48. 33. N.

MOSCOW, the empire of. See RUSSIA.

Moscow, the dutchy of, a province of the western part of the Russian empire; bounded on the N. by the province of Tweer, on the E. by Nise Novogorod, on the S. by Rezan, and on the W. by Smolensko. It takes its name from the principal town.

Moscow, a large city of the Russian empire, and capital of the dutchy of Moscow.

cow. It is divided into four parts, of which that in the middle is called Kitaigorod, and surrounded with a strong wall of red stones, containing the royal palace. The church of the Annunciation has a vast vault, wherein are the tombs of the Czars. It has nine towers, and is covered with gilded plates of copper, as are all the other churches. This part also contains the military school, the printing-house, the library, the mint, and the apothecary's magazine, belonging to the emperor, wherein the drugs are kept in fine vessels of porcelain or crystal. The second part, called Czargorod, is in the form of a half-moon, and surrounded by a wall of white stone. Here the people of distinction have their palaces; here is likewise a foundery of great guns. The third is named Zemlergorod, and surrounded with ramparts. Here the meaner sort of people live, where they expose to sale wooden houses, which may be transported from one place to another. The fourth part is called Strelizza-Slaboda, because it was formerly inhabited by Strelitzes, a sort of soldiers. Besides these, there is a large suburb, where the German soldiers lodge; and there are many rich inhabitants, who have handsome houses, insomuch that the suburb may be said to make a better appearance than the city. In general, Moscow contains 2000 churches, two of which are for the Lutherans, and one for the Calvinists. The ordinary houses are but one story high, and so wretchedly furnished, that a fire cannot do any great damage. In 1737 there was a fire which consumed 30,000 houses in 18 hours time. This city is now going to decay, since an order has been published, that no more houses shall be built, except on old foundations; and this was done in favour of Petersburg. There is such a crowd of beggars and vagabonds here, that there is no going out in the night without a guard. Peter the Great has cut a canal from Moscow to Petersburg. It is 440 miles N. of Caffa, 460 S. E. of Petersburg, 800 E. of Stockholm, 900 N. E. of Constantinople, 2100 N. E. of Vienna, and 1400 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 40. 25. E. lat. 55. 36. N.

Moscow, a river of the Russian empire, which has its source in the dutchy of Moscow, and running E. thro' that province, passes by the city of Moscow, and falls into the river Ocka a Kolumna.

MOSELLE, a large river, which has its source in the mountains of Vauge, on the confines of Alsace; and having crossed Lorraine, and one part of Luxemburg, and the

archbishopric of Triers, or Treves, fall into the Rhine at Coblentz. It receives several streams as it passes along, and the places it runs by are Reremont, Espina Toul, Metz, Thionville, Treves, Mon Royal, Traerbach, and Coblentz.

MOSKITO-COUNTRY lies in N. America, between 13 and 15 degrees of N. latitude; bounded on the N. and E. by the sea, on the S. by Nicaragua, and on the W. by Honduras. The Spaniards have no settlements in this country, because when they first invaded Mexico, they massacred a great part of the inhabitants, which gave them that escaped such an aversion to them, that they will join with any Europeans against the Spaniards. These people are tall, well made, raw-boned, lusty, strong, and nimble of foot, with long faces, straight coal-black hair, stern looks, hard features, and dark copper-coloured skins. They are very ingenious in throwing all sorts of darts, and they never go abroad without a lance in their hands. Their chief employment is to fish, turtles, and manatees, insomuch that one or two of these in a ship are able to maintain 100 men.

* MOSTAGAN, an ancient and strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, with a castle, a handsome mosque, and a good harbour, 50 miles E. of Oran. Lon. 0. 45. E. lat. 35. 50. N.

* MOSTAR, a considerable town of Dalmatia, in Herzegovine, with a Greek archbishop's see. It belongs to the Turks, and is 20 miles N. E. of Narenta. Lon. 18. E. lat. 43. 42. N.

MOSUL. See MOUSUL.

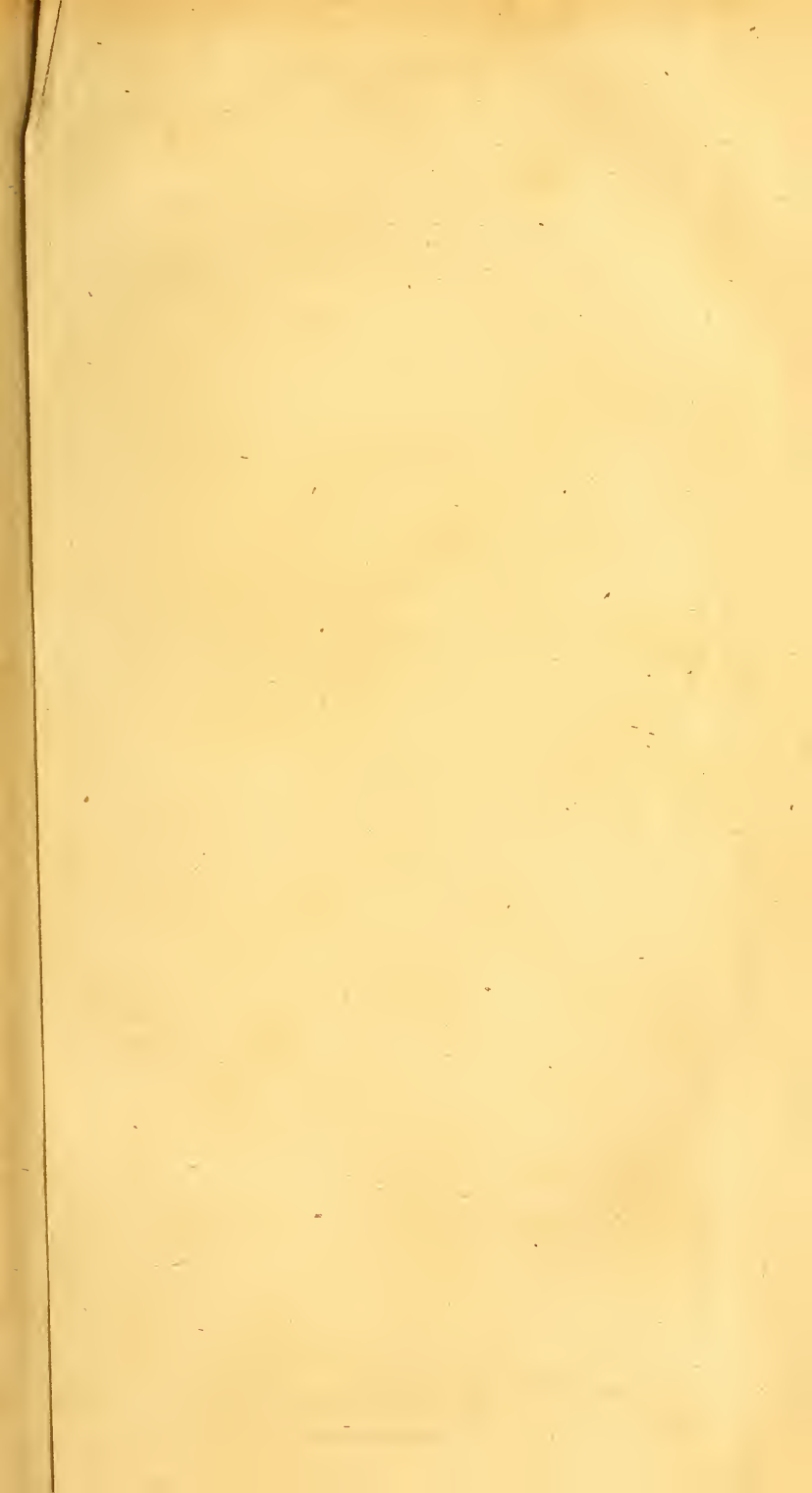
MOTALA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto with a bishop's see; it is 5 miles N. W. of Massafra, and 15 N. W. of Taranto. Lon. 16. 10. E. lat. 40. 51. N.

MOTIR, an island of Asia, and one of the Moluccas, of great value to the Dutch on account of its spices. Lon. 125. 0. E. lat. 30. S.

MOTRIL, a sea port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a good harbour, and a rich fishery. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 37 miles S. E. of Granada. Lon. 2. 38. W. lat. 36. 52. N.

* MOUAB, a new town of Asia, in Arabia-Felix, and capital of the kingdom of Yemen, between Danar and Sanaa. It is the usual residence of the king of Yemen, and is seated in a fertile country. The Jews are forced to lie in the suburbs every night. Lon. 47. 5. E. lat. 14. 50. N.

* MOUDON, an ancient town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne and county



A New MAP of
ENGLAND and WALES
Divided into
COUNTIES
Drawn from the best
Authorities.



Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the same name. It is noted for its fairs, horses, and other cattle, and is 30 miles N. of Lauzan. Lon. 6. 55. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

MOULINS, a town of France, and capital of Bourbonnois. The houses of the hartreux, and that of the visitation, are magnificent. It carries on a considerable trade in cutlery ware, and is seated on the river Allier, in a pleasant fertile plain, almost in the middle of France, 30 miles S. of Nevers, and 55 N. of Clermont. Lon. 3. 25. E. lat. 46. 34. N.

MOUNT-CASSEL, a town of French Flanders, 15 miles S. W. of Ypres. Lon. 2. 30. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

MOUNT ST. MICHAEL. See MICHAEL'S, ST.

MOUNT'S-BAY is in Cornwall, and is so called from the high mountains of St. Michael in the neighbourhood.

MOUNT-SORREL, a town in Leicestershire, so named from a high mount, or solid rock, adjoining to the town, of a dusky red, or sorrel-coloured stone, extremely hard. Of rough stones hewn out of this rock the town is built. It has a market on Mondays, and a fair on July 10, for pleasure and toys. It was noted formerly for its castle, and is seated on the river Sour, over which there is a bridge. It is 18 miles S. E. by S. of Derby, and 104 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 6. W. lat. 52. 45. N.

* MOURA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with an old castle; seated at the confluence of the rivers Ardita and Guadiana, 87 miles S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 5. 59. W. lat. 38. 0. N.

MOUSUL, or MOSUL, a town of Turkey in Asia, and in Diarbeck; seated on the western bank of the river Tygris, nearly opposite to the place where Nineveh formerly stood. It is a large place, surrounded with high walls, but the houses are ill-built, and in several places gone to ruin; however, it has a strong castle and a citadel. It is a place of great trade, particularly in cloth and all sorts of cottons and silks. At some distance from Mousul is a mosque, in which they pretend the prophet Jonah lies. The inhabitants are generally Mahometans; but there are a great number of Nestorian Christians, who deny the doctrine of the Trinity. In 1743 it was besieged by the Persians, but to no purpose. It is 130 miles S. E. of Diarbekar, and 190 N. W. of Bagdad. Lon. 41. 45. E. lat. 35. 30. N.

MOUTIER, or MONSTIER, a town of Savoy, capital of Tarentaise, with an handsome palace, where the archbishop resides, and subject to the king of Sardinia. It is

seated on the river Iser, 15 miles N. E. of St. John, and 62 N. W. of Turin. Lon. 6. 31. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

MOUZON, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, with a rich Benedictine abbey; seated on the river Meuse, among fine meadows, 8 miles S. E. of Sedan, and 125 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 10. E. lat. 49. 52. N.

* MOYENVIC, a town of France, in the territory of Messin, 3 miles from Vic. It is remarkable for its salt-pits, and was ceded to France by the treaty of Munster, in 1648. Lon. 6. 37. E. lat. 48. 45. N.

MOZAMBIQUE. See MOSAMBIQUE.

MSCISLAW, a strong town of Poland, in Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of the same name. It was almost ruined by the Muscovites in 1660; but is rebuilt. It is seated on the river Soltz, 20 miles S. E. of Smolensko, and 200 N. E. of Novogrodeck. Lon. 42. 20. E. lat. 54. 30. N.

MUER, or MUERAW, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Austria and dutchy of Styria, on the river Muer, 25 miles N. W. of Gratz, and 25 N. W. of Newstadt. Lon. 15. 50. E. lat. 57. 30. N.

MUER, a great river of Germany, which has its source in the archbishoprick of Salzburg, crosses all Styria, passing by Juden-burg, Luben, Muer, Gratz, and Backles-burg, and falling into the river Drave, at Legrad, near Kanisza, in Hungary.

* MUGGIA, or MUGLIA, a town of Italy, in Istria, with a castle, seated on a gulph of the same name. It belongs to the Venetians, and is 5 miles S. E. of Trieste, and 5 N. W. of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 13. 57. E. lat. 45. 50. N.

MUL OF CANTIRE, a cape or promontory in the W. of Scotland, in the county of Cantire, and on the frith of Clyde.

MULL OF GALLOWAY, the most southern cape of all Scotland on the Irish sea, in the county of Galloway.

* MUL, one of the western islands of Scotland, about 20 miles in length, and as much in breadth.

MULDRAW, a river of Bohemia, which rises on the confines of Moravia, and running by Budweis and Prague, falls into the Elb at Melnick.

MULDORFF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbishoprick of Salzburg; 37 miles N. W. of Salzburg, 40 E. of Munich, and seated on the river Inn. Lon. 12. 39. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

MULHAUSEN, an Imperial and Hanseatic town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in Thuringia, under the protection of

the elector of Saxony; seated in a fertile country, on the river Unstruth, 15 miles N. E. of Eisenach, and 45 E. by S. of Casfel. Lon. 10. 39. E. lat. 51. 13. N.

MULHAUSEN, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a republick in alliance with the Swifs. It is populous, well-built, and adorned with handsome public structures; seated in a pleasant fertile country, on an island formed by the river Ill, 13 miles N. W. of Basle, and 20 E. of Befort. Lon. 7. 32. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

* MULHEIM, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated near the river Rhine. Lon. 6. 16. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

MULLERAS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the middle marche of Brandenburg; seated on a canal cut between the rivers Spree and Oder, 38 miles S. E. of Berlin. Lon. 4. 45. E. lat. 52. 14. N.

MULTAN, a strong town of Asia, in Indostan, and capital of a province of the same name, subject to the Great Mogul. The inhabitants are chiefly Banyans. It is seated on the river Sinde, or Indus, 250 miles N. W. of Agra. Lon. 97. 45. E. lat. 29. 40. N.

MULVIA, a large river of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez. It has its source in Mount Atlas, and crossing the province of Chaufe, separates that of Gareta from the kingdom of Algiers, and falls into the Mediterranean sea.

* MUNDA, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, 12 miles from Malaga. Lon. 4. 13. W. lat. 36. 32. N.

* MUNDINGOES, the name of a people who live on the sides of the river Gambia in Africa, and who are of a jet black colour, strong, and well-made. When this country was conquered by the Portuguese, some of that nation settled here; and by cohabiting with the negro women, are become almost black. They still retain a sort of bastard Portuguese language, and have a priest sent over every year from one of the Cape de Verde islands, to christen and marry. They are greatly offended at being called Negroes, thinking that name only belongs to slaves.

MUNDERKINGEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, seated on the river Danube, 25 miles S. W. of Ulm. Lon. 9. 43. E. lat. 48. 15. N.

MUNGATS, or MUNKATS, a town of Upper Hungary, with a bishop's see, and an impregnable castle, seated on a high rock, 50 miles N. E. of Tockay. Lon. 22. 0. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

* MUNIA, or MENIE, an ancient and considerable town of Africa, in Egypt seated on the river Nile, 140 miles S. of Cairo. 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. Lon. 32. 20. E. lat. 26. 15. N.

MUNICH, a town of Germany, and capital of the electorate and dutchy of Bavaria, where the elector commonly resides. It is surrounded by thick walls, bulwarks, and deep ditches, but otherwise is not a very strong place. The houses are high, and the streets large and spacious, canals running through many of them. The electoral palace is seated at the extremity of the town, and contains 2060 windows, 20 large halls, 11 courts, 9 galleries, 16 kitchens, and 12 cellars. It is thought to be one of the most magnificent, large, and commodious palaces in Europe. After the battle of Hochstet, the duke of Marlborough carried away a great many fine pictures from hence into England. In 1729 this palace was set on fire, and did immense damage; however, it was rebuilt some time after. The cabinet of curiosities, the library, the arsenal, and the elector's gardens, deserve the attention of a traveller. The cathedral church contains 24 large columns, 25 chapels, and 30 altars; but the two steeples, and the tomb of one of the emperors, of black marble, adorned with statues of bronze, are the most remarkable things belonging to it. The Jesuits church is embellished on the inside with Mosaic work, and the college has 800 windows on one side only. This place has often been taken and retaken in the wars of Germany; in 1742, it was forced to submit to the Austrians, and the inhabitants were obliged to pay 25000 francks by way of contribution. It is seated on the river Iser, 15 miles S. E. of Augsburg, 62 S. of Ratibon, and 90 S. by E. of Nuremburg. Lon. 11. 40. E. lat. 48. 2. N.

MUNSTER, the bishoprick of, lies in the circle of Westphalia in Germany, and is very considerable, being 120 miles in length, and 80 in breadth. The river Ems runs through the middle of it, from E. to W. It is bounded on the N. by the counties of Bentheim and Steinfurt; on the E. by the bishopricks of Osnabrug and Paderborn; on the S. by the county of Mark; and on the W. by the dutchies of Cleves and Zutphen. The capital town is of the same name.

MUNSTER, a large, rich, populous, and famous city of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, capital of the bishoprick of the same name, whose bishop is one of the seven

reign princes of the empire. It contains 9 gates, 5 abbeys, 6 parishes, and many religious houses of both sexes. It is defended by a strong citadel, which stands distinct from the city, and was free and imperial till 1661; and to keep the inhabitants in awe, this citadel was built. In 1533 a taylor, called John of Leyden, made himself master of the city, and drove away the bishop and magistrates; but it was taken from him in 1536, after 14 months siege, when he was tortured to death with red-hot pincers. The famous treaty was concluded here in 1648, which put an end to the religious wars of 30 years continuance. It is seated on the river Aa, 70 miles N. by E. of Cologne, 77 S. by W. of Bremen, and 77 N. W. of Cassel. Lon. 7. 49. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

MUNSTER, a town of Germany, in Alsace, with a rich Benedictine abbey, 30 miles S. W. of Strasburg; subject to France. Lon. 5. 5. E. lat. 48. 8. N.

MUNSTER, one of the four provinces of Ireland; bounded on the E. and S. E. by the province of Leinster; on the W. by the Western Ocean; on the N. by the province of Connaught, from which it is separated by the river Shannon; and on the S. and S. W. by the ocean. It is about 135 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. The chief rivers are the Sure, the Audliffe, the Lee, the Bande, the Leane, and the Cashon. 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 valleys below are embellished with corn-fields. The most general commodities are corn, cattle, wood, wool, and fish. It contains 5 counties, namely, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and Kerry; as also one archbishoprick, 5 bishopricks, 109,743 houses, 740 parishes, 63 baronies, and 26 boroughs. The principal town is Waterford.

MUNSTER MEINFELT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Treves, or Triers, 12 miles S. W. of Cobientz. Lon. 7. 0. E. lat. 50. 15. N.

MUNSTERBERG, a town of Silesia, and capital of a dutchy of the same name, 35 miles S. of Breslaw. Lon. 16. 40. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

* **MURANO**, an island of Italy, with a town of the same name, which they call a second Venice, and which the Venetians frequent for pleasure. It is only a quarter of a mile from Venice. Lon. 12. 53. E. lat. 45. 32. N.

MURCIA, a kingdom of Spain; bounded on the N. by New Castile; on the E. by the

kingdom of Valencia; on the W. by Andalusia and Granada; and on the S. by the Mediterranean-Sea. It is about 62 miles in length, and 58 in breadth, and its principal river is Segura. The soil is dry because it seldom rains, and therefore it produces little corn or wine, but there is plenty of oranges, citrons, lemons, olives, almonds, mulberries, rice, pulse, and sugar. It has also a great deal of silk. It was taken from the Moors in 1265. The air is very healthful, and the principal town is of the same name.

MURCIA, a large, handsome, and populous city of Spain, capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a bishop's see. It contains 6 parishes, and 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. It is seated in a pleasant plain, which abounds in fine gardens about the city, in which are the best fruits in Spain. It is seated on the river Segura, 27 miles N. of Carthagen, and 212 S. E. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 37. 48. N.

MURET, a town of France, in Gascony, and in the county of Comminges; seated on the river Garonne, 10 miles S. of Toulouze. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 43. 30. N.

MURO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicata, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 12 miles S. E. of Conza, and 22 S. W. of Cirenza. Lon. 15. 35. E. lat. 40. 45. N.

MURRAY, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the German Ocean, on the E. by Bamf, on the S. by Mar and Badenoch, and on the W. by Inverness. The climate and soil of this country is the best in all the N. of Scotland, and the inhabitants boast they have 40 clearer days than any of their neighbours. It is in general a champaign, low county, intermixed with pleasant hills. The soil is a mixture of sand and clay, which is very fruitful when manured. The principal rivers are, the Ness, the Spey, the Nairn, the Pindorn, and the Lossie. The chief town is Inverness. The rivers abound with fish, particularly salmon.

* **MURRHART**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and dutchy of Wirtemberg, with a Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Mur, 8 miles from Hall. Lon. 9. 51. E. lat. 49. 3. N.

* **MUSIDAN**, a town of France, in Upper Perigord, which sustained a famous siege in 1579. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

MUSSELBOROUGH, a sea-port town of Scotland,

Scotland, in the shire of Lothian, seated on the frith of Forth, at the mouth of the river Esk. It is remarkable for a victory obtained here by the English over the Scots, in the reign of Edward VI. It is 6 miles E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 56. 0. N.

MUSTAGAM, a sea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, with a good castle and a harbour, 140 miles W. of the city of Algiers. Lon. 0. 3. W. lat. 36. 30. N.

* **MUURAS**, a village of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on August 21, for cattle, sheep, and pedlars ware.

MUZACRA, a sea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a strong castle seated on a mountain; 27 miles N. of Almeri, and 62 S. W. of Carthagena. Lon. 1. 17. W. lat. 36. 34. N.

MUYDEN, a town of Holland, seated on the river Vecht, on the S. coast of the Zuyder-zee, 7 miles E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 45. E. lat. 52. 19. N.

MYCENE, formerly the capital town of a famous kingdom in Morea, which is now reduced to a small village.

MYCONE, an island of the Archipelago, about 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. There are about 500 sea-faring men in the island, who belong to about 150 vessels of all sorts, and are accounted pretty good sailors. The soil is dry, and the mountains are of a great height. The inhabitants lose their hair soon after 20 years, and yet they are a comely, handsome people. Water is very scarce in the summer-time, but in the town there is a large well, which is the only one in the island. This place contains about 3000 inhabitants, but for one man there are four women, who are often seen lying among the hogs in the open streets. In this island are plenty of partridges, quails, woodcocks, turtle-doves, rabbits, and wheat-ears; besides which there are excellent grapes and delicious figs. Almost all the inhabitants are Greeks, who have fifty churches in all; but many are chapels, and some monasteries. Two or three European nations have consuls here, and yet very few ships frequent it. The habits of the women are very disagreeable, and yet an ordinary suit of the better sort will cost 200 crowns; but then these cloaths generally last their life-time. Lon. 25. 51. E. lat. 37. 28. N.

* **MYDRIM**, a village of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on March 12, for

cattle, horses, and flannel.

MYSIA, formerly a country of Asia Minor, now called Natolia, which had Troas on the W. Phrygia on the E. and the Propontis to the N.



N.

NAB, a river of Germany, which rises in the mountains of Franconia, crosses the palatinate of Bavaria and the landgrate of Luthenburg, passes by the town of that name, and falls into the Danube, a mile above Ratifbon.

* **NABAON**, a river of Portugal, in Estremadura, which runs by Tomar, and falls into the Zera, a little before it meets with the Tajo.

NABURG, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Bavaria, seated on the W. side of the river Nab, 10 miles S. of Amberg. Lon. 11. 8. E. lat. 49. 22. N.

* **NACHSHAB**, or **NASAPH**, a town of Asia, in Great Tartary, in Mawanalnahar, said to have produced a great many learned men. Lon. 70. 25. E. lat. 39. 50. N.

* **NADRAVIA**, a territory of Ducal Prussia, and in the circle of Smaland. This country is covered with wood, except about Pregel, and Labaiou is the capital town.

NAERDEN, a very strong town of Holland, at the head of the canals of the province, and capital of Gayland; seated on the Zuyder-zee, 14 miles E. of Amsterdam, and 15 N. of Utrecht. Lon. 5. 3. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

* **NAGERA**, or **NAGARA**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, and territory of Rioja, with a fort, and the title of a dutchy. It is seated in a fruitful soil, 3 miles N. W. of Calahorra, and 138 N. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 42. 25. N.

* **NAGIBANIA**, a town of Transylvania, on the confines of Upper Hungary, and seated on the river Zazurd, 14 miles from Zatmarbania, near which there are silver mines.

* **NAGOLD**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the dutchy of Wirtemberg, 10 miles W. of Tubingen, with a strong castle.

NAGRACUT, a town of Asia, in Indostan, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul, with a rich temple, to which the Indians go in pilgrimage. It is seated on the river Ravi, 300 miles N. of Agra. Lon. 78. 25. E. lat. 32. 0. N.

* **NAHAR MALEK**, a town of Asia, in Irac-Arabi, seated near the Euphrates, 20 miles

miles from Kufah. Lon. 45. 40. E. lat. 31. 20. N.

* NAHARVAN, a town of Asia, in Irac-Arabi, feated on a branch of the Euphrates, 5 miles from Kufah. Lon. 45. 37. E. lat. 31. 25. N.

NAIRNE, a borough and sea-port town of Scotland, in the shire of Inverness; feated at the entrance of the frith of Murray, 18 miles E. of Inverness, and 104 N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 31. W. lat. 57. 40. N.

NAIRNE, a shire of Scotland, which sends one member to parliament.

NAKSIVAN, a celebrated town of Asia, in Armenia, and capital of a province of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It has three bazars, or market-places, where they sell all kinds of merchandizes, and is so old, that the Armenians believe it was the residence of Noah. It is feated between the towns of Erivan and Tauris. Lon. 63. 59. E. lat. 38. 40. N.

* NAMARI, a mountain of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, between Messina, Taormina, and Melazzo.

NAMPTWICH, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on March 26, September 4, and December 15, for cattle, horses, cloaths, flannel, bedding, hardware, and pewter. It is feated on the river Weaver, which runs through the middle of it, and is a large, well-built town, with a handsome church. Here are salt-springs, which lie on the banks of a fresh water stream, from which they make great quantities of white salt. It is 20 miles S. E. of Chester, and 162 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 32. W. lat. 53. 6. N.

NAMUR, a large, rich, and very strong town of the Netherlands, capital of the county of Namur, with a strong castle, several forts, and a bishop's see. The most considerable forts are Fort-William, Fort-Maese, Fort-Coquelet, and Fort-Espinor. The castle is built in the middle of the town, on a craggy rock. It was besieged by king William in 1695, who took it in the fight of an army of 100,000 French, though there was 60,000 men in garrison. Namur is now a barrier town, and has a Dutch garrison. The bishop's palace is a superb structure. It was ceded to the house of Austria in 1713, but taken by the French in 1746, and rendered back by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is feated between two mountains, at the confluence of the rivers Maese and Sambre, 12 miles S. W. of Huy, 32 S. W. of Brussels, and 30 S. by W. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 57. E. lat. 50. 25. N.

*NAMUR, the county of, a province of

the Netherlands, lying between the rivers Sambre and Maese; bounded on the N. by Brabant, on the E. and S. by the bishopric of Liege, and on the W. by Hainault. It is pretty fertile, and has several forests, marble-quarries, and mines of iron, lead, and pit-coal, being about 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. Namur is the capital town.

NANCI, a town of France, in Lorraine, feated on the river Meuse, in the centre of Lorraine, of which it is the capital. It is divided into the old town and the new; the first, though irregularly built, is very populous, and contains the ducal palace. The streets of the new are as straight as a line, adorned with handsome buildings, and a very fine square. The primatial church is a magnificent structure, and in that of the Cordeliers are the tombs of the ancient dukes. The two towns are separated by a canal, and the new was very well fortified, but the king of France has demolished the works. It has been taken and retaken several times, particularly by the French. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Vienna in 1736, to enjoy it after the death of king Stanislaus. It is 10 miles E. of Toul, 25 S. E. of Metz, and 62 S. E. of Luxemburg. Lon. 6. 17. E. lat. 48. 41. N.

NANF10, an island of the Archipelago, a little to the N. of the island of Santorino, 16 miles in circumference, but has no harbour. The mountains are nothing but bare rocks, and there are not springs sufficient to water the fields. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and an idle sort of people, whose trade consists in onions, wax, and honey. There are a vast number of partridges, whose eggs they destroy every year, to preserve the corn, which has not the desired effect, for there are always great numbers of them. The ruins of the temple of Apollo are yet to be seen, and consist chiefly of marble columns. Lon. 26. 20. E. lat. 36. 15. N.

NANGASACKI, a large and famous town of Japan, in the island of Ximo-Fisen, with a well-frequented harbour. The inhabitants are very debauched, and 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. 133. 25. E. lat. 32. 36. N.

NANKING, a city of China, and capital of the province of Kiangnan. It is the largest in China, being 17 miles in circumference, and about three miles distant from the great river Yang-tse-Chiang, from which

which there are canals cut, so large that vessels may enter the town. This place is greatly fallen from its ancient splendor, for it had a magnificent palace, which is quite destroyed, as well as many ancient monuments, and a third part of the city itself is desolate. The streets are narrow, but handsome and well-paved, and on each side are shops, neatly furnished. The publick buildings are mean, except a few temples, the city-gates, and a tower of porcelain 200 feet high. They have several manufactures in silk and wool. The number of the inhabitants are said to be 1,000,000, without comprehending the garrison of 40,000 men; here the physicians have their principal academy. It is 600 miles S. E. of Peking. Lon. 119. 25. E. lat. 32. 46. N.

NANSAMUND, a county of N. America, in Virginia, so called from a river of that name which runs through it.

NANTES, an ancient, rich, and very considerable town of France, in Bretagne, with a bishop's see, an university, and a mint. It is one of the most considerable places in the kingdom, and contains the richest merchants; was formerly the residence of the dukes of Bretagne, where they built a very strong castle on the side of the river, and which is strongly fortified. There are several parishes, and a great many religious houses, and the cathedral contains the tombs of the ancient dukes. There are several fine bridges over the river Loire, which is navigable. The suburbs are so large, on account of the number of people that come from all parts to settle here, that they exceed the city. The Spaniards trade here with wine, fine wool, iron, silk, oil, oranges, and lemons, and they carry back cloth, stuffs, corn, and hard-ware. The Dutch send salt-fish, and all sorts of spices; and in return have wine and brandy. The Swedes bring copper, and the English lead, tin, and pit-coal. It was in this place that Henry IV. promulgated the famous edict of Nantes, in 1598, and which was revoked in 1685. It is 37 miles S. W. of Angiers, and 217 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 31. W. lat. 47. 13. N. The territory of Nantes lies on both sides the Loir, and feeds a great number of cattle. Large vessels can come no higher than port Launai, which is 12 miles from Nantes.

* **NANTGLIN**, a village of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with two fairs, on May 6, and October 27, for cattle.

NANTUA, a town of France, in Bugey, with a rich Benedictine priory; seated on a large lake of the same name, 22 miles S. E. of Bourg-en-Bresse.

NANTUCKET, an island of N. America, in New-England, whose inhabitants chiefly apply themselves to the whale-fishery. It is 80 miles S. of Boston. Lon. 70. 0. W. lat. 41. 0. N.

* **NAOPURA**, a town of Asia, in Indostan, and in the kingdom of Decan, seated on the river Tapti. Its territory produces the best rice in all the E. Indies. Lon. 71. 55. E. lat. 21. 20. N.

NAPLES, an ancient, large, rich, and trading city of Italy, and one of the finest in the world, being capital of a kingdom of the same name, with an archbishop's see, an university, and four castles. It is seated on the sea-coast, surrounded with thick walls, regular bastions, strong towers, deep ditches, and several fortified castles. It is 15 miles in circumference, and has 7 large suburbs, in which, and the city, they reckon 300,000 inhabitants. There are three forts, built on purpose to keep the city in awe, one of which, called St. Elmo, stands on a high hill, and is said to be impregnable; the castle d'Ovo defends the harbour, and is seated on the sea, upon a rock; the other is Castel Nuovo, which stands near the sea-side, at a small distance from the royal palace. In this is the governor's apartment, an arsenal, and the richest cabinet of curiosities in Europe. The streets of Naples are large, straight, and paved with free-stone. The houses are all built with stone, generally in the modern taste, and very well furnished. There are a great many palaces on account of the nobility who chuse to reside here. That of the king is extremely large, and magnificently furnished. The convents and churches are surprizingly rich, and it is a doubt whether those at Rome surpass them or not. The finest of all is the cathedral, and the chapel where the blood of St Januarius is kept. It is built in the modern taste, and is remarkable, as well on account of the statues of bronze, as the fine paintings contained therein. Here they make excellent soap, fine cloths, and all sorts of stuffs; and their wine and oil are excellent, and in great plenty. The air is pure, serene, and healthy, and the weather in winter is very mild. In short, it would be a perfect paradise, if they were not liable to frequent earthquakes, and those in 1702, 1703, 1706, and 1744, were very terrible. The harbour is large enough to contain 500 vessels, where they may ride secure, without being endangered by the violence of the waves, which break against the mole; at the extremity of which there is a very fine light-house, and near it a spring of sweet water. It is 208 miles S. E. of Rome. Lon.

l. 20. E. lat. 40. 55. N.

NAPLES, a kingdom in the S. part of Italy, which has undergone a great many changes. The Normans became masters of it 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 to be massacred; and this massacre was called the Sicilian Vespers. After this Puglia was joined to Sicily, whence the sovereigns have had the title of, The King of the Two Sicilies, for about 260 years past. It has been called the kingdom of Naples, from the city of that name, which is the capital. The French entered it again in 1504, but were driven away, and then became under the dominion of Spain; but the archduke Charles, afterwards the emperor Charles VI. got possession of it in 1706. In 1736 it was given to Don Carlos, by the treaty of Vienna, who was lately in possession of it, but is now king of Spain, and was succeeded by his second son. This kingdom is a fief of the church, and the king pays to the pope every year a purse of 10,000 crowns of gold, and a white hackney. This kingdom is a sort of a peninsula, and is bounded on three sides by the Mediterranean sea, and on the N. by the territory of the Church. It is about 250 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. The Apennine mountains cross the whole country from E. to W. and divide it into two parts, like two amphitheatres. The soil contains a great mixture of sulphur, of which there are a great many mines, and several volcanoes. The heat of the country is greatly owing to this; and for the same reason the fruits become perfectly ripe. These are oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, dates, capers, bay-berries, and figs. Besides these they have sugar, musk, pepper, and manna. The wine produced here is excellent; and the best of this is called *Lacrymæ Christi*. This country is not less rich in flax, hemp, cotton, oil-olive, honey, wax, iron, and allum: likewise deer, fish, and fowls, are very common. The Neapolitan horses are in high esteem. As this kingdom has been peopled by different nations, one may readily conclude, that this mixture has produced strange effects; for the Neapolitans have not only the vices of the original natives, but those of several other foreign nations. Those who live in the country are greatly addicted to hunting, and very fond of horses; but those in the cities, pass their time in going to shows and spectacles. The ladies are greatly addicted to gallantry; and though their husbands are

jealous, they find means to deceive them. The common people are so inclined to knavery and theft, that, in Calabria, one would think the seventh commandment was quite forgot. There was a time when Italy swarmed with vagabonds, called banditti, who made robbing a business. Some of these companies were so bold and formidable, that if they intended to murder any one, he seldom escaped. This was carried so far, that not only travellers were assassinated in their inns; but they sent letters to persons of quality, requiring them to lay such a sum of money in a certain place, unless they were willing to be murdered. But now this terrible race of men is quite extirpated, and the roads are free from robberies. The Jews were banished out of this kingdom till the reign of Charles V.; but in 1740, the late king allowed them to enter it again for the sake of trade; however, in 1743, and 1744, a terrible plague happening, the churchmen persuaded the king, that it was upon account of the Jews, and so they were expelled the kingdom again. The kingdom of Naples is divided into four large provinces, namely, Terra-di-Lavoro, Abruzzo, Puglia, and Calabria, which are all subdivided into several districts.

NAPOLI DI ROMANIA, a sea-port town of Turkey in Europe, and in the Morea; seated at the bottom of a bay of the same name. It has a large harbour, with a narrow mouth, through which one ship only can enter at a time. It is a large place, inhabited by 60,000 Greeks, besides those of different nations; is an archbishop's see, and very strong both by nature and art. It is 60 miles S. W. of Setines. Lon. 22. 20. E. lat. 37. 30. N.

NAPOLI-DI-MALVASTIA, a sea-port town of Turkey in Asia, and in the Morea; seated on a rock, or little island at the entrance of the gulph of Napoli-di-Romania; is vastly strong, and defended by a good citadel; has a fine harbour, as also a long wooden bridge which joins it to Terra-firma. It gives name to that excellent wine, called, in French, *malvoise*, and, in English, *malmsey*. It was anciently noted for the temple of *JEsculapius*, and is 40 miles S. E. of Napoli-di-Romania. Lon. 23. 30. E. lat. 36. 51. N.

* **NARA**, a rich and handsome town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, with a magnificent castle, 25 miles from Meaco. Lon. 133. 15. E. lat. 36. 10. N.

* **NARBART**, a town of Pembroke-shire, in S. Wales, with a market on Wednesdays, and five fairs, viz. on March 21, June 4, July 5, Sept. 26, and Dec. 11, for cattle,

horses, and sheep. It is seated on a hill, and is a pretty good town, with an old castle, 12 miles N. E. of Pembroke, and 199 W. by N. of London. Lon. 4. 46. W. lat. 51. 50. N.

NARBONNE, an ancient and large city of France, in Lower Languedoc, with an archbishop's see, and famous for its honey. It is seated on a canal cut from the river Aude, which being but three miles from the sea, vessels come up it laden with merchandizes, which render it a place of great trade. It is very ancient, being built in the time of the Romans, and the ruins of a capitol, an amphitheatre, and several other buildings still remain. It is divided into the city and the town, which are joined together by a bridge, with houses on each side, in which the richest merchants live. There are several churches and convents, and the metropolitan church has a handsome steeple. It is 15 miles N. E. of Perpignan, and 75 E. by S. of Toulouse. Lon. 2. 6. E. lat. 43. 11. N.

NARBOROUGH, an island of S. America, in the S. Sea, and on the coast of Chili; so called because Sir John Narborough refreshed his men here, when he was sent to the S. Sea in the reign of king Charles II. Lon. 104. 35. W. lat. 45. 0. S.

NARDÒ, a pretty populous town in the Kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, with the title of a duchy, and a bishop's see; seated in a plain, 20 miles N. W. of d'Otranto, and 27 S. of Brindisi. Lon. 18. 10. E. lat. 40. 36. N.

NARENDA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Dalmatia, and in the Herzegovina, with a bishop's see; seated on a gulph of the same name, 60 miles N. E. of Ragusa, and 53 S. E. of Spalatro. Lon. 18. 27. E. lat. 43. 28. N.

NARNI, a very ancient, rich, and handsome town of Italy, in Sabina, and in the territory of the church, with a bishop's see. It contains a great many noble families, and is seated on the river Nera, 20 miles S. W. of Spoleto, and 40 N. E. of Rome. Here are the ruins of a marble bridge, built by Augustus, one of whose arches was 150 feet high, and 200 broad, as also an aqueduct that brings water 15 miles, from a spring.

NARSINGA, or **NARSINGAPATAN**, a large and handsome town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and in the government of Bisnagar, formerly the residence of a king. It is 200 miles N. W. of Fort St. George. Lon. 78. 0. E. lat. 14. 15. N.

NARYA, a strong town of the Russian

empire, in Livonia, with a castle, and harbour. It was taken by the Muscovites from the Danes in 1558, by the Swedes in 1581, and they defeated the Muscovites near it in 1700; but it was retaken by the Russians in 1704, by storm, and the inhabitants sent to Astachan. It is seated on the river Narva, 95 miles S. W. of Wiburg, and 17 N. E. of Riga. Lon. 29. 0. E. lat. 59. N.

NARWAR, a town of Asia, in Indostan and capital of a province of the same name 80 miles S. of Agra. Lon. 79. 5. E. lat. 26. N.

NASEBEY, a village in Northamptonshire, near which the parliament gained decisive victory over the Royalists in 1644. It is 12 miles N. of Northampton. Lon. 50. W. lat. 52. 20. N.

NASSAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a county of the same name, the house whose sovereign is divided into several branches. It is seated on the river Lohr, 12 miles S. E. of Coblentz, and 30 S. E. of Bonn. Lon. 7. 55. E. lat. 50. 13. N.

NASSAU, a county of that name in Germany, and in the upper circle of the 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 Triers. It is very fertile and contains mines of iron, copper, and lead.

NATA, a sea-port town of S. America in the government of Panama; seated in pleasant, fertile country, on the bay of Paita, 70 miles S. W. of Panama. Lon. 72. 5. W. lat. 8. 20. N.

NATAL, a country on the E. coast of Africa, to the N. of that of the Hottentots or at least it is so supposed; but the English call the inhabitants Wild bushmen, because they live in caves, and in the holes of rocks. The natives are of a middle stature, with strong limbs, woolly hair, and black skins. Their features are good, not having flat noses and thick lips, like the other negroes. They are a lazy people and their chief employment is husbandry. They plant their fields with Indian corn, which they make bread, and another small grain, no larger than a mustard-seed, which they brew their drink. They have no arts nor trades, for every one builds his own house, and does his own work. They go naked, except a short apron to cover their nudities. They have caps made of tallow, about nine or ten inches high, which they resemble the Hottentots. The women have short petticoats, which reach down

to the knee, and when it rains they cover their bodies with a cow-hide. Both men and women have a piece of cow-hide in the form of a tail, which reaches from the waist to the ground. Every man may have as many wives as he can purchase, for here they are all bought. In general, they are a very civil sort of people, and very kind to strangers, as two Englishmen experienced who were cast away upon the coast, and had wives and titles given them gratis. The land animals are elephants, lions, tygers, bullocks, hogs, rabbits, and many others. There are also a multitude of sea-horses of a monstrous size, with hides like elephants. The elephants herd together in troops, of 1000 or 500 each. They are seen grazing in the morning and evening, but in the heat of the day they retire into the woods. They have also deer, and fowls of various kinds, also a vast number of birds, whose names are unknown.

* **NATANGEN**, or **NATANGERLAND**, a territory of Regal Prussia, lying along the river Pregel. It is divided into four parts, Natangen Proper, Bartenland, Sudalid, and Galindia. Brandenburg is the capital town.

* **NATOLIA**, a country of Asia, formerly called Asia Minor. It is the most western part of Turkey in Asia, and is a large peninsula, extending from the river Euphrates as far as the Archipelago, the sea of Marmora, the Straits of Galipoli, and of Constantinople, which separate it from Europe on the W. It is bounded on the N. by the Black Sea, and on the S. by the Mediterranean. It is a vast country, whose 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. It comprehends Carmania, Albojulia, Amasia, and Natolia Proper, which see.

* **NATOLIA PROPER**, a province in Natolia, to which the Turks give the title of a Beglerbeglic. It extends from the Black Sea to the mouth of the river Aly, and along the Mediterranean Sea as far as the coast of the Isle of Rhodes, comprehending most of the western part of this peninsula. The towns are Cutay (the capital), Bourfa, Nicea, Scutari, Arguri, Magnesia, Smyrna, and Milazzo.

NAVARINO, a strong, large, and populous town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, and in Belvidera, with an excellent, large harbour, defended by two forts. It is seated on a hill near the sea, 8 miles N. E. of Mo-

don, and 17 N. W. of Coron. It is accounted the best town in the Morea. Lon. 24. 51. E. lat. 37. 2. N.

NAVARRRE, a kingdom of Europe, lying between France and Spain, and divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper belongs to Spain, and is bounded by the Pyrenees, being about 75 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. The air is more mild, temperate, and wholesome, than in the neighbouring province of Spain; and though a mountainous country is pretty fertile, abounding in game of all sorts, and in iron mines. The inhabitants are polite, handy, lively, and laborious. It is divided into five districts, whose capital towns are Pampeluna, Estella, Tudela, Olita, and St. Guesca. Lower Navarre belongs to France, and comprehends but one merindale, or district, whose capital is St. Jean-Pied-de-Porte. It is separated from Spanish Navarre by the Pyrenees, and is a mountainous, barren country, about 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. The French king takes the title of King of Navarre from hence.

NAVARRREINS, a town of France, in Gascony, and in the territory of Bearn, seated on the river Gave, in a fertile plain, 16 miles S. E. of Bayonne. Lon. 0. 45. W. lat. 43. 20. N.

* **NAVENBY**, a village in Lincolnshire, with two fairs, on August 18 and October 17, for horses, sheep, and hogs.

NAVIDAD, a sea-port town of Mexico, in N. America, and in the province of Mechacoac, seated on the S. Sea, 150 miles W. of Mexico, and subject to Spain. Lon. 110. 0. W. lat. 19. 6. N.

NAUMBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, seated on the river Sala, 37 miles N. E. of Erfort, and 60 W. of Dresden. Lon. 11. 20. E. lat. 51. 12. N. It is capital of the county of Saxe-Naumburg, and subject to a prince of the same name.

* **NAUMBURG**, the duchy of Saxe-Naumburg, a small district of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Meisen, about 17 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. The principal town is of the same name.

* **NAXKOW**, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Laland, with a harbour commodious for trade. There is a plentiful fishery here, and the land produces fine pastures. It is 55 miles S. W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 11. 37. E. lat. 54. 50. N.

NAXOS, or **NAXIA**, a considerable island of the Archipelago, 25 miles in length, and 33 in circumference. The whole island is

covered with orange, olive, lemon, cedar, citron, pomegranate, fig, and mulberry-trees; and there are a great many springs and brooks. This island has no harbour, and yet they carry on a considerable trade in barley, wine, figs, cotton, silk, flax, cheese, salt, oxen, sheep, mules, and oil. They burn only oil of mastic, tho' olive-oil is exceeding cheap. It is inhabited both by Greeks and Latins, who live in great dread of the Turks; for when the meanest of their ships appear here, they always wear red caps like galley-slaves, and tremble before the lowest officer; but, as soon as they are gone, they put on their caps of velvet. The ladies are so vain, that when they return out of the country, they have 40 women in their train, half on foot and half on asses, one of whom carries a napkin or two, another a petticoat, another a pair of stockings, and so on, which is a very ridiculous sight to strangers. There are four archbishops sees in this island, and a great many villages, but so thin of people, that the whole island does not contain above 8000 inhabitants. The highest mountain is Zia, which signifies the mountain of Jupiter; however there are but few antiquities, except some small remains of the temple of Bacchus. Some say they have mines of gold and silver, however there is one of emery, which is so common here, and so cheap, that the English often ballast their ships therewith.

* **NAXOS**, or **NAXIA**, a considerable town, and capital of the isle of Naxos, over against the isle of Paros, with a castle and two archbishops sees, the one Greek and the other Latin. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Greeks. Lon. 25. 51. E. lat. 37. 8. N.

* **NAZARETH**, a town of Palestine, in Syria, famous for being the residence of Jesus Christ in the former part of his life. It is now nothing but a village, where the monks of St. Francis have a convent. Lon. 35. 40. E. lat. 32. 30. N.

NEATH, a town of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Trinity-Thursdays, July 13, and September 12, for cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is seated on a river of the same name, over which there is a bridge, where small vessels come to load coals, which are here in great plenty. It is an ancient and pretty large town, governed by a Port-Reve, who is sworn in by the Deputy-Constable of the castle of Neath. On the other side of the river are the ruins of a fine monastery, but the house belonging to it, being a large structure, is kept in good re-

pair. It is seated near the Bristol channel, 32 miles N. W. of Landaff, and 168 W. of N. of London. Lon. 4. 0. W. lat. 52. N.

* **NEBIO**, or **NEBBIO**, a ruined city of Italy, on the N. side of the island of Corsica, with a bishop's see, whose bishop resides at St. Fiorenzo, from which it is a no distant.

* **NEBOUSAN**, a territory of France, in the government of Guienne and Gascon, lying along the country of Comminges, with the title of a viscounty.

* **NECAVS**, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and in the province of Bugia, with a superb mosque; seated in a territory abounding with excellent figs, 50 miles from Tetzteza.

NECKAR, a river of Germany, which has its source in the Black Forest, crosses the dutchies of Wirtemberg, and the palatinate of the Rhine, and falls into the Rhine at Mannheim, after having passed by Tubingen, Esslingen, Hailbron, Heidelberg, and other towns of less note.

* **NECKERS-GEMUND**, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the river Neckar. Lon. 9. 55. E. lat. 49. 26. N.

* **NECKERS-ULM**, a town of Germany, in Franconia, seated on the river Neckar. It belongs to the grand-master of the Teutonic order. Lon. 9. 5. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

* **NED-ROMA**, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremecen, built by the Romans, and seated in a fertile soil, 100 miles from the sea.

NEEDHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Wednesdays, and a fair on October 28, for toys; seated on the river Orwell, and has some trade in Suffolk-blues and cloths; the poorer sort of women are employed in spinning and weaving bone-lace. It is 10 miles N. W. of Ipswich, and 71 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 6. E. lat. 52. 18. N.

NEEDLES, two capes or points at the W. end of the Isle of Wight, at the foot of which are several sands and rocks.

* **NEFIN**, a village of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, with three fairs, on April 4, the Saturday before Whitsuntide, and August 25, for cattle.

* **NEFTA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, and province of Zeb, lying on the road from Barbary to Negroland. It is very populous. Lon. S. 25. E. lat. 33. 0. N.

NEGAPATAN, a town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the

the coast of Coromandel. It was first a colony of the Portuguese, but was taken from them by the Dutch. The original natives are idolaters, and the factory purchase very little besides tobacco and long linnen cloths; however, the Dutch have built a fort here. It is 20 miles S. of Trankabar. Lon. 79. 10. E. lat. 11. 0. N.

* **NEGOAS**, a large, populous island of Asia, and one of the Philippines, lying between Luzon and Mindanao.

NEGOMBO, a sea-port town of Asia, on the W. coast of the Isle of Ceylon. It has a fort built by the Portuguese, which was taken from them by the Dutch in 1640. Lon. 80. 25. W. lat. 7. 30. N.

NEGRAIS, a sea-port town of Asia, in the peninsula beyond the Ganges, seated on the E. side of the Bay of Bengal, 240 miles W. of Pegu. Lon. 82. 30. E. lat. 17. 0. N.

NEGREPELISSE, a town of France, in Quercy, and in the diocese of Montauban, seated on the river Avirou, with the title of a county. It was formerly fortified by the Huguenots, but the fortifications were demolished in 1621.

NEGRIL-POINT, the most westerly promontory of the island of Jamaica, in America.

NEGRO-CAPE, a promontory of Africa, in Angola, and on the W. coast thereof, being the most southerly country to which the Europeans usually resort to purchase slaves. Lon. 4. 0. E. lat. 17. 0. N.

NEGROES-ISLAND, an island of Asia, and one of the Philippines, lying between those of Panay and Cebu. It is subject to Spain.

NEGROLAND, or **NIGRITIA**, is a tract of land in Africa, through which the river Niger is supposed to run; but this is uncertain. It has the great desert called Zara on the N. and stretches far to the S. but the inland parts are very little known. However, the Europeans have many settlements on the western coast, and the Portuguese have some on the eastern, where they barter European goods for slaves, gold-dust, and elephants teeth.

NEGROPONT, an island of Turkey in Europe, and the largest in the Archipelago. It was anciently called Eubœa, and is near the N. coast of Livadia, from which it is separated by a Strait, over which there is a bridge. It is about 90 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, though in some places much narrower. The Turks took it from the Venetians in 1469. It abounds in corn, wine, fruits, flesh, fish, and fowls, and is remarkable for the irregularity of the tides,

which however do not rise above a foot.

NEGROPONT, a large and strong town of Turkey in Asia, and capital of the island of that name, with a harbour, which is commonly the station of the Turkish ships. The walls of the town, in which the Turks and Jews reside, are about two miles and an half in circumference, but the suburbs, where the Christians live, are much larger. The captain-bashaw resides here, who commands the whole island. The bridge, taken notice of above, reaches from this city to the continent. It has a Greek archbishop's see, and provisions here are very cheap. It was taken from the Venetians in 1469, by the Turks, after six months siege, at the cost of 40,000 men. The Venetians attempted to retake it in 1688, without effect. It is seated on a strait of the same name, 30 miles N. E. of Setines or Athens, and 260 S. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 24. 28. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

* **NEHAVAND**, an ancient town of Asia, in Persia, 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 35 miles from Hamadan. Lon. 65. 15. E. lat. 34. 10. N.

NEIDENBURG, a town of Poland, in Regal Prussia, and in a county of the same name, with a castle upon a mountain; seated in a very delightful country.

NEISSE, a handsome town of Germany, in Silesia. It is surrounded with thick walls and deep ditches, and most of the houses are well built. The bishop of Breslau generally resides here, and has a magnificent palace. The air is very wholesome, provisions cheap, and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in linnens and wine. This place suffered greatly in 1729, by an inundation, and a fire. It was taken by the Prussians in 1741, who augmented the fortifications after the peace in 1742, and built a citadel, to which they gave the name of Prussia. It is seated on a river of the same name, 35 miles S. E. of Breslau, and 27 N. E. of Glatz. Lon. 17. 35. E. lat. 50. 32. N.

NEIVA, a river of Muscovy, on which the city of Petersburg is seated. It separates Carelia from Ingria, and running W. falls into the gulph of Finland. It rises from the lake Ladoga.

NELLENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of the land-gravate of the same name, 20 miles N. of Constance, and 20 N. E. of Schaffhausen. Lon. 8. 5. E. lat. 47. 59. N.

NELSON, an English settlement in N. America, on the W. side of Hudson's Bay, seated

feated at the mouth of the river Nelson, 600 miles N. W. of Rupertfort, and 250 S. E. of Churchill-fort. It belongs to the Hudson's Bay company; who carry on a great trade there in beaver and other skins. Lon. 91. 5. W. lat. 57. 25. N.

NEMOEA, a village of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, 28 miles S. of Corinth, famous for the Nemoëan games celebrated here.

NEMI, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, with a magnificent palace. It is seated between Castel Gandolpho and Vilitri, near a small lake and a wood of the same name. The first is but 5 miles in circumference, and was called Lacus Triviae, and the last Lacus Dianæ.

* **NEMI**, or **NUMICO**, a small river of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, which has its rise in a lake of the same name, passes by Ardea, and afterwards falls into the sea.

NEMOURS, a town of the isle of France, in the Gatinois, with the title of a dutchy, and an old castle. It is seated on the river Loing; 10 miles from Fontainebleau, and 45 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 45. E. lat. 48. 15. N.

* **NEOCASTRO**, a fort of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania, seated in the middle of the Bosphorus, where the Turks always keep a good garrison. It is 12 miles from Constantinople. Lon. 28. 57. E. lat. 41. 18. N.

* **NEOTS, ST.** a town of Huntingdonshire, with a market on Thursdays, and four fairs, on Holy-Thursdays, June 30, August 1, and December 17, for all sorts of cattle. It is a large, well-built town, seated on the river Ouse, over which there is a stone-bridge. It is adorned with a handsome church, which has a fine steeple, and the market is very considerable. It is 17 miles W. N. W. of Cambridge, and 56 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 20. W. lat. 52. 10. N.

* **NEPI**, an ancient town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Triglia, 10 miles S. W. of Magliano, and 20 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 27. E. lat. 41. 12. N.

NERAC, a handsome town of France, in Gascony, with a large castle, 10 miles W. of Agen, and 380 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 23. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

NERICIA, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Westmania; on the E. by Sunderland; and on the S. W. by Gothland. Orebo is the capital town, and the only considerable place in it.

* **NERINSKOI**, a strong town of Siberia, and capital of the province of Dauria, in Asia. It is pretty strong, is provided with

several brass guns, and has a large garrison of Daurian Cossacks. It is seated among high mountains, and yet there is low ground enough to feed a great number of camels, horses, and cows. Here are great quantities of red and white pionsies; which have a fine smell, besides rosemary, thyme, marjoram, lavender, and several unknown plants; but their only fruits are red and black currants. The people that live near it are all idolaters, and subsist on their cattle and fable hunting. They all live in huts composed of poles fixed in the ground, and joined together at the top, where there is a hole to let out the smoke; the fire being in the midst of the hut. Both men and women dress in the same manner, and both ride on horseback. Their common drink is water but the better sort have Bohea-tea, which they boil in mares milk and water. They have also a sort of spirits drawn from mares milk, and their arms are bows and arrows. Lon. 116. 24. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

NERO, an island of Asia, in the E. Indies; and the second of the Banda islands. The Dutch have a fort here, called Fort Nassau, which serves in part to command the navigation of those seas. They have large serpents which are not venomous, and the mountains are covered with trees, in which are birds of a very singular kind. Lon. 129. 15. E. lat. 4. 30. N.

* **NESLE**, a town of France, in Picardie with the title of a marquisate. It is seated on the river Lingon, 8 miles N. E. of Roye, and 70 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 59. E. lat. 49. 45. N.

NETHERLANDS, a large country of Europe, anciently called Belgick Gaul, and comprehended all that tract of land lying between the Rhine, the Mæse; and the Schelde, from the ocean as far as Alsace. In the 5th century the Franks, a people of Germany, coming to settle in Gaul, founded a new kingdom to which they gave the name of France, but the country we are now speaking of was not comprehended therein. In the 6th century the sons of the emperor Lewis the pious having divided the dominions of their father among themselves for he possessed Germany, France, and Italy; a new kingdom was formed, comprehending Germany and France, which extended from the Mediterranean Sea to the ocean, and contained 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 called the kingdom of Burgundy; while the other to the N. had the name of Austrasia. Neither did this last continue long; it
bein

ing divided into small provinces under different names, which still depended on the empire of Germany, and were called Lower Germany. In process of time the Duke of Burgundy purchased many of them, and was about to form them, with Burgundy, into a kingdom; but Charles the Hardy, the last duke of Burgundy, being killed by the Swifs in 1477, his part of the Netherlands fell to his daughter Mary, having no male issue, and she marrying the emperor Maximilian, the Netherlands fell to the use of Austria. Some time after the emperor Charles V. re-united them all under the name of the circle of Burgundy, making it a part of the Roman empire. This circle was then composed of 17 provinces, namely, Brabant, Limburg, Luxemburg, Guelderland, Flanders, Artois, Hainault, Holland, Zealand, Namur, Zutphen, Friesland, Mechlin, Utrecht, Overysfel, Groningen, and Antwerp. After his death his dominions were divided between his brother Ferdinand and his son Philip II. so that the Netherlands fell to the share of Philip, and united to Spain. This monarch was desirous of founding a fifth monarchy, and made choice of the Netherlands to begin his project. But foreseeing that he could not make this country a seat of war by sea and land, while the inhabitants enjoyed their ancient privileges, he undertook to destroy them. For this purpose he sent the duke d'Alba, well known for his cruel disposition. This duke went from place to place, exercising unheard of cruelties, in order to obtain his ends. After he had murdered above 100,000 people, and had executed near 2000 by the hands of the common hangman, seven of these provinces were determined to throw off the yoke, and an agreement was made at Utrecht in 1579. Spain endeavoured for 30 years together to reduce them to their obedience, but all in vain; and from this time the Seven United Provinces became a free and independent republick, which was confirmed by the treaty of Westphalia in 1648. After all these vicissitudes the Netherlands had yet another to come, which happened at the death of Charles II. king of Spain, in 1700; for then the Spanish provinces fell to the share of the house of Austria, and thence came the denomination of the Austrian Netherlands and the United Provinces. To the Austrians belong the counties of Artois, Flanders, Hainault, and Namur, the dutchies of Luxemburg, Limburg, Guelderland, Brabant, and Mechlin, as also the marquisate of Antwerp; which see in their proper places. The French have also some part of the Netherlands. The

Netherlands in general are bounded by the N. Sea, which gives the inhabitants the means of trading to all parts of the world; on the E. by Germany, West-Friesland, the territories of Munster, Cleves, Juliers, and Triers; and on the S. by France and Lorraine. As the situation is dangerous, they have raised up dykes on the side of the sea, and on the other side are numerous fortresses to oppose the invasion of their enemies. It is about 309 miles in length on the side of the ocean, and about 140 on the S. side; is full of large cities, towns, and villages, which put it upon a par with the largest kingdoms. The harbours are not so deep as might be expected, on account of the tide, which brings in large quantities of sand, mud, and shells; besides, it is so cold, that they are frozen up in the winter. In this country there is an inlet of the ocean, 75 miles in length, and 250 in circumference, called the Zuyder-zee, and within this the merchant-ships take in their loading. The principal rivers are, the Schelde, the Maese, the Rhine, and the Moselle. The Austrian Netherlands are about 100 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, and the air temperate, being neither too hot nor too cold. The soil produces no wine, but a great deal of corn and rich pastures, as well as several fine fruits. There are scarce any hills, but very fine forests, which supply wood for building, and fuel. In fine weather it is a good country, to travel in, for you are scarce out of one city but you near another: but in the rainy season, the roads are almost impassable. In several places they cultivate a great deal of flax and hemp, and have fine manufactures of linnen and lace, particularly lawns, cambricks, Mechlin and Brussels lace. They also make very rich tapestry, and have still good wollen manufactories, especially camblets and light stuffs. Their numerous rivers and navigable canals are of great advantage to trade, as the carriage is so exceeding cheap. This country has often been the theatre of war, which has not had such terrible consequences as in other places, for the inhabitants always grow the richer by it. Their principal application is to trade, and there is scarce a city or town which has not very flourishing manufactures.

* NETTUNO, a handsome town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome. It is but thinly peopled, though seated in a fertile soil, and the inhabitants are almost all hunters. It stands at the mouth of the river Loricina, 15 miles S. of Vilitri, and 27 E. of Rome. Lon. 12. 57. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

NEUBURG, a handsome town of Germa-

ny, capital of a dutchy of the same name, in the dominions of the Elector Palatine, seated on the Danube. 5 miles W. of Ingolstadt, and 45 N. by W. of Munich. Lon. 11. 5. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in the Brisgau, seated near the Rhine, between Basse and Brissac, 12 miles N. of the former, and as much S. of the latter; subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 7. 42. E. lat. 47. 54. N.

* NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in Lower Austria, seated on the Danube, 5 miles from Vienna, with a famous monastery. Lon. 16. 47. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

* NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Entz, with a castle, 25 miles W. of Stuttgart. Lon. 9. 36. E. lat. 48. 5. N.

NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of the dutchy of the same name, subject to the Elector Palatine. It is 28 miles N. E. of Augsburg, and 40 S. W. of Ratibon. Lon. 10. 15. E. lat. 48. 45. N.

* NEUBURG, a strong town of Denmark, on the eastern coast of the isle of Funen. It is very famous for its harbour, and is 53 miles S. W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 11. 1. E. lat. 55. 30. N.

NEUBURG, a town in Polish Prussia, in Little Pomerania, having the river Weichsel on one side, and morasses on the other. It was taken by the Burghers in 1458, who drove out the Polish garrison, and admitted the knights of Jerusalem; but was taken from them by the Poles in 1464.

* NEUBURG, the dutchy of, in Germany, and in the circle of Bavaria, about 50 miles in length on the side of the river Danube, and about 8 in breadth. The capital town is of the same name. This is the western part, but the eastern lies between Bavaria and the Upper Palatinate; is about 17 miles long, and as much broad, but has no remarkable town, there being nothing but villages.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Kocher, 12 miles N. E. of Hailbron. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

NEVERS, a considerable town of France, and capital of Nivernois, in Orleanois, with the title of a dutchy, an ancient castle, and a bishop's see. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and contains several fine buildings. It is seated on the river Loir, over which there is an handsome bridge, and at the end of it a fine, large causeway, reaching to the town. It is 15 miles N. of Moulins, and 75 S. E. of Orleans. Lon.

3. 14. E. lat. 46. 59. N.

NEUFCHATTEAU, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Luxembourg, 20 miles N. E. of Sedan. Lon. 3. 20. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

* NEUFCHATTEAU, a town of France in Lorraine, and capital of the chatellenie of Chatenoi. It is an handsome, populous trading town, having an abbey of the nun of St. Clair, a commandery of Malta, and several convents of monks and nuns. It is seated in a bottom, in a soil fertile in corn, wine, and all the necessaries of life, on the river Mouzon, 25 miles S. W. of Nanci, and 150 E. by S. of Paris. Lon. 5. 45. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

NEUFCHATEL, a sovereign county of Swisserland; bounded on the W. by the Franche Comte; on the N. by the bishoprick of Basle; and on the E. and S. by the cantons of Bern and Friburg; is about 4 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It has its own counts for a long time, and the last of these dying in 1694, without issue, came to Mary of Orleans, duchess of Nemours, his only sister, who died without issue in 1703; there were then 13 competitors, but, at an assembly of the States in 1707, they unanimously chose the king of Prussia for their sovereign, who has placed a governor therein. It is well peopled, and contains three cities, one town, 90 villages, and about 3000 houses, dispersed in the mountains. The inhabitants are all Protestants, except two Roman Catholick villages, and in 1529 they entered into a strict alliance with the cantons of Bern, Friburg, Soleure, and Lucern. The air is health and temperate, but the soil not every where equally fertile; however, there are large vineyards, which produce white and red wine, which last is excellent. The pasture on the mountains feed a great number of all sorts of cattle, and there are plenty of deer in the forests, besides large trouts, and other good fish in the lakes and rivers. The people are ingenious, polite, active, industrious, and laborious.

NEUFCHATEL, an handsome town of Swisserland, capital of a county of the same name. There are several ancient ruins near it, which shew its former extent, and there are two large churches, besides a castle where the governor resides. It is seated on a lake of the same name, 17 miles in length and 5 in breadth, and the side of the harbour is the usual walk of the inhabitants. It has a grand and little council; the first is composed of 40 persons, with two masters of the keys; the little council consists of 20 members, comprehending the mayor, wh-

resident. These two councils assemble usually every month. The Ecclesiasticks likewise assemble once a month, to consult upon affairs belonging to the church, and to take up the places of ministers that die. They elect a dean every year, who is president of the general assemblies, which are called *States*, and sometimes he is confirmed in his dignity. It is 37 miles N. of Laufanne, and 25 W. of Bern. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

NEUFCHATEL-EN-BRAY, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the territory of Bray; commodiously seated on the river *Arques*, 20 miles S. E. of Dieppe, and 75 W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 49. 45. N.

* **NEUHAUS**, a strong town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, with a castle. Lon. 12. 21. E. lat. 49. 8. N.

NEUHAUSEL, a small, but very strong town of Upper Hungary; seated on the river *Neytracht*, in a marshy plain, 15 miles N. of Komora, and 32 S. E. of Presburg. Lon. 18. 35. E. lat. 48. 1. N.

NEVIN, or **NEWIN**, a town of N. Wales, in Carnarvonshire, seated on the shore of the Irish Sea, opposite *Pulhelly*. It has a weekly market, and three fairs, on April 4, Tuesday before Whitfuntide, and August 15, for cattle. It is 22 miles S. W. of Carnarvon, and 214 N. W. of London. Lon. 45. 5. W. lat. 53. 0. N.

NEVIS, an island of America, and one of the *Caribbees*, divided from the E. end of *Christopher's* by a narrow channel. It has but one mountain, which is in the middle, very high, and covered with large trees up to the top. Here are springs of fresh water and a hot bath, much of the same nature as those of Bath in England. It is a small island, but very fruitful, and a colony of the English. Lon. 62. 0. W. lat. 17. 30. N.

* **NEUMARK**, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and in the principality of Breslau, 15 miles S. E. of Lignitz, and 15 W. of Breslau. Lon. 7. 0. E. lat. 51. 5. N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in Silesia, seated on the *Baltick Sea*. Lon. 11. 3. E. lat. 54. 10. N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in the territory of *Mechlinburg*, seated near the river *W. b.* Lon. 12. 0. E. lat. 53. 38. N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in Lower Austria, with a bishop's see, a magnificent castle, an arsenal, and a very handsome park. It is 30 miles S. of Vienna, and 15 N. E. of Gratz. Lon. 17. 0. E. lat. 47. 3. N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in

Franconia, and in the bishoprick of *Wirtzburg*, seated on the river *Sale*. Lon. 10. 35. E. lat. 49. 34. N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of *Brunswick Lunenburg*, with a strong castle, 15 miles N. W. of Hanover. Lon. 9. 48. E. lat. 52. 34. N.

NEUSTADT-AN-DER-HART, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on a small chain of mountains, 8 miles N. of Landau. Lon. 9. 15. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

* **NEUVILLER**, a small town of France, in *Alsace*, seated at the foot of a high mountain. Lon. 7. 27. E. lat. 48. 22. N.

NEWARK UPON TRENT, a town of Nottinghamshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and six fairs, on Friday before Passion-Sunday, May 14, Whit-Tuesday, August 12, November 1. and Monday before December 11, for horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, linnen, and woollen cloth; but the last is only for cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs. It is seated on the river *Trent*, over which there is a bridge into a small island made by the river. It is on the great road to York, has a good trade, and once had a handsome castle, now in ruins. It is 17 miles N. E. by E. of Nottingham, and 104 N. by W. of London. It sends two members to parliament. Lon. 0. 45. W. lat. 53. 6. N.

NEWBOROUGH, a town of N. Wales, in the *Isle of Anglesea*, with a market on Tuesdays, and 5 fairs, on June 22, August 10 and 21, Sept. 25, and Nov. 11, for cattle. It is seated on the river *Brant*, 17 miles S. W. of *Beaumaris*, and 228 N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 30. W. lat. 53. 15. N.

* **NEWBOROUGH**, a village in Lancashire, with one fair, on June 21, for horses, horned cattle, and toys.

* **NEWBRIDGE**, a village in Berkshire, with two fairs, on March 31 and September 28, for cheese and horses.

* **NEW BUCKINGHAM**, a village in Norfolk, with two fairs, on May 29, and November 22, for cheese, cattle, and toys.

NEWBURY, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Thursdays, and four fairs, on Holy-Thursdays, for horses and other cattle; on July 5, for horses, cows, and hogs; and on August 24, and October 28, for cheese and horses; is commodiously seated on the river *Kennet*, and is a large, well frequented corporation, with an handsome market-house. It was built out a Roman town called *Spinza*, now a village adjoining. It is 16 miles W. of Reading, and 56. W. of London. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 51. 27. N.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, the chief town

town of Northumberland, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and two fairs, on August for nine days, and on October 29, for nine days, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, linnen, and woollen cloth; and various other goods. It is seated on the N. bank of the river Tyne, over which there is a bridge, and on the S. side of a considerable ascent. It is a corporation, containing four parish-churches, besides one at Gateshead, and has an handsome exchange, and a custom-house. It is surrounded with a strong wall, through which there are seven gates, and had a castle, now in ruins. It is rich, populous, and carries on a great trade both by sea and land; but it is principally noted for its coals, with which it loads many thousand ships in a year, for London and other parts. It is 14 miles N. of Durham, 94 N. of York, and 276 N. by W. of London. It sends two members to parliament. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 55. 0. N.

NEWCASTLE UNDER LYNE, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Mondays, and five fairs, on Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, July 6, first Monday in September, and November 6, for cattle. It is seated on a rivulet, and is a large place, with broad, paved streets; but the buildings are low, and many of them thatched. It had four churches, now reduced to one, and the castle from whence it had its name, is quite demolished. It holds pleas for actions under 40 pounds, and sends two members to parliament, and gives the title of duke. It is 15 miles N. of Stafford, and 149 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 12. W. lat. 53. 0. N.

NEWCASTLE, a town of Carmarthen-shire, in S. Wales, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on June 22, July 18, and November 22, for horses, cattle, and sheep; seated on the river Tivey, over which there is a bridge. It is but a poor town, and its fine castle is now in ruins. It is 17 miles N. of Carmarthen, and 188 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 32. W. lat. 52. 8. N.

* **NEWCHURCH**, a village in Lancashire, with two fairs, on April 29, and September 30, for horned cattle and sheep.

* **NEWENDEN**, a village in Kent, with one fair, on July 1, for pedlars ware.

* **NEWENHAM**, a village in Kent, with one fair, on June 29, for linnen and toys.

* **NEWENT**, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, on Wednesday before Easter, Wednesday before Whitsuntide, August 1, and Friday after September 8, for cattle, horses, and cheesc. It is seated near a branch of the

Severn, 8 miles N. W. of Gloucester, and 104 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 51. 57. N.

* **NEWFIDLER-SEA**, a lake in Hungary, 17 miles in length, and 6 in breadth 28 miles E. S. E. of Vienna, and 20 S. by W. of Presburg.

NEWFOREST, a part of Hampshire, lying on the English channel, opposite to the Isle of Wight. It was made by William the Conqueror, who caused 36 churches, and all the houses belonging thereto, to be pulled down, that there might be no obstruction in hunting the game. It is now appropriated by act of parliament for the production of oaks, to be employed in building the royal navy.

NEWFOUNDLAND, a large island lying on the eastern coast of N. America, between 47 and 52 degrees of latitude. It is mountainous, barren country, and is much colder than England, being covered with snow five months in the year. It seems to have no inhabitants of its own, but in the summer-time is visited by a kind of savages called Eskimaux, who are of a different race from the other Americans. However it has several commodious bays and harbours, and there are 4 or 500 English families who continue there all the year, besides the garrisons of St. John's, Placentia and other forts. In the fishing-season it resorted to by at least 10,000 people every year, on account of the fishing-banks to the E. of this island, for here they cure the cod which is carried not only to England, but to all parts of Europe. It is 350 miles length from N. to S. and 200 in breadth at the base, from E. to W. There is great plenty of venison, fish, and fowls, but very little corn, fruit, or cattle, upon which account the inhabitants have not only the cloaths and furniture, but provisions from England.

* **NEWHAVEN**, a town of Suffex, whose market is disused, but has one fair, on October 20, for pedlars ware. It is seated at the mouth of the river Ouse, and is a small place, chiefly inhabited by maritime people. It has a quay on the E. side, where ships may ride secure in foul weather. It is 7 miles S. of Lewes, and 57 S. of London. Lon. 0. 2. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

* **NEWHAVEN**, a village in Derbyshire with one fair, on October 30, for sheep, cattle, and horses.

* **NEWICK**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on June 1, for cattle and pedlars ware.

NEWMARK, a town of Transilvania, seated on the river Merish, 40 miles N. of Claufenburg

burg; subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 23. 25. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

NEWMARK, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Bavaria, 30 miles N. W. of Ratibon. Lon. 11. 30. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

NEWMARKET, a town partly in Cambridgehire and partly in Suffolk, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Whit-Tuesday, and October 28, for horses and sheep. It consists of one well-built street, seated upon the great road, and full of inns. It has one parish in Suffolk, and another in Cambridgehire, but the market-place and all the street is in Suffolk. It is chiefly noted for its horse races. It is 14 miles E. of Cambridge, and 60 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 25. E. lat. 52. 16. N.

* NEWMARKET, a small town of Flintshire, in N. Wales, 4 miles N. E. of St. Asaph, with 4 fairs, viz. on the last Saturday in April, the third Saturday in July, the fourth Saturday in October, and the second Saturday in December, all for cattle.

NEWNHAM, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on June 11, and October 18, for horses and sheep. It is a corporation, and seated on the W. side of the Severn, 8 miles S. W. of Gloucester, and 106 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 28. W. lat. 51. 48. N.

NEWPORT, a town of Hampshire, in the Isle of Wight, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on Whit-Monday, for horses and toys. It is seated almost in the middle of the island, and is a large, populous, and well-frequented town, governed by a mayor and burgesses, and sends two members to parliament. It has one church, built with stone, and four streets, which are paved, and contain about 500 houses, built with brick and stone. The number of the people amounts to about 2500, but it has no manufactory. It is 4 miles from the channel, which separates it from the main land, and small vessels come up the creek to the very quay, which is of great advantage to its trade. It is 17 miles S. of Southampton, and 5 S. W. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 0. 50. N.

NEWPORT, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on Saturday before Palm-Sunday, May 28, and July 27, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep; and on December 10, for the same, and fat cattle; is seated on a plain, near the borders of Staffordshire, and has a handsome free-school and a market house; 17 miles E. of Shrewsbury, and 134 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 26. W. lat. 52. 45. N.

NEWPORT, a town of Monmouthshire,

with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, viz. on Holy-Thurday, Whit-Thurday, Aug. 15, and Nov. 6, for cattle. It is seated on the river Usk, over which there is an handsome bridge; and has a good harbour, or port, from whence it has its name; it had a strong castle, which is now demolished; is 19 miles S. S. W. of Monmouth, and 151 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

NEWPORT, a town of Pembrokehire, in S. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on July 27, for cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated at the foot of a high hill, and near the sea-shore, and has an handsome church, and the ruins of a castle. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, two bailiffs, and six constables. The Neveru, a fine navigable river, runs by the end of the town, and empties itself into Bristol channel. It is 18 miles N. E. of St. David's, and 200 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 50. W. lat. 52. 6. N.

NEWPORT, a town of Cornwall, whose market is disused, nor has it any fairs; but sends two members to parliament. It is 12 miles W. of Launceston, and 208 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 45. W. lat. 50. 40. N.

NEWPORT, a sea-port town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, 6 miles N. E. of Furnes, and 16 N. E. of Dunkirk. It was taken by the French in 1745, but was rendered back after the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Lon. 2. 40. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

NEWPORT-PAGNEL, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs; viz. on April 22, June 22, Oct. 22, and Dec. 22, for cattle. It is seated on the river Guse, over which it has two bridges, and noted for the bone-lace made here. It has an old church, and two meeting-houses, and the streets are pretty well paved. It is 14 miles E. N. E. of Buckingham, and 54 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 50. W. lat. 52. 5. N.

* NEWPORT, a village in Essex, with two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, and Nov. 17, for horses.

NEWSOL, a town of Upper Hungary, with a large castle. It is a handsome place, and at its upper end stands an handsome tower. In the castle is a church, covered with copper, and in it many figures of carved wood, and some reliques. Near this town are the greatest copper mines in all Hungary; but the ore, after it is taken out of the mine, is melted 14 times before it is fit for use. It is seated on the river Grain, over which there is a wooden bridge, 10 miles N. of Chremnitz, and 50 N.

E. of Leopoldstadt. Lon. 19. 49. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

NEWTON, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs; viz. on May 17, and Aug. 12, for horses, horned cattle, and toys. It is an inconsiderable place, though it sends two members to parliament; is 5 miles N. of Warrington, and 187 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 32. W. lat. 53. 30. N.

NEWTON, a town of Montgomeryshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Tuesdays, and five fairs; viz. on the last Tuesday in March, June 24, last Tuesday in August, Oct. 24, and Dec. 16, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is seated on the river Severn, 7 miles S. W. of Montgomery, and 187 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 20. W. lat. 52. 36. N.

NEWTON, a town of Hampshire, in the Isle of Wight, whose market is disused; but it has one fair, on July 22, for horses and toys, and sends 2 members to parliament. It is 14 miles S. of Southampton, and 89 miles W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 35. W. lat. 50. 40. N.

* **NEWTON-ABBOT**, a village in Devonshire, with three fairs; viz. on June 24, for horned cattle; on the first Wednesday in September, for cheese; and on Nov. 6, for woollen-cloth.

* **NEWTON-PEPPLEFORD**, a village in Devonshire, with one fair, on Oct. 18, for cattle.

NEYLAND, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on Oct. 2, for horses, cattle, and toys. It is seated on the river Stour, in a rich bottom, and has a woollen manufacture. It is 16 miles S. W. of Ipswich, and 54 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 55. E. lat. 52. 5. N.

NEYTRACHT, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Neitra, 40 miles N. E. of Presburg. Lon. 19. 0. E. lat. 48. 28. N.

* **NIAGARA**, a considerable river of N. America, in the country of the Iroquois. It proceeds from the Lake Erie, and runs to the Lake Ontario. In this river is a large cataract, said to be the greatest in the world, and that the mist which this occasions may be seen at 15 miles distance; but this is a great mistake: however, the waters fall from a rock 140 feet high, and make a noise like thunder heard at a great distance. There was a strong fort built on this river by the French, which was taken by the English in 1759.

NIBANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 37 miles W. of Parma. Lon.

10. 0. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

NICARAGUA, a large river of S. America, in a province of the same name, whose western extremity lies within 5 m. of the S. sea. It is full of dreadful cataracts, and falls at length into the N. sea.

NICARAGUA, a maritime province of N. America, in Mexico, bounded on the N. by Honduras, on the E. by the N. sea, on the S. E. by Costa Ricca, and on the S. W. by the S. sea, being 400 miles in length from E. to W. and 120 in breadth from N. to S. It is one of the most fruitful and agreeable provinces in Mexico and is well watered with lakes and rivers. The air is wholesome and temperate; and this country produces plenty of sugar, cochineal, and fine chocolate. One of the lakes is 20 miles in circumference, has an island in the middle, and, as some say, has a tide. Leon de Nicaragua is the capital town.

NICARIA, an island of the Archipelago between Samos and Tine, about 50 miles in circumference. A chain of high mountains run through the middle, covered with wood, and supply the country with spring water. The inhabitants are very poor, and of the Greek communion; however, they have little wheat, and a good deal of barley, figs, honey, and wax.

NICASTRO, an episcopal town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Father Calabria; 16 miles S. of Cosenza. Lon. 15. 59. E. lat. 39. 15. N.

NICE, an ancient, handsome, and considerable town on the confines of France and Italy, and capital of a county of the same name, with a strong citadel, a bishop's see, and a senate, which is a kind of a democracy. It has been several times taken by the French, and last of all in 1744, but rendered back after the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is very agreeably seated, 60 miles from the mouth of the river Var, 100 miles S. by W. of Turin, and 83 E. of Aix. Lon. 6. 22. E. lat. 43. 42. N.

NICE, a county and province in the dominions of the duke of Savoy, bounded on the E. by the territory of Genoa and the Proper Piedmont, on the N. by the marquisate of Saluces and Dauphiny, on the S. by Provence and the Mediterranean sea, and on the S. by the principality of Monaco. The inhabitants supply Genoa with a great deal of timber for building ships, and carry on a great trade in linen cloth, paper, oil, wine, and honey. Nice is the capital town.

NICE, an ancient town of Asia, in Bithynia, now called Nicie, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is famous for the general council.

ouncil assembled here in 325, who endeavoured to suppress the doctrines of Arius. It was formerly a large, populous, well-cultivated place, and now is not inconsiderable. See ISNIC.

* **NICHABURG**, a town of Persia, and the largest and most rich of Corassan, famous for a mine of Turkish stones in its neighbourhood. It is 37 miles from Meshed. Lon. 57. 27. E. lat. 35. 20. N.

NICHOLAS, ST. a town of France, in Lorraine, with a handsome church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, to which they go in pilgrimage from all parts. It is seated on the river Meurte, 5 miles S. E. of Nanci, and 85 E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

NICHOLAS, ST. a sea-port town of Russia, in the province of Dwina, seated at the mouth of the river Dwina, on the White Sea, 6 miles S. of Archangel. Lon. 41. 0. E. lat. 64. 0. N.

* **NICHOLAS, ST.** a village of Glamorgan-shire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on Nov. 6, for cattle.

* **NICKLESBURG**, a handsome town of Germany, in Moravia, with a strong castle, which commands it, 27 miles N. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 28. E. lat. 48. 47. N.

NICOBAR ISLANDS, the name of several islands in Asia, lying at the entrance of the Gulph of Bengal. The natives are tall and well-proportioned, with long faces, black eyes, black lank hair, and dark copper-coloured skins. They are said to be a harmless good sort of people, and go quite naked, except a cloth to hide what decency would conceal. They have not much religion, for they have neither temples nor idols; nor does there seem to be any great superiority among them. They are excellent swimmers, and sometimes will overtake ships under sail. They live in little huts, having no towns, and the country is almost covered with wood. They have no corn, but a fruit which serves them instead of bread, and they catch plenty of fish. They are ready to supply the ships that stop there with provisions, for they have hogs and poultry enough; and in return they take iron, linen, and tobacco. They are 300 miles from the peninsula beyond the Ganges. The largest of these islands, which gives name to the rest, is about 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth.

* **NICOLAS, ST.** an island of the Atlantic ocean, and one of the most considerable of those of Cape de Verde; and lies between Santa-Lucia and St. Jago. It is of a triangular figure, and about 75 miles in length. The land is stony, mountainous,

and barren; but there are a great number of goats in a town of the same name, in a valley inhabited by the Portuguese. Lon. 33. 35. W. lat. 17. 0. N.

* **NICOLO, ST.** is the most considerable, strongest, and best peopled of the isles of Tremeti, in the Gulph of Venice, to the E. of St. Domino, and to the S. of Capparata. It has a harbour, defended by several towers, and a fortress; in which is an abbey, with a very handsome church. Lon. 15. 37. E. lat. 42. 7. N.

NICOMEDIA, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Nolia, now called Ischmit, or Schmit. It was formerly a very large place, as appears by the ruins, and now contains 30,000 inhabitants, who consist of Greeks, Armenians, and Turks. The ruins of the ancient structures and fine palaces are very considerable; however, it is still a place of consequence, and carries on a trade in silk, cotton, glass, and earthen ware. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, and is 35 miles N. W. of Isnic, and 50 S. E. of Constantinople. Lon. 29. 53. E. lat. 40. 46. N.

NICOPOLI, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Bulgaria, famous for being the place where the first battle was fought between the Turks and the Christians in 1396; and where the emperor Sigismund lost the day, and had 20,000 men killed. It is seated on the river Danube, 35 miles S. W. of Rötzig, and 150 N. W. of Adrianople. Lon. 25. 33. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

* **NICOPOLI**, or **GIANISH**, an ancient town of Asia, in Armenia, built by Pompey the Great, on the river Cerauna, 265 miles from Ezerum, and 225 from Cogni. Lon. 37. 55. E. lat. 38. 15. N.

NICOSIA, a strong town of Asia, and capital of the island of Cyprus, where a Turkish bashaw resides; 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 about 31 miles in circumference; and there are plantations of olives, almonds, lemons, oranges, mulberries, and cypress trees, interspersed among the houses, which give the town a delightful appearance. The church of Sancta 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. 33. 35. E. lat. 35. 1. N.

NICOTERA, a sea port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, with a bishop's see; 35 miles N. E. of Reggio, and 185 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 24. E. lat. 38. 35. N.

NICOYA, a town of N. America, in New Spain, seated on the coast of the S. Sea, at the bottom of a bay, 45 miles S. W. of Nicaragua. Lon. 88. o. W. lat. 10. 15. N.

* **NIDAU**, or **NIDOW**, an handsome town of Swisserland, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, in the canton of Bern, with an handsome castle: The situation is low on the Lake Bienna, 15 miles N. W. of Bern, and 60 S. W. of Zurich.

* **NIEBLA**, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Rio Tinto, 40 miles W. of Seville. Lon. 5. 50. W. lat. 37. 20. N.

* **NIEMECZ**, a strong town of Moldavia, on the confines of Transilvania, between Socozwa and Crostandt, being 25 miles from each. Lon. 26. 56. E. lat. 46. 58. N.

NIEMEN, a large river of Poland, which rises in Lithuania, where it passes by Bielica, Grodno, and Konno: it afterwards runs through part of Samogitia, and Ducal Prussia, where it falls into the lake called the Curisch-haff, by several mouths, of which the most northern is called the Rufs, being the name of a town it passes by.

* **NIENBURG**, a rich and strong town of Germany, in the dutchy of Brunswick-Lunenburg, with a strong castle. It carries on a considerable trade in corn and wool, and is seated in a fertile soil on the river Weser, 30 miles N. W. of Hanover, and 37 S. E. of Bremen. Lon. 9. 26. E. lat. 52. 44. N.

* **NIEN CLOSTER**, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the bishoprick of Schwerin, 3 miles E. of Wismar. It is the chief of a bailiwick, and was ceded to the Swedes by the treaty of Westphalia.

NIENHUIS, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and in the bishoprick of Paderborn, seated on the river Lippe, 20 miles E. of Lippestadt. Lon. 8. 25. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

NIEPER, a large river of Europe, and one of the most considerable of the North, formerly called the Boristhenes. Its source is in the middle of Muscovy, running W. by Smolensko, as far as Orsa, and then turns S. passing by Mohilow, Bohaczo, Kiow, Czyrkassy, the fortrefs of Kudak, Dessau, and Oczakow, falling into the Black Sea; as also in its course it divides Little Tartary from Budziac Tartary.

NIESTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Mecklenburg, 16 miles S. of Schwerin. Lon. 21. 36. E. lat. 53. 40. N.

NIESTADT, a town of Germany, in the

middle marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Fuhre, 25 miles N. E. of Berlin. Lon. 13. 15. E. lat. 52. 46. N.

NIESTER, a large river of Poland, which has its source in the Lake Niester, in the palatinate of Lemberg, where it passes by Halicz. Then it separates Podolia and Oczakow Tartary, from Moldavia and Budziac Tartary, and falls into the Black Sea: Belgorod, between the mouths of the Nieper and the Danube.

NIGER, is supposed to be one of the largest rivers in Africa; but its source is uncertain, as also the place where it falls into the sea. In general it is supposed to rise in Abyssinia, or, as others say, in the Lake Burnou, running from thence through several unknown kingdoms into that of Torbute; but whether it terminates here or not, there is no certain account. However some think it runs westward from thence and takes the name of Senegal, falling into the Atlantic Ocean; but of this nothing certain can be affirmed till further discoveries are made. Some call it the Nile of the Negroes, and the Senegal resembles that river by its overflowing every year, after the rainy season in Abyssinia, as does also the river Gambia.

NIKOPING, a town of Denmark, and capital of the island of Falster, or Hulster, with a strong fort, in the Baltic Sea. It is 48 miles S. W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 23. E. lat. 54. 50. N.

NIKOPING, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sunderland, west of the Baltic sea, 50 miles S. of Stockholm. Lon. 16. 30. E. lat. 58. 50. N.

NILE, a great river of Africa. Its source is at the foot of a high mountain in the province of Goyam in Abyssinia, runs first N. E. and afterwards turns directly E. and enters the great lake Dambia, running through it, and passing among the rocks the sight of it is almost lost. Then it runs towards the S. and then towards the W. passing towards its source, which it leaves 25 miles to the E. forming a sort of peninsula: after this it runs through the remaining part of Abyssinia into Nubia, and then into Egypt, till it arrives at Cairo: a little below which it divides itself into two great branches, which, with the Mediterranean sea, forms the island called The Delta. The ancients reckoned 11 mouths of the Nile, of which 7 were considerable; but at present there are only two that are navigable at all times; and those are at Rosetta and Damietta. In the middle of this river, between Old Cairo and Gize, is seated the island of Rodda, which is almost as long as Old Cairo

is 500 paces in breadth in the middle; and the front of the Mokias, takes up all the breadth of the southern part. This is the work of the Saracens, and derives its name from its use, for it signifies measure. In reality they observe there every day, by means of a graduated column, the increase or decrease of the waters of the Nile; and hence the publick cryers regulate the promotions they make of these events, at different hours, through the city. On some places of this river there are rocks, from whence the water falls several feet, and these are called the cataracts of the Nile. It overflows regularly every year, from the month of June to the 17th of September, when it begins to decrease. The fertility of Egypt depends upon the overflowing of the Nile; and they reckon it will be a bad year, when it is less than 14 cubits, and above 18, above 16 cubits is the proper height; and when this happens they make publick rejoicings throughout the Delta. This river breeds plenty of fish, and breeds a great number of crocodiles, which are very large and very dangerous. Different authors give different accounts of the just height of the inundation; but that is not very material to an English reader. The Delta, or Lower Egypt, is always overflowed; and when the waters are almost gone off, they sow it with rice, which delights in watery grounds. During the inundation the little towns, standing upon eminences, look like so many islands; and they go from one to the other in boats. In Cairo there is a canal called the Faisalis, which is opened when the water is high enough; from thence it is conveyed to reservoirs and cisterns, and is afterwards distributed into the fields and gardens, on occasion requires. This inundation of the Nile is caused by the periodical rains which fall every year between the tropics, and more particularly in Abyssinia, which is full of high mountains.

NIMEGUVEN, a large, handsome, and flourishing town of the Netherlands, and capital of Dutch Guelderland, with a citadel, an ancient palace, and several forts. It is famous for the peace concluded here in 1679. It has a magnificent town-house, and the inhabitants are greatly addicted to trade. It is situated on the river Vahal or Wahal, between the Rhine and the Maefe, 35 miles E. of Utrecht, and 70 N. E. of Antwerp. Lon. 5. 30. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

NIMPO, a sea port town of China, in the province of Chekiang, whose walls are 5074 geometrical paces in circumference, and has a street which runs through it as straight as a line. The walls are good, being built of

free stone, but are not strong enough to resist cannon-balls. There are two great arches through the walls, for the passage of barks in and out of the city. The streets are very narrow, and appear more so on account of penthouses over the shops. In sailing up to Nimpo, the ships pass by a town called Tin-hie, commanded by a citadel, built on a very high rock, by the foot of which all vessels must necessarily pass. The Chinese merchants of Siam and Batavia, go thither yearly to buy silks; and they have a great trade to Japan, it being but two days sail distant from it, carrying thither silks, stuffs, sugar, drugs, and arrack, and bringing copper, gold, and silver. Lon. 122. 0. E. lat. 30. 0. N.

NINEVEH, an ancient city of Asia, in Assyria, seated on the eastern bank of the river Tygris, formerly prodigiously large, but now quite ruined. Some travellers affirm they have seen the ruins of it almost opposite to Mousul, on the other side of the river.

NINOVE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands in Flanders, seated on the river Denre, or Dender, with an abbey, 13 miles W. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 11. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

NIO, an island of the Archipelago, between Naxi to the N. Armago to the E. Santerino to the S. and Sikino to the W. It is about 35 miles in circumference, and fertile in wheat; but has very little wood, or oil, nor any palm-trees. The inhabitants are almost all Greeks, and thieves by profession. This island is celebrated by the ancients for the tomb of Homer, who is said to have died in one of the harbours. Lon. 25. 53. E. lat. 36. 35. N.

NIONS, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in the bailiwick of Buis, 10 miles W. of the town of that name. There is a nunnery in this place, and it had formerly a castle, which is now in ruins. It is seated on the river Aguer, over which there is an handsome bridge, consisting of a single arch, and supposed to be the work of the Romans. Lon. 5. 5. E. lat. 44. 20. N.

NIOURT, a town of France, in Orleannois, and in Poitou. It is a trading place, 28 miles N. E. of Rochelle. Lon. 0. 24. W. lat. 46. 20. N.

NIPHON, an island of Asia, and the largest of Japan, being 600 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, containing 55 provinces. The chief town is Jeddo.

* **NISARO**, an island of the Archipelago, near that of Rhodes. It produces corn, cotton, and wine, and the inhabitants are Greeks.

NISEN, or **LITTLE NOVGOROD**, a populous town of the Russian empire, and capital of a dutchy of the same name, with a citadel, and an archbishop's see; seated at the confluence of the rivers Ocka and Volga, upon a mountain, 240 miles E. of Moscow. Lon. 48. 10. E. lat. 56. 34. N.

* **NISIBEN**, or **NESBIN**, a very ancient and celebrated town of Asia, in Diarbeck; now only the shadow of what it was formerly, and seated in a vast plain, 70 miles S. W. of Diarbeck. Lon. 39. 50. E. lat. 36. 0. N.

NISITA, a small island of Italy, on the coast of the kingdom of Naples, very fertile and would be more so but for the great number of rabbits. It has a small harbour called Porto Payone.

NISMES, an ancient, large, and flourishing town of France, in Languedoc, with a bishop's see, and an academy. There are several monuments of antiquity, of which the amphitheatre is the principal, built by the Romans. The maison quarrée, 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. It 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. It is seated in a delightful plain, abounding in wine, oil, game, and cattle; 12 miles N. W. of Arles, 27 N. E. of Montpellier, and 75 N. E. of Narbonne. Lon. 4. 26. E. lat. 43. 50. N.

NISSA, or **NESSAVA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Servia, seated on the river Moravia. It was burnt by the Imperialists in 1689, and is 20 miles E. of Precop, and 130 S. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 22. 55. E. lat. 43. 22. N.

NITHSDALE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Clyddale; on the E. by Annandale; on the S. by Solway-Frith; and on the W. by Galloway.

* **NITRIA**, a famous desert of Egypt, 37 miles in length, bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean sea; on the E. by the Nile; on the S. by the desert of Seta; and on the W. by St. Ailarion. 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 natron of the ancients, in which they carry on a great trade.

NIUCHE. See **BOGDOIS**.

NIVELLE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands in Brabant, remarkable for its abbey of canonessees, who are not confined within the walls, but may go out and marry

whenever they please. Here also is John o Nivelles, 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. This place enjoys great privileges and has a good manufacture of cambricks. It is 14 miles S. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 20. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

NIVERNOIS, a province of France, between Burgundy, Bourbonnois, and Berry. It is pretty fertile, contains mines of iron and is watered by a great number of rivers of which the Loire, the Allier, and the Yonne, are the principal. Nevers is the capital town.

* **NIULHAM**, a kingdom of eastern Tartary, which makes a part of Niuche, or Bogdois, which see.

NIXABOUR, a town of Asia in Persia, in the province of Korassen, 30 miles S. E. of Mesched. Lon. 57. 32. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

* **NIXAPA**, a considerable town of North America in 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 Antequer. Lon. 97. 25. W. lat. 15. 20. N.

* **NIZZA-DELLA-PAGLIA**, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Montferrat, seated on the river Belbo, 15 miles S. W. of Alessandria, and subject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 8. 24. E. lat. 44. 43. N.

NOCERA, an ancient town of Italy, in the dutchy of Spoleto, and in the territory of the Pope, with a bishop's see; seated on the foot of the Appennines, 18 miles N. W. of Spoleto. Lon. 12. 55. E. lat. 43. 2. N.

NOCERA-DI-PAGANI, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, 15 miles S. W. of Naples. Lon. 15. 0. E. lat. 40. 40. N.

NOGENT, a town of France, in Champagne, seated on the river Seine, 25 miles N. W. of Troyes. Lon. 3. 33. E. lat. 48. 26. N.

NOGENT LE ROY, a town of France, in Orleanois, capital of the dutchy of Perche, 35 miles N. E. of Mans. Lon. 0. 50. E. lat. 48. 21. N.

NOGENT LE ROTROU, a town of France, which is pretty populous, and capital of Upper Perche. It is seated on the river Huïsn, 35 miles W. of Chartres.

* **NOIRMOTIER**, a town of France, and capital of an isle of the same name, lying at the mouth of the river Loire, and is 10 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, full of bogs, and yet there are good pastures. Lon. 2. 10. W. lat. 47. 0. N.

NOLA, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro.

ro, with a bishop's see. Some authors extend that bells were invented here. It is 13 miles N. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 30. lat. 40. 52. N.

NOLI, a town of Italy, in the territory, and on the coast of Genoa, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It is 5 miles N. of Final, and 30 S. W. of Genoa. Lon. 29. E. lat. 44. 12. N.

NOMBRE-DE-DIOS, a town of Mexico, in the province of Darien, a little to the westward of Porto-Bello. It is now abandoned, and the trade is removed to Porto-Bello. Lon. III. 35. W. lat. 10. 0. N.

NOMENY, a town of Lorraine, seated on the river Seille, 15 miles N. of Nanci. Lon. 15. E. lat. 48. 52. N.

NON-CAPE, a promontory on the West coast of Africa; opposite to the Canary Islands. Lon. 12. 0. W. lat. 28. 40. N.

NONA, a small but strong town of Dalmatia, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the sea, 10 miles N. E. of Zara. Lon. 23. E. lat. 44. 28. N.

* **NORDEN**, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 12 miles N. of Embden. Lon. 6. 5. E. lat. 53. 0. N.

NORCIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, and in the territory of the pope. It is a sort of a republick, and they elect four magistrates, who it is said can neither read nor write. It is seated among mountains, 20 miles S. E. of Spoleto, 127 N. E. of Narni. Lon. 13. 11. E. lat. 43. 37. N.

* **NORDBURY**, a fortress of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, which has its name from its situation to the N. of the isle of Alsen.

* **NORDHAUSEN**, an ancient and Imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and under the protection of the elector of Saxony. The inhabitants are Protestants, and it is seated on the river Elbe, 25 miles S. W. of Dresden. Lon. 15. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

NORDLINGEN, or **NORLINGEN**, a free Imperial town of Germany, in Suabia. It is a trading place, and the inhabitants are Lutherans. It is seated on the river Aigre, 10 miles N. W. of Augsburg. Lon. 11. 40. lat. 48. 59. N.

* **NORDSTRAND**, an island of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, which was entirely overflowed in 1634; but they have since endeavoured to repair the damages. Lon. 9. 5. E. lat. 64. 40. N.

NORFOLK, an English county, 60 miles in length, and 34 in breadth, bounded on the S. by Suffolk, on the N. and E. by the county of Essex, and on the W. by Cambridgeshire.

It contains 47,180 houses, 283,080 inhabitants, 660 parishes, and 33 market-towns. The principal rivers are, the Ouse, the Waveney, the Yare, and the Thyn. The air is sharp, but healthy, but the soil is various, being fat in some places, and in others light and sandy. It is full of heaths, and near the sea are rich marshes, fit for grazing cattle. However, in general, it is one of the largest and most fruitful counties in England. The productions are much the same as in other counties, only they have more sea-fish and water-fowls, on account of the vicinity of the sea. Norwich is the principal town. It sends 12 members to parliament.

NORFOLK, a county of Virginia, in N. America, contiguous to Carolina.

NORKOPING, a considerable town of Sweden, in Ostrigothia, or E. Gothland, seated on the banks of a large lake, 80 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 14. 53. E. lat. 58. 28. N.

* **NORLEASE**, a village in Wiltshire, with one fair, on April 23, for cattle, horses, and pedlar's ware.

NORMANDY, a province of France, bounded on the N. by the English channel; on the E. by Picardy and the Isle of France; on the S. by Perche and Maine, and one part of Bretagne; and on the W. by the ocean. It is about 150 miles in length, 80 in breadth, and 600 in circumference. It is one of the most fertile, and brings in the largest revenue of the kingdom. It abounds in all things except wine, but they supply that defect by cyder and perry. There are vast meadows, fat pastures, and the sea yields plenty of fish. It contains iron, copper, and a great number of rivers and harbours. It carries on a great trade, is very populous, and comprehends a vast number of towns and villages. It is divided into the upper and lower; the upper borders upon Picardy, and the lower upon Bretagne. The inhabitants are ingenious, and capable of understanding arts and sciences, but they are very fond of law. The Normans, a people of Denmark and Norway, having entered France under Rollo, Charles the Simple ceded this country to them in 912, which, from that time, was called Normandy. Rollo was the first duke, and held it in chief of the crown of France, and several of his successors after him, till William, the seventh duke, conquered England in 1066, from which time it became a province of England, till it was lost in the reign of king John, and re-united to the crown of France; but the English still keep the islands on the coast of Normandy.

NORTSAW, a country of Germany. See **BAVARIA**.

NORTHALERTON, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on February 13, May 4, and October 2, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated on a small brook, which, a mile below, runs into the river Wisk, and is a large, well-built place, sending two members to parliament, and has a good trade. It is 37 miles N. of York, and 229 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 54. 20. N.

NORTHAMPTON, the thire town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and 8 fairs; on February 20, for horses, horned cattle, and toys; on April 15, May 4, and August 5, are great horse-fairs; August 26 is for all sorts of merchandise; September 19 chiefly for cheese and sheep; and November 28, and December 19, for all sorts of cattle. It is seated on the river Nen, over which it has two bridges, and had walls, which are now demolished; as also a large castle, which is ruined likewise. It had seven churches, which are now reduced to four, and the great one, called Allhal-lows, stands in the middle of the town, and is adorned with a handsome portico. It was in a great measure destroyed by a fire in 1675, but was soon rebuilt, with a handsome, spacious market-place; and, in general, is a well-built, handsome town, where the assizes are kept, as well as the quarter-sessions, and sends two members to parliament. It has the title of an earldom, a good free-school, two alms-houses, an infirmary, and a gaol. It is 50 miles W. of Cambridge, 30 S. E. of Coventry, and 67 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 0. 55. W. lat. 52. 15. N.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, a county of England, 51 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Huntingdonshire, with part of Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire, on the N. by Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, on the W. by Warwickshire, and on the S. by Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire. It contains 24,200 houses, 129,200 inhabitants, 136 parishes, 13 market-towns, and sends 9 members to parliament. The principal rivers are, the Ouse, the Nen, the Welland, the Cherwell, and the Learn. It is a healthful, sporting country, containing a great number of gentlemen's seats, and the soil is fertile in corn and grafs. The productions are much the same as in other counties, but there is less waste land, and there are three forests, with several parks.

NORTHAMPTON, a county of N. Ame-

rica, in Virginia, forming the S. part of the peninsula on the eastern coast of Virginia.

* **NORTH-BRADLEY**, a village in Wiltshire, with one fair, on September 14, for cattle and cheese.

NORTH-CAPE, the most northern promontory in Europe, on the coast of Norway. Lon. 21. 0. E. lat. 78. 0. N.

NORTH-CURRY, a town of Somersetshire, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on August 1, for bullocks, sheep, and toys. It is seated on the river Tone, and is a pretty good place and the markets well supplied with provisions. It is 20 miles S. W. of Wells, and 136 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 51. 6. N.

* **NORTH-DUFFIELD**, a village in Yorkshire, with one fair, on May 4, for cat and sheep.

NORTHEIM, a rich town of Germany in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Brunswick, which carries on a great trade and is a well frequented passage. It is seated between the rivers Rhume and Leina, 10 miles S. of Hanover. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

NORTH-FORELAND, a cape or promontory of Kent, in the Isle of Thanet, 4 m. E. of Margate. Between this and South-Foreland are the Downs, through which all ships pass that are bound to or from the W. Lon. 1. 25. E. lat. 51. N.

* **NORTHIAM**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on September 17, for pedlars' ware.

NORTHLEECH, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on Wednesday before April 1, for cows and sheep; on Wednesday before September 29, for horses and small wattle, and on the third Wednesday, for cheese and cattle. It has several alms-houses, an free grammar-school, and is 17 miles E. of Gloucester, and 160 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 51. 46. N.

* **NORTH-MOULTON**, a village in Devonshire, with two fairs, on Tuesday and May 11, and on November 12, for cattle.

* **NORTHOP**, a village of Flintshire in N. Wales, with three fairs, on March 1, July 7, and October 12, for cattle.

* **NORTH-PETHERTON**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on May 1, for shoes and toys.

NORTH-SEA, a name given to the gulf of Mexico, in contra-distinction to the South Sea, on the W. side of the Isthmus of Darien; and hence the ocean to the N. of

been called by the same name.

* **NORTH-TAWTON**, a village in Devonshire, with two fairs, on October 2, and December 17, for cattle.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of England, 74 miles in length, and 45 in breadth, bounded on the E. by the ocean, on the W. by Cumberlând and part of Scotland, on the S. by the county of Durham, and on the N. by the river Tweed, which separates it from Scotland. It contains 22,740 houses, 6,440 inhabitants, 460 parishes, 12 market-towns, and sends 6 members to parliament. The air is sharp, and very cold in winter, from the snow lying on the tops of the hills, which are at a distance from the sea. But the land on the sea-coast is plain and fruitful, and the great plenty of coals that this country produces is generally known. Newcastle is the principal town.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of North America, in Virginia, lying at the mouth of the river Potowmac.

* **NORTH WALSHAM**, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on Holy-Thurday, for horses, lean cattle, and petty chapmen.

NORTHWICH, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on August 2, and December 6, for cattle, drapery-goods, and bedding. It is seated near the river Dane, and is a handsome place, but is chiefly noted for its brine-pits and salt-works. It is 20 miles N. E. of Chester, and 159 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 32. W. Lat. 53. 18. N.

* **NORTHWOLD**, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on November 30, for cattle and horses.

* **NORTON**, a village in Devonshire, with two fairs, on March 10, and October 10, for cattle.

NORWAY, kingdom of, the most western part of Scandinavia, and bounded on the N. and W. by the ocean, on the E. by Swedish Lapland, and on the S. by the Cagigate Sea, which separates it from Denmark. It is divided into Norway Proper, and its dependencies. Norway Proper comprehends four general governments; namely, Aggerhuys, Berghen the capital, Drontsim, and Wardhuys. The dependencies of Norway are Iceland and the Isle of Ferro. It is a cold, barren country, and the ground covered with snow for nine months of the year. It is full of woods and mountains, and produces oak-planks, deal-boards, pitch and tar, besides iron and copper mines. The summer is very short, but then they sow and reap in six weeks time, and yet it does not produce corn sufficient for the na-

tives, and those that come there for trade. They have a very great fishery, and dry their cod upon the rocks, without salting it, which is well known by the name of stock-fish, and sent all over Europe. There is a high chain of mountains runs between Norway and Sweden, called the Dofrine Hills, which are neither inhabited nor cultivated. It had its own kings till the year 1387, when it was united to Denmark, and in 1525 it embraced the Lutheran religion. It has a viceroy, who has an absolute power, and lives at Berghen. The people are robust, courageous, inured to labour, and good sailors.

NORWICH, a city of Norfolk, and the capital of that county, with three markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; and three fairs, on the day before Good-Friday, St. Faith's, the Tuesday after St. Michael, and Maudlin, or St. Mary Magdalen, for horses, sheep, lambs, and petty chapmen. It is a very ancient place, and has undergone great calamities; however, it is now a large, handsome, populous, and well-frequented city, surrounded with walls. It is seated on the river Yare, which runs through part of it, and over which there are several bridges. It has 12 gates, and 36 parish-churches, besides the cathedral, which is a handsome structure, with a lofty steeple. Every part is not inhabited within the walls, for there are many gardens and orchards, and several of the churches are covered with thatch. It is a city and county, and sends two members to parliament, and is also a bishop's see, where the bishop has a palace, as also the duke of Norfolk. It is governed by a mayor, a recorder, 12 aldermen, 2 sheriffs, and 21 common-council, and, besides the above churches, it has 5 dissenting meeting-houses, and a Romish chapel. There are here about 8000 houses, the streets are pretty wide, and there is a very spacious market-place. Here is a fine old castle, used as a prison, and from thence a person may have a view of the whole city. Here is also the ruins of a castle called Kitt's, who lived in the reign of Edward VI. and did much damage to the city; a new playhouse, a place called Vauxhall, and many other curious gardens for the resort of the gentry. It has a large and flourishing manufactory in the worsted way, as camblets, crapes, &c. for which it has a great trade, both at home and abroad. It is 43 miles N. of Ipswich, and 109 N. E. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 25. E. lat. 52. 40. N.

NOTO, an ancient, large, and handsome town of Sicily, and capital of the Val-di-

Noto. It was entirely ruined by an earthquake in 1693, but the inhabitants built another town at some distance from it, which they call *Noto Nuovo*. It is 10 miles S. W. of *Modica*, and 22 S. W. of *Syracuse*. Lon. 14. o. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

NOTO, VAL DI, one of the three valleys or provinces into which Sicily is divided, and it lies between the sea, *Val-di-Demona*, and *Val-di-Mazara*. *Noto* is the capital town.

NOTTEBURG, a town of Russia, in the province of *Ingria*, seated on an island in the lake *Ladoga*, at the place where the river *Neva* proceeds from this lake. It is strong, has a good citadel, and was capital of the province before *Petersburg* was built. It is 25 miles E. of *Petersburg*. Lon. 31. 40. E. lat. 60. o. N.

NOTTINGHAM, the county town of *Nottinghamshire*, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Fridays, and four fairs, on Friday after January 13, May 7, and on Thursday before Easter, for horses and horned cattle, and on October 2, 3, 4, for the same, and plenty of cheese. It is delightfully seated on the river *Leane*, which, at a mile's distance, falls into the *Trent*, over which there is a stone bridge, as also another over the *Leane*. It contains 3 parish-churches, and 4 meeting-houses, with handsome streets, well-built houses, and a very spacious market-place. It is remarkable for its vaults or cellars, cut into a rock. It had a strong castle, which stood on a steep rock, and on the ruins of it is a handsome palace, belonging to the duke of *Newcastle*, accounted one of the finest seats in England, and is the chief ornament of the town. Its chief manufacture is in woollen stockings, tho' they make a great deal of malt and earthen ware. Most of the houses in the market-place, and principal streets, have their front supported by lofty stone columns, which make a very handsome appearance, and at the same time afford shelter in bad weather. The streets are well paved, and from their situation on a rock, always clean. Heavy goods are brought hither from London by sea, and thence up the river *Trent*; and many coal-pits, within three or four miles of the town, afford plenty of fuel, at little expence. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, 6 aldermen, 2 sheriffs, 18 common-council, 2 chamberlains, and 2 coroners; and is 16 miles E. of *Derby*, and 122 N. by W. of *London*. Lon. 1. 5. W. lat. 52. 53. N.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, a county of England, 47 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; bounded on the E. by *Lincolnshire*, on the

W. by *Derbyshire* and *Yorkshire*, on the S. by *Leicestershire*, and on the N. by *Yorkshire*. It contains 17,454 houses, 168 parishes, and 9 market-towns, and sends members to parliament. The air is good and healthful, but the soil is different; that to the E. near the rivers being fertile in corn and pastures, and that to the W. more barren, a great part of it being taken in the forest of *Sherwood*, famous for *Robin Hood* and his companions. This has several coal-mines, is full of game, and the soil is sandy. Besides these, it produces soft sort of alabaster, which, being burnt, is used for making of floors in the upper rooms.

* **NOVALE**, a small, rich, and populous town of Italy, between *Padua* and *Treviso*, 13 miles N. E. of the former, and the same distance S. W. of the latter. Lon. 12. 5. E. lat. 45. 35. N.

NOVARA, an ancient, well-built, and strong town of Italy, in the duchy of *Milan*, and capital of the *Novarese*, with bishop's see; seated upon an eminence, 11 miles S. E. of *Verceil*, and 25 W. of *Milan*. Lon. 8. 35. E. lat. 45. 25. N.

NOVELLARA, a handsome town of Italy, and capital of a small district of the same name, with a handsome castle, where the sovereign resides; 17 miles E. by N. of *Parma*, and 20 S. by W. of *Mantua*. Lon. 10. 37. E. lat. 44. 50. N.

NOVI, a town of Italy, in the territory of *Genoa*, on the confines of the *Milanese*. It was taken by the *Piedmontese* in 1748, and is 10 miles W. of *Tortona*, and 25 W. of *Genoa*. Lon. 8. 48. E. lat. 44. 4. N.

NOVI-BAZAR, a considerable town of Turkey in Europe, and in *Servia*, near the river *Oresco*, 72 miles W. of *Nissa*, and 10 S. of *Belgrade*. Lon. 20. 24. E. lat. 45. 25. N.

* **NOVIGRAD**, a small, but strong town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a good castle; seated on a mountain near the *Danube*, 15 miles E. of *Gran*, and 25 N. of *Buda*. Lon. 18. 10. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

NOVIGRAD, a small, but strong town of *Dalmatia*, with a castle, and subject to the *Turks*; seated on a lake of the same name near the *Gulph of Venice*, 20 miles N. W. of *Zara*, and 17 W. of *Nona*. Lon. 16. 45. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

NOVIGRAD, a very strong place of *Servia*, subject to the *Turks*; seated near the *Danube*, 35 miles N. of *Nissa*, and 90 S. E. of *Belgrade*. Lon. 26. 5. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

NOVOGORODECK, a town of Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is large, and seated in a vast plain, 70 miles S. of Wilna. Lon. 25. 30. E. lat. 53. 5. N.

NOVOGOROD, WELICKI, or GREAT NOVOGOROD, a rich and very large town of the Russian empire, and capital of a dutchy of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a castle where the archbishop and the waiwod reside. It is commonly called the Grand Magazine, because hither they bring their rich merchandises that come from the Levant. It contains 180 churches and monasteries, and carries on a great trade in Russian leather. It is seated on the river Wolcuff, near the lake Ilmen, 130 miles E. of Narva, and 245 N. W. of Moscow. Lon. 33. 40. E. lat. 58. 23. N.

* **NOVOGOROD WELICKI**, a province of Moscow, bounded on the N. by Ingria; on the E. by part of the dutchy of Belozero, and that of Tuera, which also bounds it on the S. with the province of Rzeva; and on the W. by Pleskow. It is full of lakes and forests; however, there are some places which produce corn, flax, hemp, honey, and wax.

* **NOVOGOROD SERPSKOI**, a strong town of the Russian empire, and capital of a province of the same name, in Siberia; seated on the river Dubica, 125 miles N. by E. of Kiow, and 125 S. W. of Moscow. Lon. 33. 20. E. lat. 52. 30. N.

NOYA, an ancient town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, seated on the river Tarrara, 15 miles W. of Compostella.

* **NOYERS**, a town of France, in Burgundy, seated on the river Serin, in a valley surrounded with mountains, where there are a great many vineyards, 17 miles S. E. of Auxerre. Lon. 3. 55. E. lat. 47. 18. N.

NOYON, an ancient and handsome town in the government of the Isle of France, on the confines of Picardy, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the gentle declivity of a hill, on the river Vorfe, 22 miles N. W. of Soissons, and 60 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 6. E. lat. 49. 35. N.

* **NOZEROT**, a town of France, in the Franche Comté, with a castle. It is seated on a mountain, 20 miles S. E. of Salines, and 37 S. of Befanzon. Lon. 6. 23. E. lat. 46. 14. N.

NUBIA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N. by Egypt, on the E. by the Red-Sea, and part of Abyssinia, on the W. by the kingdoms of Tagua, Gaoga, and the desert of Gorham. The river Nile runs through it, on the banks of which, and

those of the other rivers, it is pretty fruitful, but in other places barren, sandy, and in want of water. To the W. of the Nile is the desert of Bahouda, which is five days journey over, being the usual road from Egypt to Abyssinia. Money is of no use in this country in the way of trade, it being all carried on by way of exchange. Their bread and drink is made of a small round seed called Doca, or Seff, which is very ill tasted. Their houses have mud walls, being very low, and covered with reeds. The habit 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 linnen-cloth about them, and the children go quite naked. They are a stupid, debauched sort of people, having neither modesty, civility, nor religion, though they profess to be Mahometans. The productions of this country are gold, elephants teeth, civet, and sandal-wood, and they send a great many slaves into Egypt. The principal towns known to the Europeans are Dangola and Sennar.

* **NUESTRA SENORA DE LA PAZ**, a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Los Charcas, with a bishop'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 N. America, in Mexico, on the coast of the bay of Campeachy, and in the province of Tabasco. Lon. 92. 35. W. lat. 18. 0. N.

* **NUEVA SEGOVIA**, a town of the E. Indies, in the Isle of Luzon, and one of the Philippines, with a bishop's see. The Portuguesse alcajde, major of the province, resides in this place. It is seated near the mouth of the river Cagayan. Lon. 120. 30. E. lat. 18. 59. N.

* **NUITS**, a town of France, in Burgundy, famous for its excellent wines; seated at the foot of a mountain, 15 miles S. W. of Dijon, and 150 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 53. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

NUMANTIA, anciently a considerable town of Spain, in Old Castile, then called Celtiberia. The inhabitants were greatly celebrated for maintaining this town 14 years, when besieged by the Romans. The men, when they could hold out no longer, for want of provisions, killed their wives and children, and afterwards themselves, burning every thing that was valuable among them. After this, Scipio Africanus demolished the place, in the year of Rome

820. The ruins of it are still to be seen at Puenta-Guarar, on the river Duero, 4 miles above the town of Soira. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 42. c. N.

NUMIDIA, anciently a large country of Africa, to the S. of mount Atlas, which had formerly its own kings. It is now called Biledulgerid.

NUNEATON, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on May 14, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is seated on the river Auker, and was formerly noted for its abbey, and has at present a good free-school. It is 8 miles N. by E. of Coventry, and 106 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 52. 33. N.

* NUNNY, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on November 11, for cattle.

NUREMBERG, or NURENBURG, one of the most handsome, strong, and flourishing places in Germany, capital of Franconia, and a free, imperial city. It is seated in a sandy, barren soil, and yet the inhabitants are so industrious, that they have brought this republic into a very flourishing state, and are almost as happy as possible. It is a large place, and is two miles and 468 paces in length, and one mile and 36 paces in breadth, and about 6 miles in circumference. It is surrounded by high walls, flanked with 365 towers, as also with a deep ditch. The river Pegnitz runs through the middle, and divides it into two parts. It turns 160 wheels, as well belonging to mills, as other machines; and over it are 12 stone-bridges. There are also 128 capital streets, and 400 smaller; 12 large fountains, and 130 small, besides 117 wells. This city also contains 16 churches, 44 religious houses, 10 market-places, 21,000 houses, and 25,000 families. Among the publick buildings the churches of St. Sebald and St. Lawrence deserve the greatest attention, they being very handsome structures. The arsenal is one of the best in Germany, and the town-house is greatly admired by travellers. The townsmen are divided into 8 quarters, each of which has a captain. The government is aristocratical; and, by the authority and prudence of the magistrates, every thing is well regulated. The great council is composed of 200 persons, and the supreme council of 34 patricians, and of 8 of the most reputable tradesmen. The burgeses have two excellent qualities; they are very industrious 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 clock-work, and in the several manufactures of iron, steel, ivory, wood, and alabaster.

The best toys are made here, which are commonly known in England by the name of Dutch toys; and they have also a famous academy for painting. The anatomical theatre and the publick library are also worth notice. With regard to the cleanness of their streets, and the neatness of their houses, they imitate the Dutch; and though they formerly kept to their old habits, they now follow the most fashionable modes. Though their religion is the Lutheran, the church of the Holy Ghost has variety of reliques, as also the imperial crown, the imperial sceptre, the globe of the empire, the sword of St. Maurice, the imperial mantle, the white robe of the emperors called the Dalmatick, the golden surplice, the mantle of the choir, and the gloves, the slippers, and the hereditary crown of the emperor Rodolph II. All these rarities are placed in a chest, which is suspended by a rope in the dome, and they are never taken down but at the coronation of the emperor, or when any person of high distinction wants to see them. The ancient and superb castle, or palace, which the inhabitants bought of the Burgraves, is still standing, at the extremity of the city. Here are four Latin schools, besides a famous college or university. No Jews are suffered to lodge a single night here; nor can they enter the city at all without paying a certain tax. They have in process of time obtained a considerable territory, which is about 30 miles in diameter, and 100 in circumference, and in which are two large forests. Their manufactures are conveyed all over Europe by the means of two large fairs. The houses are all built of free-stone, and are 4 or 5 stories high. It is seated almost in the center of Germany, 55 miles N. W. of Ratibon, 62 N. of Augsburg, and 250 W. by N. of Vienna. Lon. 10. 18. E. lat. 49. 26. N.

* NUTLEY, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on May 4, for cattle and pedlars ware.

* NUYS, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in the electorate of Cologne, subject to the house of Austria; seated on the river Erfft, 5 miles S. W. of Duffeldorp, and 22 N. E. of Cologne. Lon. 6. 47. E. lat. 51. 18.

NYZBURG, a town of Denmark, seated at the E. end of the island of Funen, 10 miles E. of Odensee. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 55. 30. N.

NYLAND, a province of Sweden, in Finland, lying on the gulph of Finland, and to the W. of the province of Carelia.

* NYMBURG, a strong town of Bohemia, seated on the river Elb. The Saxons

ok it by assault in 1634. Lon. 13. 26. E. t. 50. 8. N.

* **NYON**, a considerable town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, and capital of bailiwick of the same name, with a castle. There are a great many Roman inscriptions here, and it is a trading place, situated in a good country, near the lake of Geneva, 10 miles from that city. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 46. 24. N.

NYSLÖT, a strong town of Russia, in Lithuania, with a castle; seated on the river Narva, among large marshes, 20 miles S. W. of Narva, and 50 N. of Wyburg. Lon. 6. 55. E. lat. 58. 46. N.

NYSTADT, a small town of Scandinavia, seated on a bay of the Bothnic gulph, in N. Finland, 62 miles S. of Björneburg. It is noted for a peace concluded here in 1721, between the emperor of Russia and the king of Sweden. Lon. 21. 1. E. lat. 61. 0. N.



O.

OACCO, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola. It is a level, fertile country, but not well cultivated. The Portuguese pretend that they have converted the inhabitants to Christianity.

OAKHAMPTON, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on the second Tuesday after March 11, May 14, first Wednesday after July 5, and August 5, for cattle. It is seated between the river Oakment, and a branch thereof, is a mayor-town, and sends two members to parliament. It is 24 miles W. of Exeter, and 193 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 15. W. lat. 50. 45. N.

* **OASINE**, a village of France, in the diocese of Limoges, 5 miles S. of Tulle, with a rich abbey. Lon. 1. 47. E. lat. 45. 4. N.

ORDACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in the duchy of Styria; seated at the confluence of the rivers Achza and Traun, 3 miles below the lake Chiemzee, and 35 W. of Gratz. Lon. 15. 0. E. lat. 47. 20. N.

* **ORDORA**, a province of Russia, in Siberia, to the E. of the river Oby, and almost under the polar circle.

* **OBERSKIRCH**, a town and castle of Alsace, near the Black Forest, about 3 miles from Strasburg, to whose bishop it belongs. Lon. 7. 20. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

* **OBERNDORFF**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, in the Black Forest,

belonging to the house of Austria. It is divided into the upper and lower towns, and is seated on the river Neckar. Lon. 8. 43. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

OBERNBERG, a handsome town of Germany, in Bavaria, with a castle; seated on the river Inn, 15 miles S. of Passau, to whose bishop it belongs. Lon. 12. 20. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

OBERSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of a county of the same name, 30 miles E. of Triers. Lon. 7. 0. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

OBERWESEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, formerly imperial, but now belongs to the elector of Treves, or Triers. It is seated on the Rhine, 37 miles N. E. of Triers. Lon. 7. 12. E. lat. 50. 8. N.

* **OBOLLAH**, a strong town of Asia, in Persia, and in Irac-Agemi, seated on a branch of the Tygris, near Buzarah. It is accounted by some a sort of paradise. Lon. 47. 15. E. lat. 30. 15. N.

OBY, or **OB**, a river of the Russian empire, in Asia, which rises in the desert of Ichimka, and, running N. joins the Irtysh near Tobolsk; and still keeping its name continues its course N. and falls into a deep bay called Obkaya, in about 63 degrees of lat. The exact course of this river was unknown till this country was surveyed by the Russians, who have given us good maps of it, and of all Siberia.

* **OCANA**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on a plain, abounding in all the necessaries of life, 5 miles from the river Tajo, and 18 E. of Toledo. Lon. 2. 59. W. lat. 39. 56. N.

OCHRIDA. See **GIUSTENDIL**.

OCHSENFURT, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the bishoprick of Wirtzburg; seated on the river Main, 12 miles S. E. of Wirtzburg. Lon. 9. 15. E. lat. 49. 40. N.

OCKA, a large river of Muscovy, which rises in the duchy of Worotin, crosses that of Rezan, a part of that of Moscow, and falls into the Wolga at Nice Novogorod. It passes by the towns of Worotin, Kolumna, Rezan, Cachine, and Wolodimar.

OCKER, a river of Germany, which, rising in the S. part of the duchy of Brunswick, runs N. by the towns of Goslar, Wolfenbuttle, and Brunswick, and falls into the Aller to the W. of Gythorn.

OCZAKOW, or **OCZAKOFF**, a town of Turkey in Europe, and capital of a Sangiack of the same name, inhabited by Tartars. During a late war here was a Turkish garrison of 20,000 men. However, it was taken

By the Russians in 1737, and all those that resisted put to the sword. The Russians themselves lost 18,000 men in the assault. The Turks returned the same year with 70,000 men to retake it, but were obliged to retire after the loss of 20,000. In 1738 the Russians withdrew their garrison, and demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the river Bog, to the W. of the Nieper, or rather where they both unite, and fall into the Black Sea. It is 42 miles S. W. of Bialagrod, and 190 N. by E. of Constantinople. Lon. 30. 0. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

* **ODEL**, a village in Bedfordshire, with one fair, on Whit-Tuesday, for all sorts of cattle.

ODENSEE, a considerable town of Denmark, in the Isle of Funen, with a bishop's see; 65 miles W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 10. 27. E. lat. 55. 28. N.

ODER, a river of Germany, which has its source near a town of the same name in Silesia, and on the confines of Moravia. It runs N. through that province, and then into the marche of Brandenburg and Pomerania, where it forms a large lake, afterwards falling into the Baltick Sea by three mouths; between which lie the islands of Usedom and Wollin. It passes by several towns; as Ratibor, Oppelen, Breslau, Glogau, and Crossen, in Silesia; Francfort, Lebus, and Custrin in Brandenburg; and Gartz, Stetin, Cammin, Wallin, Usedom, and Wolgast in Pomerania.

ODER, a town of Silesia, seated at the source of the river Oder, 15 miles S. of Troppaw. Lon. 16. 17. E. lat. 39. 45. N.

ODERBERG, a town of Silesia, seated near the confluence of the rivers Oder and Elsa, 10 miles above Ratibor, and 20 E. of Troppaw. Lon. 17. 45. E. lat. 50. 6. N.

ODERNHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the river Seltz, 15 miles S. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 50. E. lat. 49. 46. N.

ODIAM, a town of Hampshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on Midlent Saturday, for cattle and toys. It is a corporation, and is the place where David king of Scotland was kept prisoner. It is 24 miles N. E. of Winchester, and 41 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 51. 20. N.

ODENBURG. See **SOPRON**.

OELAND, an island of Sweden, in the Baltick Sea, on the coast of Sweden, near Gothland, about 62 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. The air is good and the soil fertile. Borckholm is the capital town.

OELFELD, a town of Germany, in the

circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Magdeburg; seated on the river Aller, 20 mile E. of Brunfwick. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 52. 35. N.

OESSEL, an island of the Baltick Sea, on the coast of Livonia, and at the entrance of the gulph of Riga, 3 miles S. of the isle of Dagha; about 74 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and is defended by two forts. It formerly belonged to Denmark, but now to Russia.

OETING, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, under the jurisdiction of Burckhausen. It is divided into the upper and the lower town, and seated on the river Inn, 8 miles W. of Burckhausen. Lon. 12. 47. E. lat. 48. 8. There is a great resort of pilgrims to the old chapel.

OETING, or **OETINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of a county of the same name; seated on the river Wurnitz, 12 miles above Donawert, and 35 N. W. of Ingolstadt. Lon. 10. 45. E. lat. 48. 52. N.

* **OETING**, a county of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, bounded on the N. and E. by Franconia, on the S. by the dutchy of Neuburg, and on the W. by that of Wirtemberg. It is about 40 miles from E. to W. and 20 from N. to S.

OFFA'S DIKE, an entrenchment cast up by Offa, a Saxon king, to defend England against the incursions of the Welch. It runs through Herefordshire, Shropshire, Montgomeryshire, Denbighshire, and Flintshire.

* **OFFANTO**, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. It rises in the Appennine Mountains, in the Farther Principato; and passing by Conza, and Monte Verde, it afterwards separates the Capitanata from the Basilicata and the Terra di Barri, and then it falls into the gulph of Venice, near Salpe.

OFFENBACH, a town of Germany, in Franconia, seated on the Maine, 7 miles E. of Francfort. Lon. 8. 35. E. lat. 50. 6. N.

OFFENBURG, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, under the protection of the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Kintzig, 12 miles S. E. of Strasburg, and 20 E. of Baden. Lon. 8. 2. E. lat. 48. 28. N.

OFFIDA, a town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and in the marca of Ancona, near the confines of Abruzzo, 12 miles S. of Firmo, and 26 S. of Loretto. Lon. 15. 0. E. lat. 43. 0. N.

OGLIO, a river of Lombardy, which has its source in the bishoprick of Trent, and in the county of the Grisons. It runs through

the lake Iseo, then on the confines of Bergamo and of the Cremonese; and having entered the dutchy of Mantua, falls into the Po, at a small place called Torre d'Oglio.

* **OHIO**, a river of N. America, called by the French the Beautiful River, has its source between the Alleghany mountains and the lake Erie; and running S. W. through the most delightful country, as also receiving many smaller rivers in its passage, at length falls into the Mississippi, in about 37 degrees of latitude. The French had several posts on and near it; but the whole country through which it flows was ceded by the treaty of 1763 to the English.

* **ORBA**, an ancient town of Italy, in the 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 Tarento, and 20 S. W. of Brindisi. Lon. 17. 47. E. 40. 46. N.

* **ORISANS**, a town of France, in the province of Dauphiny, 18 miles S. E. of Grenoble. Lon. 6. 0. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

* **OISE**, a river of France, which has its source in the forest of Ardennes, and afterwards falls into the Seine.

ORHAM, a town of Rutlandshire, with market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on March 15, for horned cattle and sheep; May for the same, and a shew of stone-horses; and on September 11, for horses, sheep, and pigs. It is seated in a rich and pleasant valley, called the Vale of Catmus, and is the place where the assizes are held. It is pretty well built, and has a good church, a free-school, and an hospital. It is 28 miles S. E. of Nottingham, and 94 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 45. W. lat. 52. 40. N.

ORKINGHAM, **OCKINGHAM**, or **WOOLINGHAM**, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Tuesdays; is a large, frequented place, containing several streets, and has a handsome market-house in the middle thereof. It has been of note for the manufacture of silk stockings. The fairs are on the Tuesday before Shrove-Tide, June 11, and November 2, for horses and cattle. It is 8 miles E. of Reading, and 30 W. of London. Lon. 0. 50. W. lat. 51. 26. N.

OLDENBURG, a county of Germany, in Westphalia, bounded on the W. by the county of Embden; on the S. by the bishoprick of Munster; on the E. by the county of Delmenhorst and the dutchy of Bremen; and on the N. by the German Ocean. It is about 45 miles in length, and 22 in breadth, a marshy country, with fat pastures; but subject to great inundations, which render the inhabitants very poor.

OLDENBURG, a town of Germany, in

Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name. It is pretty well fortified, and the castle and house where the king of Denmark was born have been rebuilt since 1737. The church of St. Lambert contains the tombs of the last counts of Oldenburg, which are very curious. It is noted for its horses, is seated on the river Hunte, 22 miles W. of Bremen, and 45 S. E. of Embden. Lon. 8. 7. E. lat. 53. 12. N.

* **OLDENBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Holstein, subject to the duke of Holstein-Gottorp. It is seated near the Baltic Sea, 32 miles N. of Lubeck. Lon. 10. 50. E. lat. 54. 36. N.

OLDENDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Lunenburg; seated on the rivers Wena and Esca. Lon. 10. 35. E. lat. 53. 16. N.

OLDENDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated on the river Weser, 6 miles S. of Shaumburg. Lon. 8. 51. E. lat. 52. 21. N.

OLDENZEL, a town of the United Provinces, in Overysel, formerly very strong, but the fortifications were demolished in 1626. It is 25 miles W. of Deventer. Lon. 6. 57. E. lat. 52. 22. N.

OLDESLO, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Holstein, belonging to the king of Denmark; seated on the river Trave, 17 miles W. of Lubeck, and 25 N. E. of Hamburg. Lon. 10. 26. E. lat. 53. 58. N.

* **OLDBHAM**, a village in Lancashire, with one fair, on May 2, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.

OLERON, an isle of France, lying on the coast of Aunis and Saintonge, 5 miles from the continent. It is 12 miles in length, 5 in breadth, and 30 in circumference; is very fertile, contains about 12,000 inhabitants, and is defended by a castle.

OLERON, a considerable town of France, in Gascony, and in Bearne, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Gave, 10 miles W. of Pau, and 30 S. of Dax. Lon. 0. 37. W. lat. 43. 10. N.

OLESKO, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhinia, 60 miles S. of Luco, or Lufoc. Lon. 24. 0. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

* **OLIKA**, a strong town of Poland, in Volhinia, with the title of a dutchy, and a strong citadel. Lon. 26. 48. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

OLINDA, a town of S. America, in Brazil, in the captainship of Fernambuco; seated on the coast, where there is a very good harbour. It was taken by the Dutch in 1630, but the Portuguese have since retaken it. Lon. 35. 5. W. lat. 8. 13. S.

OLITE, a handsome town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, where their kings formerly resided. It is seated in a pleasant, fertile country, on the road from Pampeluna to Saragossa, 20 miles N. of Tudel, and 20 N. E. of Calahorra. Lon. 1. 23. W. lat. 42. 30. N.

OLIVA, a large and celebrated monastery of Poland, in Regal Pussia, 3 miles W. of Dantzick. It contains several tombs of the dukes of Pomerania, and is remarkable for the peace concluded here in 1660, between the emperor and the kings of Sweden and Poland. Lon. 18. 57. E. lat. 54. 26.

OLIVENZA, a very strong and important town of Portugal, in Alentejo; seated in a vast plain, near the river Guadiana, 15 miles S. of Elvas, and 40 E. of Evora. Lon. 6. 23. W. lat. 38. 28. N.

* **OLMEDO**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the eastern bank of the river Adaja, on the frontiers of the kingdom of Leon, 20 miles S. of Valladolid. Lon. 4. 5. W. lat. 41. 22. N.

OLMUTZ, a town of Germany, in Moravia, with a bishop's see, and a famous university. The publick buildings are very handsome, particularly the Jesuits college. It is a populous, trading, and very strong place, and yet it was taken, with the whole garrison, by the king of Prussia in 1741. In July 1758, he besieged it again; and when he had almost taken the place, he was obliged to raise the siege, to go and meet the Russian army. It is seated on the river Morave, 80 miles N. by E. of Vienna, and 97 S. of Breslau. Lon. 17. 35. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

OLONE, an island, town, castle, and harbour of France, in Lower Poitou, 30 miles N. W. of Rochellé, and 258 S. W. of Paris. All these places are near each other. Lon. 1. 40. W. lat. 46. 30. N.

* **OLONITZ**, a town in the empire of Russia, famous for its mines of iron, and its mineral water. It is seated between the lakes Ladoga and Onega. Lon. 34. 20. E. lat. 61. 26. N.

OLSE, or **OELSE**, a handsome, strong, and considerable town of Silesia, with a strong castle, surrounded with ditches, where the duke generally resides. In April 1730, a fire happened here in the night-time, which burnt down the town-house, St. Saviour's church, the publick school, and 130 houses; but the castle received no damage. It is 22 miles E. of Wolaw, and 17 N. E. of Breslau. Lon. 17. 20. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

OLSNITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Weigland, seated on the river Elster, 60

miles S. W. of Dresden. Lon. 10. 15. E. lat. 50. 30.

* **OLTEN**, a town of Swisserland, capital of a bailiwick in the canton of Soleure, seated a little to the N. of the river Aa between Arwangen and Araw. Lon. 35. E. lat. 47. 20. N.

OLYMPIA. See **LONGINICO**.

OLYMPUS, a mountain of Turkey, in the Lesser Asia. It is one of the highest and most considerable mountains in all Asia, and much unlike the Alps in Europe, the top of it being always covered with snow. There are several other mountains, which formerly had the same name.

OMANA, a country of Asia, in the centre of Arabia Felix, and under the tropic of Cancer.

* **OMERONE**, a river of Italy, in Tuscany, which rises in the Siennese, and falls into the Tuscan Sea.

OMBRONE, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Siennese, 3 miles S. of Grosseto between the river Ombrone and the lake Castigliano.

* **OMEGNA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the Novarese, with a castle. It is a little to the N. of the lake Orta, and about 5 miles N. of the town that name.

OMERS, ST. a strong, fortified, large, and populous town of France, in Artois, and capital of a considerable bailiwick, with a castle and a bishop's see. It is a town of importance, and surrounded on one side with a large morass, and about it there are many sluices, which serve to carry the water off when it is overflowed; and in the midst of the morass a sort of floating islands, covered with verdure and trees. The cathedral is a handsome structure, and there are other fine buildings, with a rich Benedictine abbey. The French became masters of this place in 1679. It is seated on the river Aa, and on the side of a hill 8 miles N. W. of Aire, and 135 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 20. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

* **OMISC**, an ancient town of Dalmatia, seated on the gulph of Venice, and at the mouth of the river Setine.

OMLANDS, a name given to the environs of Groningen, in the United Provinces.

OMMEN, a small town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel, seated on the river called the Lesser Vecht, 17 miles E. of Deventer. Lon. 5. 15. E. lat. 52. 40.

OMMENBURG, a strong town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, seated on the river Ohern, 6 miles S. E. of Marpurg, and 50 N. of Francfort. Lon. 8. 45. E. lat. 50. 49. N.

OMMIRABI, a river of Africa, in Barbary, which has its source in Mount Atlas, crosses Tedles, a province of Morocco, separates this kingdom from that of Fez, falls into the Azamor, in the little bay of Ommirabi.

ON, a town of Africa, in Egypt, otherwise called Heliópolis, was formerly a very considerable place. It was seated near the Nile, 10 miles N. E. of Cairo, and had a great temple, dedicated to the sun. At present it is almost ruined, and bears the name of Ainkems.

ONANDAGOES, a tribe of the native Americans, in N. America, and one of the five nations of Iroquois, whose place of residence is near the lake Ontario.

ONANO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in Orvietan, with the title of a duchy. It is seated between Capua-Pendente and Petigliano, 5 miles from Capua.

ONE, a cape of Barbary, in the kingdom of Telenfin, to the N. of a town of the same name, near the mouth of the river Melva.

ONEGA, a river and lake of the Russian empire, between Muscovite Carelia, the territory of Cargapol, and Swedish Carelia. It is 100 miles in length, and 40 in breadth, forming a communication with the lake Ladoga, and consequently with Petersburg. The river has its source in Cargapol, gives name to a country full of woods, and discharges its waters into the White Sea.

ONEGLIA, a sea-port town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with the title of a principality; but it belongs to the king of Sardinia, as well as the province, which abounds in olive trees, fruits, and wine. It has been often taken and re-taken in the wars of Italy, which is no wonder, as it is an open place. The French and Spaniards had possession of it in 1744, but were driven from thence by the Piedmontese. However, they returned next winter, and became masters of it again. It is seated on a small river, 30 miles S. E. of Cogni, and 10 W. by S. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 1. E. lat. 43. 55. N.

* **ONGAR**, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on September 30, for small wares. It is 12 miles W. of Chelmsford, and 21 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 15. E. lat. 51. 45. N.

ONOTH, a town of Hungary, subject to Austria, 50 miles N. E. of Buda. Lon. 20. 2. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

ONRUST, a small island of Asia, in the Indies, lying at the mouth of the harbour of Batavia. It is the place where the Dutch build and careen their ships.

ONTARIO, a lake of N. America, in the country of the Iroquois, 180 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. There are many rivers that run into it, and the great river St. Lawrence proceeds from it. It communicates with the lake Erie, by a river 33 miles in length, in which are the falls of Niagara, taken notice of in a former article.

* **OOSTBURG**, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Flanders, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name. Prince Maurice became master of it in 1604, and demolished the fortifications. Lon. 3. 24. E. lat. 51. 20.

* **OOSTENBY**, a town of Sweden, in the isle of Oeland, 27 miles S. of Borckholm.

OOSTERGO, a part of Friesland, in the United Provinces, which contains eleven prefectures, and two towns, namely, Lewarden and Dockum.

OPPELEN, a strong town of Silesia, capital of a considerable duchy of the same name, with a castle and a fine hospital. The chief tribunal of justice, and the first consistory of Silesia were settled here since 1742. It is seated on the river Oder, in a pleasant plain, 45 miles N. of Troppaw, and 35 S. E. of Breslau. Lon. 17. 57. E. lat. 50. 44. N.

OPPENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name; seated on the declivity of a hill, near the Rhine, 8 miles S. E. of Mentz, and 12 N. W. of Worms. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 49. 48. N.

OPPIDE, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 25 miles N. E. of Reggio, and 17 S. E. of Nicotera. Lon. 16. 39. E. lat. 38. 18. N.

* **ORACH**, a town of Eoimia, near the river Drina, 60 miles S. W. of Belgrade.

ORAN, a very strong and important town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tremecen, with several forts, and an excellent harbour. It is seated partly on the side of a hill, and partly on a plain, about a stone's cast from the sea, almost opposite to Carthagena, in Spain. It is about a mile and a half in circumference, and well fortified; but commanded by the adjacent hills. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1509, and re-taken by the Algerines in 1708; in 1732 the Spaniards became masters of it again, and have kept it ever since. It is 50 miles from Tremecen, and 125 W. by S. of Algiers. Lon. 0. 5. E. lat. 37. 40. N.

ORANGE, an ancient and considerable town of France, capital of a province of the

same name, united to Dauphiny, with a bishop's see, an university, and several remains of antiquity, such as an amphitheatre, and a triumphal arch. It has been very large, as appears by the ruins of the old walls. The princes of Orange had an ancient castle, seated on an eminence, which commanded the place. It was surrounded with strong bastions by prince Maurice, in 1622; but they and the castle were demolished by the French in 1660, as well as the walls in 1682. It was ceded to the French in 1713, by the king of Prussia, which was confirmed by the treaty of Utrecht. It is seated in a pleasant plain, watered by several rivers, 12 miles N. of Avignon, and 55 N. E. of Montpellier. Lon. 4. 49. E. lat. 44. 9. N.

* **ORANGEBURG**, a magnificent castle or palace of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg, seated on the river Havel, near Berlin. It is a pleasure-house of the king of Prussia.

ORATAVIA, the capital town of the island of Teneriff, one of the largest of the Canaries, in the Atlantick Ocean, 150 miles W. of the coast of Africa. Lon. 18. 10. W. lat. 28. 0. N.

* **ORBA**, an ancient, handsome, and pleasant town of Switzerland, in the country of Vaude, and capital of a bailiwick, whose sovereignty is divided between the cantons of Bern and Friburg. It is seated on a river of the same name, 27 miles S. W. of Friburg, and 40 S. W. of Bern. Lon. 6. 47. E. lat. 46. 42. N.

* **ORBALSAN**, a town of Italy, in the dominions of the duke of Savoy, and in Proper Piedmont, between Turin and Pignerol. Lon. 7. 35. E. lat. 44. 48. N.

* **ORBE**, a river of France, in Languedoc, which has its source in the mountains of Savenner near Lodive. It passes by Beziers, and five miles below it falls into the Gulph of Lyons.

ORBITELLO, a strong town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Siennese, and in the district of Delli Predisii. It has a good harbour, defended by several forts, and is seated near the river Albegna and the sea, 58 miles S. by W. of Sienna, and 85 S. of Florence. Lon. 10. 10. E. lat. 42. 28. N.

ORCHADEC, or **ORKNEYS**, certain islands on the N. of Scotland, from which they are separated by a canal 20 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. There are twenty-eight in all, or, as some say, forty; but then they comprehend those that are exceeding small. The names of the principal are Main-Land, Hoy, Ronaldsha, Sanda, Stronsa, and Rousa. Orkney and Shetland Long are member to

parliament, and one for the burghs of Kirkwald, &c.

ORCHIES, an ancient town of the French Netherlands in Flanders, 10 miles S. E. Lille. Lon. 2. 15. E. lat. 50. 28. N.

ORCHILLA, one of the Leeward Island near the coast of Terra Firma, in S. America, 80 miles N. of La Guaiara on the continent, and 50 N. W. of Tortuga. Lon. 60. W. lat. 12. 0. N.

* **ORDINGEN**, a town of Germany, the electorate of Cologne, seated on the river Rhine, near the county of Meurs, 5 miles below Kyserwert. Here marshal Duebriat beat the Hessians in 1641, after which he took the town in 1642.

ORDUNNA, a sea-port town of Spain, the province of Biscay, seated in a pleasant valley, surrounded with high mountains, 20 miles S. W. of Bilboa. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 43. 15. N.

OREBRO, a town of Sweden, and capital of the province of Nericia, with a castle seated on the river Trofa, a little above its mouth, in the Lake Delmar, 75 miles W. of Stockholm. Lon. 15. 55. E. lat. 59. 12. N.

OREGRUND, a sea-port town of Sweden seated on the coast of Upland, in the gulph of Bothland, over-against the small island Ginson, 45 miles N. of Stockholm. Lon. 18. 15. E. lat. 60. 30. N.

ORENSE, an ancient town of Spain, the kingdom of Galicia, with a bishop's see. It is famous for its hot-baths, and is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Miho, over which there is a handsome bridge of one arch, 47 miles S. E. of Compostela and 65 N. W. of Eraganza. Lon. 7. 27. W. lat. 42. 16. N.

* **ORESICA**, a town of the Russian empire in Carelia, with a strong fort, built by Peter the Great for the defence of Peterburg.

ORFA, a considerable town of Asia, Diarbeck, very pleasantly seated, is large and has good fortifications. It formerly belonged to Persia, but is now in the Turkish dominions, and is a place of very good trade; they deal in carpets of several sorts, some of which are made there. It has a stately castle, standing on a hill, which makes a great shew at a distance. They pretend to shew the well where Rachel watered her camels when Jacob met her, as they call it Abraham's well. It is seated on the river Euphrates, 33 miles N. E. of Aleppo, and 100 S. W. of Diarbekar. Lon. 36. 45. E. lat. 36. 20. N.

ORFORD, a sea-port town of Suffolk with a market on Mondays, and one fair

on Midsummer-day, for toys. It is seated on the sea-coast between two channels, and was formerly a good fishing-town, but now it has lost its trade; however, it has the title of an earldom, and sends two members to parliament. Here is a handsome church, whose steeple is a good sea-mark, and near it are the ruins of an old castle, as also of a priory, St. George's chapel, and a holy house, where seamen's wives used to pray for the safety of their husbands. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor, recorder, 8 portmen, and 12 burgessees; but though it is said to have been once very large, and to have had 12 churches, it has now only about 300 mean houses, with narrow streets not paved. It is 18 miles E. by N. of Ipswich, and 88 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 33. E. lat. 52. 15. N.

* **ORGAZ**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 15 miles S. of Toledo, with a castle. Lon. 3. 15. W. lat. 42. 51. N.

* **ORGELET**, a town of France, in France Comté, seated in a bailiwick of the same name, and at the source of the river Valuze, 34 miles N. by E. of Bourg-en-Bresse. Lon. 5. 15. E. lat. 46. 42. N.

ORGIVA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, 25 miles S. of Granada. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 47. 0. N.

* **ORGON**, a town of France, in Provence, with a ruined castle, seated on the S. bank of the river Durance, 10 miles S. E. of Avignon. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 53. 52. N.

ORIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and Terra d'Otranto, formerly a considerable place, but of small account now, though it has a citadel and a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, 30 miles N. W. of Otranto. Lon. 18. 42. E. lat. 40. 30. N.

* **ORIENT**, a harbour of France, in Bretagne, at the bottom of the bay of St. Lewis. Since the year 1720, they have built a handsome town here, where the East-India company have large magazines. The English attempted to become masters of it in 1746, but miscarried. Lon. 3. 22. W. lat. 47. 45. N.

ORIGUELA, a considerable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, with a bishop's see, and an university. It is commanded by a citadel built on a rock, and seated on the river Segura, in a fertile and pleasant country, 35 miles N. of Carthagen, and 103 S. of Valencia. Lon. 0. 23. W. lat. 37. 52. N.

* **ORIO**, a town of Spain, seated on the coast of Guipuscoa, at the mouth of the river Orío, 2 miles S. W. of St. Sebastian. Lon.

2. 9. W. lat. 43. 23. N.

ORISTAGNI, an ancient town of the island of Sardinia, with a good harbour, and an archbishop's see. It is pretty large, and well fortified, but thinly inhabited, on account of the unhealthy air; is seated on the western coast, on a bay of the same name, 42 miles N. W. of Cagliari, and 27 S. of Boza. Lon. 8. 58. E. lat. 39. 55. N.

ORIXA, a kingdom of Asia, in Indostan, lying on the gulph of Bengal. It is divided from the ancient kingdom of Golconda by a ridge of mountains, the end of which runs a little way into the sea. The prince of this country is a Gentoo, tributary to the Great Mogul, and pays to the value of 12,000 pounds yearly. This kingdom abounds in corn, cloth, cattle, deer, and antelopes; bears and monkeys are very numerous, and very tame: there are also water-fowls, partridges, pheasants, and other birds, in great plenty, but none dares to kill them but the prince. It is watered with several rivers, which run into the sea, and there are a great many stone-bridges over them, where great numbers of beggars ask alms in the name of their god Jagranai. There are several good towns and harbours on the sea-coast; and they have different manufactures in different places, which have been, or will be, taken notice of in their order.

ORLAMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Thuringia, belonging to the duke of Saxe-Gotha, seated on the river Orla, over-against the mouth of the river Orla, from whence it took its name, 50 miles S. W. of Leipfick. Lon. 11. 26. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

* **ORLANDO**, a cape on the northern coast of Val-di-Demona in Sicily, 15 miles W. of Patti.

ORLEANOIS PROPER, is a province of France, bounded on the N. by Upper Beauce, on the E. by Gatinois, on the S. by Sologne and a part of Blaisois, and on the W. by Dunois and Vendomois. It is divided by the river Loire into the upper and lower, and is a very plentiful country.

ORLEANS, a city of France, the capital of Orleanois, an ancient, large, handsome, pleasant, and one of the most celebrated places in France, with an university, the title of a duchy, and a bishop's see. It is surrounded with walls, and fortified with forty towers; the streets are large and clean, and most of them terminate at the quay, for the convenience of trade. The most superb structure is the cathedral, though a Gothic building, which had the finest steeple in France, till it was damaged in the time of the civil wars. There are 22 parishes, and a great

a great many churches and religious houses. The bridge was built of stone, and supported by sixteen arches. On it was the statue of the Virgin Mary in bronze, holding that of Jesus in her arms, as if going to be laid in his tomb. On one side of her was the statue of Charles VII. on his knees, and on the other Joan of Arc, called the Maid of Orleans, dressed in armour. Every year, on the 12th of May, they make a solemn procession in memory of Joan. Her story is well known; and that the first exploit she performed was the raising the siege of Orleans. But the bridge has been since rebuilt, and was opened in August 1760; and now the French boast that it is the finest in the world. This town carries on a prodigious trade in wine, corn, and brandy, which is occasioned by its advantageous situation on the river Loire, 32 miles N. E. of Blois, and 67 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 59. E. lat. 47. 54. N.

ORLEANS FOREST, is in the neighbourhood of the town of that name, and contains 100,000 acres of land, planted with oak and other valuable trees. It is one of the most considerable of all France.

ORLEANS NEW, a town of N. America, and capital of Louisiana, seated at the mouth of the river Mississippi. It was built in the time of the regency of the duke of Orleans, and is the residence of the governor. Lon. 87. 5. W. lat. 30. 0. N.

* **ORLEANS ISLAND**, and **TOWN**, are seated in N. America in Canada, and a little to the E. of Quebec. Lon. 74. 0. W. lat. 47. 6. N.

* **ORLETON**, a village in Herefordshire, with one fair, on April 24, for horned cattle.

ORMOND, is the north division of the county of Tipperary in Ireland, with the title of a duchy.

ORMSKIRK, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs; viz. on Whit-Monday and September 8, for horned cattle and horses. It is seated near the river Douglas, not far from the large meer of Merton, 30 miles S. of Lancaster, and 190 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 46. W. lat. 53. 37. N.

ORMUS, a small island of Asia, at the bottom of a gulph of the same name, at the entrance of the gulph of Persia. There is neither sweet water nor grass upon it, being a kind of salt sulphureous soil. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1507, who fortified it; and it was afterwards frequented by a vast number of merchants, who were extremely rich. 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 Persian gulph, as well on account of the importance of the place, as the commodiousness of the harbour. The heat in this island is sometimes so excessive, that the inhabitants would be stifled, if they did not put themselves in water up to the neck for some hours. However, it is now almost deserted, for it produces nothing but salt, which sometimes is two inches deep upon the surface of the earth. Lon. 55. 25. E. lat. 27. 30. N.

* **ORNE**, a river of France in Normandy, which has its source at the village of Aunon, and falls into the sea, 8 miles below Caen.

ORONOKO, a river of S. America, which rises in Popayan near the S. Sea, and, running E. communicates with the Rio Negro, and by that with the river of the Amazons; for canoes have been known to pass that way a few years ago, which is a late discovery, for it was denied before. After this junction it runs N. E. through Terra Firma belonging to the Spaniards, and falls into the North Sea in 9 degrees of N. lat. thro' several mouths. The only town of any note it passes by in its course is St. Thomas, not far from the mouths.

OROPESA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, near the frontiers of Estremadura, 22 miles E. of Placentia, and 50 W. of Toledo. Lon. 4. 29. W. lat. 39. 40. N.

OROPESA, a town of S. America, in Peru, seated at the foot of the mountains, 108 miles from Lima, and 150 N. E. of Potosi. Lon. 66. 0. W. lat. 20. 0. S.

ORSA, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Witepsk. It is fortified and defended by a good castle, and is 50 miles W. of Smolensko, and seated at the confluence of the rivers Orsa and Niper. Lon. 21. 33. E. lat. 54. 38. N.

ORSOWA, a town of Hungary, in the Bannat of Temeswaer, seated on the north side of the Danube, almost opposite to Belgrade; subject to the Turks. Lon. 22. 0. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

ORSOY, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and duchy of Cleve, taken by the French in 1672, who demolished the fortifications. It now belongs to the king of Prussia, and is 20 miles S. of Cleve. Lon. 6. 43. E. lat. 51. 28. N.

ORTA, or **ORTI**, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's

see; seated on the river Tiber, 10 miles E. of Viterbo, and 33 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 27. E. lat. 40. 22. N.

ORTEGAL, a promontory of Spain, in the province of Galicia. It is the most northern cape of that kingdom, and is 30 miles N. E. of Ferrol. Lon. 9. 35. W. lat. 44. 8. N.

* **ORTENBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, seated on the south bank of the river Drave, over-against its confluence with the Lifer. Lon. 13. 35. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

ORTEZ, a town of France, and one of the principal places in Bearn, seated on the declivity of a hill, near the river Gave, 17 miles from Pau. Lon. 0. 40. W. lat. 43. 32. N.

ORTON, a town of Westmoreland, with a market on Wednesdays, but no fairs. It is seated in a healthy country, quite destitute of wood, 12 miles S. W. of Appleby, and 233 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 54. 28. N.

* **ORTNAU**, a country of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, lying along the Rhine, and separating it from Alsace. It is bounded on the S. by Bressau; on the N. by the margravate of Baden; and on the E. by the duchy of Wirtemberg. It contains three imperial towns, namely, Offenburg, Gegenach, and Zell. It belongs partly to the house of Austria, partly to the bishoprick of Spire, and partly to the county of Hanau.

ORVIETO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see, and a magnificent palace. In this place there is a deep well, into which mules descend, to fetch up water, by one pair of stairs, and ascend by another. It is seated on a craggy rock, near the confluence of the rivers Pagli and Chiana, 15 miles N. of Viterbo, and 50 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 42. 42. N.

ORWELL, a river of Suffolk, which rising in the middle of that county, runs S. E. by Ipswich, and falls into the ocean at Landguard fort.

OSACA, a large, handsome, and famous town of Japan, with a magnificent castle. It has a harbour, and is one of the most populous and trading places in Japan. Here they proclaim the hours of the night by the sound of different instruments of music. Lon. 114. 55. E. lat. 35. 50. N.

OSERO, or **OSORO**, an island in the gulph of Venice, belonging to the Venetians, having that of Cherso to the N. and to which it is joined by a bridge. The capital town is of the same name, with a bishop's

see. Lon. 15. 30. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

OSIMO, an ancient town of Italy, in the marche of Ancona, with a rich bishop's see, and a magnificent episcopal palace. It is seated on the river Musone, 10 miles S. W. of Ancona, and 110 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 37. E. lat. 43. 20. N.

* **OSMA**, an ancient town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a bishop's see, and an university. It is almost gone to ruin, and is seated on the river Duero, or Douro, in a plain abounding in all the necessaries of life, 80 miles N. by W. of Madrid, and 112 N. by E. of Toledo. Lon. 2. 32. W. lat. 41. 34. N.

OSNABRUG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a bishoprick of the same name, with an university and a castle. It is rich, and the castle well fortified; being the residence of the bishop, who has brought this place under his power. It is remarkable for a treaty of peace concluded here 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 highly esteemed in Germany. It is seated on the river Haze, 35 miles N. E. of Munster, and 75 W. of Hanover. Lon. 8. 13. E. lat. 52. 28. N.

* **OSNABRUG**, the bishoprick of, a province of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded on the N. by Lower Munster; on the S. by Upper Munster; on the E. by the territory of Minden; and on the W. partly by Munster, and partly by Lingen. It is remarkable that this bishoprick is possessed by the Papists and Protestants alternately, according to the tenour of the treaty of Westphalia. The Protestant bishop is always chosen by the house of Brunswick-Lunenburg, and the Catholic by the Papists. The inspection and administration of ecclesiastical affairs, however, belongs to the elector of Cologne, as metropolitan; but the civil affairs are always governed by the Protestant bishop in his turn. It is 40 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and divided into 7 bailiwicks; it abounds in cattle, especially in hogs. Osnabrug is the capital town.

OSORNO, a town of S. America, in Chili, seated on Rio-Bueno, in a territory where there are mines of gold, 80 miles S. of Baldivia. Lon. 61. 3. W. lat. 40. 40. S.

OSSORY, the western division of Queen's County in Ireland.

OSSUNA, an ancient and considerable town of Spain in Andalusia, with the title of a duchy, an university, and an hospital, 40 miles E. of Seville. Lon. 4. 18. W. lat. 37. 8. N.

OSTAGIO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 15 miles N. W. of Genoa. Lon. 9. 25. E. lat. 44. 50. N.

OSTALRIC, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. It had a strong castle, but was taken by the French and demolished in 1695. It is seated on the river Tordera, 24 miles N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 2. 45. E. lat. 24. 44. N.

OSTEND, a very strong sea-port town of the Netherlands, in Austrian Flanders, with a good harbour, and a magnificent town-house. It is not very large, but is very well fortified. It was formerly much more considerable, before the long siege of the Spaniards, which continued from 1601 to 1604, when it was almost entirely reduced to ashes. The Dutch lost 50,000 men, and the Spaniards 80,000. Isabella Eugenia, governante of the Netherlands, made a vow she would not shift her smock before Ostend surrendered; but before the town was taken it had quite changed its colour. However, the ladies of the court, to keep her in countenance, had theirs dyed, that theirs might be like that of their mistress. This place was taken by the Dutch in 1706, but restored to the Emperor in 1723, when an E. India company was established here, but entirely suppressed by treaty in 1731. It was taken by the French in August 1745, after ten days siege, but rendered back by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is 10 miles W. of Bruges, 8 N. E. of Newport, 22 N. E. of Dunkirk, and 58 N. W. of Brussels. Lon. 2. 48. E. lat. 51. 17. N.

* **OSTERLAND**, a canton of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, bounded on the N. and E. by the dutchy of Naumburg, and Misnia; on the S. by Voigtland; and on the W. by the dutchy of Weymar. Altemburg is the capital town.

OSTERFRIZE. See **FRIESLAND**, EAST.

OSTIA, an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, seated at the mouth of the river Tiber, with a bishop's see. It was very famous in the time of the Romans, but the air being unwholesome, it is now very thin of people, and gone to decay; and the harbour is choaked up. There is another Ostia, over-against the former, but it does not contain above 8 or 10 houses. It is 12 miles S. W. of Rome. Lon. 12. 23. E. lat. 41. 47. N.

OSTIACKS, a people of Asia, in Siberia, who inhabit the banks of the river Obi. They are heathens, and worship idols made of wood and earth, some of which are dressed in silks in the fashion of the Russian ladies. Their idols are placed before their huts, which are made of barks of trees, and are

as contemptible as can be imagined. They have as many wives as they can maintain, and make no scruple of marrying their nearest relations. These people are very poor, and very lazy, and in the summer-time live mostly upon fish. They are of a middle size, with broad faces and noses, and yellowish, or red hair. All their garments, from top to toe, are made of fish-skins, for they have neither linnen nor woollen; and indeed they might almost as well go naked. Their greatest diversion is deer-hunting, and they go together in crowds, with a weapon like a large knife, fastened in a stick. They have a sort of princes among them, in one of whose houses some European travellers found four wives. One of these had a red cloth coat on, and was set off with all sorts of glass beads. There was no other furniture than cradles and chests, made of barks of trees, sewed together. Their beds consisted of wood-shavings, almost as soft as feathers, and their children lay naked upon them in cradles. They all take tobacco, and swallow the smoke, which puts them into such disorders, that they foam at the mouth. They can neither write nor read; nor do they cultivate the land; and seem totally ignorant of times past. They have neither temples nor priests, and their boats are only made of barks of trees, sewed together. In winter they live entirely underground, and there is no other entrance into their caves than a hole at the top. When they lie naked round the fire, as is their custom, the snow will drive in upon them, and partly cover them, which they take little or no notice of.

OSTIGLIA, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mantua, subject to the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Po, 15 miles E. of Mantua. Lon. 11. 30. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

* **OSTROGOTHIA**, the name of the eastern part of Gothland. See **GOTHLAND**.

OSTROGOTSKOI, a town of Russia, in the province of Belgorod, 62 miles S. of Woronetz. Lon. 49. 30. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

OSTUNI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see. Its territory is well cultivated, and abounds with olives and almonds. It is seated on a mountain near the gulph of Venice, 22 miles N. W. of Brindisi, and 24 N. E. of Tarento. Lon. 17. 49. E. lat. 40. 59. N.

OSWEGO, a fort of N. America, seated on the S. side of the Lake Ontario, 170 miles E. S. E. of Albany, in New-York. Lon. 70. 35. W. lat. 45. 15. N.

* **OSWEICZEN**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracovia, with the title of a dutchy

dutchy. It carries on a great trade in salt, and is seated on the river Vistula, 15 miles S. W. of Cracow. Lon. 19. 47. E. lat. 50. 1. N.

OSWESTRY, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Mondays, and four fairs, on March 15, May 13, August 15, and December 11, for sheep and horned cattle. It is a corporation, seated near the spring-head of a small river, and had a wall and a castle, long since demolished. It has some trade from Wales, in flannels; is 18 miles N. W. of Shrewsbury, and 157 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 6. W. lat. 52. 50. N.

OTLEY, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on August 1, and November 15, for horned cattle and household goods. It is seated on the river Wherf, under a high craggy cliff, and is but an ordinary place, though the houses are built with stone. It is 25 miles W. of York, and 175 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 28. W. lat. 53. 50. N.

OTOQUE, an island of America, in the bay of Panama, from whence it is furnished with provisions. Lon. 82. 10. W. lat. 7. 0. N.

* OTRANTO, or TERRA D'OTRANTO, a province of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the N. by the Terra-di-Barri, and by the gulph of Venice; on the E. by the same gulph, and on the S. and W. by a great bay, which is between that and the Basilicata. It is a mountainous country, abounding in olives, figs, and wine; and there is a kind of spider called a tarantula, whose bite is venomous, and cannot be cured but by the sound of musical instruments, to which the patients dance. It is often visited by locusts, and by Algerine pirates, who carry all the people they can catch into slavery. But, to keep them off, they have built a vast number of forts upon the coasts, in which are garrisons. Notwithstanding this, there are a great many towns, and the capital is of the same name.

OTRANTO, a city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the Terra d'Otranto, with a commodious harbour, an archbishop's see, and a strong citadel, where the archbishop resides. It was taken by the Turks in 1480, who did a great deal of mischief, but it is since re-established. It has also greatly suffered by the pirates. It is a large, handsome place, and is seated on the gulph of Venice, 37 miles S. E. of Brindisi, and 60 S. E. of Tarento. Lon. 18. 35. E. lat. 40. 21. N.

OTRICALI, a town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and in the dutchy of

Spoletto, seated on a hill, 2 miles from the river Tiber, and 35 N. of Rome. Lon. 13. 15. E. lat. 42. 25. N.

OTTONA, or ORTONA, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Abruzzo. It is thin of people, and seated on the gulph of Venice, 10 miles N. of Lanciano, and 43 E. of Aquila. Lon. 15. 30. E. lat. 42. 22. N.

* OTTENWALD, a small territory of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; between the rivers Maene and Neckar, and on the confines of Franconia, and of the electorate of Mentz. It belongs to the Elector Palatine.

* OTTERFORD, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on November 17, for bullocks, horses, sheep, and all sorts of linnen and woollen cloth.

* OTTERTON, a village in Devonshire, with two fairs, on Wednesday in Easter-week, and the first Wednesday after October 10, for cattle.

* OTTERY, a village in Devonshire, with three fairs, on Tuesday sevennight before Easter, on Whit-Tuesday, and August 15, for cattle.

OUDEWARDE, a rich and strong town of the Netherlands, in Austrian Flanders, in the middle of which there is a considerable fort. The river Schelde runs across this place and its environs, whose soil is very fertile, and forms a large chatellany. They have here a manufacture of very fine linnen, and 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, and took 5000 prisoners. It is 12 miles S. of Ghent, 15 N. E. of Tournay, and 27 W. of Brussels. Lon. 3. 41. E. lat. 50. 49.

OUDEBURG, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, 8 miles S. E. of Ostend, and 10 W. of Bruges. Lon. 2. 0. E. lat. 51. 8. N.

OVERFLACKEE, an island of the United Provinces, in Holland, lying at the mouth of the river Maese, having the island of Vourne on the N. Brabant on the E. the island of Schowen on the S. and Goree on the W. Meliland is the principal town.

* OVERTON, a village of Flintshire, in N. Wales, 8 miles S. of Wrexham, with four fairs, on Monday before Holy-Thurs-day, June 17, August 29, and October 18, all for cattle.

* OVERTON, a village in Hampshire, 8 miles W. by S. of Basingstoke, with three fairs, on May 4, July 18, and October 22, for sheep.

OVERYSCHÉ, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, seated on the river Yfche, 9 miles N. E. of Brussels, and 10 S. W. of Louvain. Lon. 3. 26. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

OVERYSSEL, one of the Seven United Provinces, bounded on the E. by the bishoprick of Munster; on the N. by Friesland and the territory of Groningen; on the W. by the river Yffel; and on the S. by the county of Zutphen and the bishoprick of Munster. It is divided into three distinct parts, which are, the territories of Drente, Twente, and Salland. There are many morasses in this province, and but few inhabitants, in comparison of the rest. Its greatest riches consist in turfs, which are dug up here, and sent to the neighbouring provinces, particularly Holland.

OVIEDO, a town of Spain, and capital of Asturias d'Oviedo, with a bishop's see, and an university; seated at the confluence of the rivers Ove and Deva, which form the Asta, 50 miles N. W. of Leon, and 208 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 47. W. lat. 43. 23. N.

* **OVINGHAM**, a village of Northumberland, 10 miles W. of Newcastle, with two fairs, on April 26, and October 26, for fat and lean hogs.

QUINEY, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Easter-Monday, and June 29, for cattle. It is seated on the river Ouse, and is an indifferent place, where the women have a considerable manufacture of bone-lace. It is 12 miles S. E. of Northampton, and 54 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 50. W. lat. 52. 8. N.

QULZ, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 12 miles W. of Susa. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

QUNDLE, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on February 25, Whit-Monday, and August 21, for horses, sheep, and a few cows. It is pleasantly seated on the banks of the river Nen, over which there are two bridges; is well built, has a handsome church, a free-school, and an alms-house. It is 26 miles N. E. of Northampton, and 65 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 52. 30. N.

OUREM, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a castle standing on a mountain, between the rivers Leira and Tomar. Lon. 7. 40. W. lat. 39. 34. N.

* **OURIÇE**, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, remarkable for a victory obtained by Alphonso king of Portugal, over five Moorish kings, in 1139. The heads of these five

kings are the arms of Portugal. It is 32 miles S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 40. W. lat. 37. 36. N.

OUSE, a river which rises in the N. of Yorkshire, runs S. E. by York, Cawood, and Selby, and falls into the Humber to the W. of St. Cay.

OUSE, a river which rises near Fitwell in Oxfordshire, and proceeds to Buckingham, Stony-Stratford, and Newport-Pagnel, in Buckinghamshire; from thence it proceeds to Bedford, and turning N. E. it passes on to Huntingdon and Ely, till at length it arrives at Lynn-Regis in Norfolk, and falls into the sea.

* **OUSTIOWG**, a town of the Russian empire, and capital of a province of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a castle; seated on the river Suchana, over-against the mouth of the Jug, 100 miles below Wologda, and 100 above Archangel. Lon. 43. 25. E. lat. 61. 48. N.

* **OUSTIOWG**, a province of the Russian empire, bounded on the N. by Dwina, on the E. by the forest of Zirani, on the S. by Wologda, and on the W. by Cargapol and Waga. It is divided into two parts by the river Suchana; is full of forests, and the rivers yield plenty of fish, which the inhabitants dry in the sun, and which make their principal nourishment.

* **OWER-MAYNE**, a village in Dorsetshire, with one fair, on October 10, for horses, cattle, and toys.

* **OWERRA**, or **OVEIRO**, a town and territory of Africa, in the kingdom of Benin, in Guinea. The air is unwholesome, and the soil dry and lean; however, there are several kinds of fruits, such as bananas and cocoa-nuts. The inhabitants are well made, and are all marked with three incisions, one on the forehead, and one on each temple. Lon. 6. 0. E. lat. 6. 0. N.

* **OZBROUGH**, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on March 25, for horses and toys.

OXFORD, the capital of Oxfordshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, but no fairs. It is a city, a bishop's see, and an university, and besides the cathedral, has 13 parish-churches. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Isis and Cherwell, on an eminence almost surrounded with meadows, except on the E. side. The whole town, with the suburbs, is of a circular form, 3 miles in circumference. It consists chiefly of two spacious streets, which cross each other in the middle of the town. The university contains 20 colleges, and halls, several of which stand in the streets which

which give the city an air of magnificence. In short, if it be taken altogether, there is not such another groupe of buildings, nor such another university in the world; which all travellers that have seen it confess. In point of situation it has much the advantage of Cambridge for health and pleasure. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, in subjection to the chancellor and vice-chancellor of the university. It sends four members to parliament, two for the university, and two for the city, and has the title of an earldom; is 25 miles W. S. W. of Buckingham, 52 W. S. W. of Bedford, and 55 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 51. 45. N.

OXFORDSHIRE, a county of England, 47 miles in length, and 29 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Buckinghamshire, on the W. by Gloucestershire, on the S. by Berkshire, and on the N. by Warwickshire and Northamptonshire. It contains about 19,000 houses, 114,000 inhabitants, 280 parishes, 12 market-towns, and sends 10 members to parliament. The air is sweet, mild, pleasant, and healthy, for which reason it contains several gentlemen's seats: and the soil, though various, is fertile in corn and grass, and the hills are shaded with woods. It is also an agreeable sporting country, there being abundance of game.

Oxus, a river of Asia, much taken notice of in ancient histories, but does not rise in the N. of India, as most writers affirm; for, according to the best and latest maps, made by those who have been upon the spot, it ran a course of about 260 miles, from the Caspian Sea to the Lake Aral, whose dimensions have lately been discovered, and is but very lately known to the Europeans; but, as it passes thro' a desert country abounding with sands, the inhabitants so diverted its course, that the old channel can hardly be discovered.

* **OYE**, a town of France, in Boulonnois, capital of a county of the same name. The English were in possession of it till Calais was taken from them. It is 3 miles from Gravelines, and 5 from Calais. Lon. 2. 0. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

OZWIEZIN, a town of Little Poland, seated on the river Weitchfel, near the borders of Silesia; the houses are built of wood, and the town is covered on one side with a great morass, and on the other defended by a castle, whose walls are of wood. It is 32 miles W. of Cracow. Lon. 19. 0. E. lat. 50. 40. N.



P.

PACAMORES, a government of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Quito. The air is temperate, and it abounds in corn, cattle, and mines of gold.

* **PACEM**, a town of Asia, in the island of Sumatra, in the E. Indies, and in the kingdom of Achem. Lon. 97. 25. E. lat. 5. 2. N.

PACHAMAC, a valley of S. America, in Peru, celebrated for its pleasantness and fertility, but more for a magnificent temple built by the Incas of Peru, to the honour of their god. When the Spaniards conquered Peru, they found immense riches therein. It is 10 miles S. of Lima.

PACHSU, a small island in the Mediterranean Sea, near the coast of Epirus, and in European Turkey. It lies to the S. of Corfu, and to the W. of the gulph of Arfu. It is subject to Venice.

PACIFIC OCEAN, otherwise called the S. Sea, lies between Asia and America, and is upwards of 10,000 miles in breadth. It had its name from being supposed free from storms and tempests; but this many sailors have found to be a mistake to their cost.

PACTOLUS, a river of Natolia, in that part of it antiently called Lydia, celebrated by the poets for its golden sands. It has its source in the mountain Molus, passes by Sardis, and soon after falls into the Sarabat.

* **PACY**, an ancient town of France, in Normandy, seated on the river Eure, 8 miles from Vernon. It carries on a great trade. Lon. 1. 28. E. lat. 49. 1. N.

PADAN-ARAN, a country mentioned in scripture, whose present name is not certainly known; for some take it to be Mesopotamia, the country between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, and others Syria in general, or rather Assyria.

PADANG, a town of Asia, seated on the W. coast of the island of Sumatra, in the E. Indies. It has a harbour, and is in possession of the Dutch. Lon. 99. 10. E. lat. 1. 5. S.

PADERBORN, an ancient, populous, and large town of Germany, in Westphalia, capital of a small territory in possession of its bishop, who is a prince of the Empire. It takes its name from the rivulet Padera, which rises on the top of a mountain, from which run three streams, which unite in the middle of the town. The cathedral is magnificent, and it has a chapter, into which none can gain admittance unless he has

studied at an university in France or Italy, tho' there is a college here. The French garrison was put into it in 1742, but it now belongs to the elector of Cologne. It is 37 miles S. W. of Minden, and 42 E. by S. of Munster. Lon. 8. 53. E. lat. 51. 46. N.

* **PADERBORN**, the bishoprick of, is a small district of Germany, in Westphalia, bounded by the counties of Lippe, Rittburg, and Waldeck; and by Hesse, the abbey of Corvey, and the duchies of Westphalia and Brunswick. It is about 32 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. In the middle of it are high mountains, containing iron mines; but the rest of the country is fertile in corn and pastures. However, it is most remarkable for its bacon and venison.

* **PADIHAM**, a village of Lancashire, with two fairs, on May 8, and September 26, for coopers, and other wooden ware.

PADRON, a town of Spain, in Galicia, which is seated on the river Ulla, 12 miles S. of Compostella. Lon. 8. 17. W. lat. 42. 40. N.

PADSTOW, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on April 18, and September 21, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated on the N. coast of the county, and is a place of some trade to Ireland, from which it is not above 24 hours sail. It is 36 miles W. of Launceston, and 231 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5. 20. W. lat. 50. 40. N.

PADUA, an ancient, large, and celebrated city of Italy, with an university and a bishop's see. It is also capital of the Paduano, but is much less considerable than it was formerly, for it now contains no more than 30,000 inhabitants, whereas it formerly had 100,000, and many of the houses are gone to ruin: however, the hall where justice is administered is a superb structure. The cathedral church and the college of the university are in that part called the Old Town; and there are piazzas under all the houses, where persons may walk without being exposed to the weather. The garden of the university is curious, on account of the number of plants. Here a student may take his degrees, let him be of what sect of Christianity he will; nay, tho' he should be a Jew or a Turk. The patron of this city is St. Antony, who lies in the cathedral; they have such a veneration for him, that the beggars do not ask charity in the name of God, but for the love of St. Antony. The Jews live in a distinct part of the city, and the neighbouring mountain produces excellent wine and oil, with

delicious fruits. It was taken by the Venetians in 1706. It is seated on the rivers Brenta and Bachiaglione, in a fine plain; and is about 7 miles in circumference, 20 miles S. E. of Vicenza, and 225 N. of Rome. Lon. 11. 55. E. lat. 45. 24. N.

PADUANO, a small province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, 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, being about 40 miles in length, and 35 in breadth. Padua is the capital town.

* **PAEFENHOFFEN**, a town of France, in Lower Alsace, seated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Motter. It is 8 miles W. of Haguenau. Lon. 8. 45. E. lat. 48. 48. N.

PAGO, an island lying in the gulph of Venice, separated from the continent of Morlachia by a narrow channel, and subject to the Venetians. The air is very cold, and the soil barren; however, it is well peopled, and contains salt-works.

PAGOD, a name given to the temples in the E. Indies. It is also a gold coin, about nine shillings in value, with three pagods stamped on one side of it.

PAINREUF, a town of France, in Brittany, lying at the mouth of the river Loire and is the port of Nantz, from which it lies 20 miles westward. Lon. 1. 45. W. lat. 47. 17. N.

* **PAINPILL**, a village in Dorsetshire, with two fairs, on July 7, and August 29, for hogs, cheese, and toys.

* **PAIN'S CASTLE**, a village of Radnorshire, in S. Wales, with two fairs, on May 12, and December 19, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.

PAIS-DE-VAUD. See **VAUD**.

PAISLEY, a town of Scotland, which had formerly a celebrated abbey. It is seated on the river White-Cart, 3 miles from Renfrew.

PAITA, a sea-port town of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Quito, with an excellent harbour. It has frequently been plundered by the buccaneers; and it was taken in 1741 by commodore Anson, who plundered and burnt it, because the governor refused to ransom it. Lon. 80. 39. W. lat. 5. 15. S.

PAIX, a town of America, in the island of Hispaniola, and on the N. coast. It was built by the French, to whom it is subject, and has a pretty good harbour. Lon. 71. 35. W. lat. 20. 0. N.

PALACIOS, a town of Spain, in Andalu-

za, seated on the road from Seville to Cadiz, 15 miles S. of the former. Lon. 4. 49. W. lat. 37. 4. N.

PALAIS, a town of France, in Lower Navarre, and in the diocese of Bayonne; seated on the river Ridoufe, 12 miles S. E. of Bayonne. Lon. 1. 1. W. lat. 43. 21. N.

* **PALAIS**, a strong town of France, in Bretagne, and capital of the island of Belleisle. Lon. 3. 15. W. lat. 47. 20. N.

PALAMBOANG, or **PALAMBANG**, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the island of Java, capital of a kingdom; seated at the E. end of the island, on the straits of Bally, and separated from the island of Bally by a narrow channel. Lon. 114. 0. E. lat. 7. 30. S.

PALAMOS, a strong sea-port town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a very good harbour; seated on the Mediterranean Sea, 12 miles S. E. of Gironne, and 47 N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 3. 11. E. lat. 41. 48. N.

PALANKA, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Novigrad, seated on the river Ibola, 17 miles N. of Novigrad, and 37 N. of Buda. Lon. 19. 23. E. lat. 48. 3. N.

* **PALAPOLI**, a town of Asia, in Natioia, and on the coast of Caramania, with a Greek bishop's see. It is seated at the mouth of a small river. Lon. 33. 26. E. lat. 36. 52. N.

PALATINATE, a considerable province of Germany, divided into the upper and lower. The Upper Palatinate is also called the Palatinate of Bavaria; see **BAVARIA**. And the Lower Palatinate, or Palatinate of the Rhine, is an electorate. It is bounded on the N. by the archbishopricks of Mentz and Triers; on the E. by the circles of Franconia and Suabia; and on the W. and S. by Alfatia. It is about 100 miles in length, and 70 in breadth, and the principal rivers are the Rhine and the Neckar, besides several other smaller streams. It is not a very rich country, though there are very fine vineyards, fertile fields, handsome forests, good gardens, and the rivers and lakes abound in fish; besides, there are cattle, game, and wild fowl; without mentioning timber, which is very common: however, there are neither mines, nor salt-works. In general, the Lower Palatinate has suffered more by the preceding wars with France, than all the provinces of Germany put together, during the space of 30 years; for the French have plundered the country, and demolished some of its fine towns, more than once. The Papists, Calvinists, and Lutherans, have an equal right of toleration

in this country. This Palatinate consists of 13 bailiwicks, namely, Heidelberg, Mofbach, Bretten, Roxberg, Utzberg, Neustadt, Germerheim, Lautern, Altzey, Oppenheim, Bacherach, Stromburg, and Boeckelheim. These are all comprehended in the circle of the Lower Rhine; but, on the eastern side of that river, the Elector possesses the principality of Simern, and the bailiwick of Kreutznach, and Kirckburg. The revenue of the Elector is about 300,000l. a-year, and in time of peace he maintains a body of about 6000 men.

PALAZZUOLO, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, 80 miles S. W. of Messina. Lon. 15. 5. E. lat. 37. 3. N.

PALAZZUOLO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Bressan; seated on the river Oglio, over which there is a stone-bridge, 30 miles N. E. of Milan, and 25 N. by W. of Cremona. Lon. 10. 12. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

PALENCIA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a rich archbishop's see. It had an university, but it was removed to Salamanca. It is seated in a fertile soil, on the river Carion, on the frontiers of Castile, 42 miles S. W. of Burgos, and 115 N. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 7. W. lat. 42. 10. N.

PALERMO, an ancient, large, populous, rich, and handsome city of Sicily, in the Val-di-Mazara, with an archbishop's see, and a harbour. It was the seat of the ancient kings, and is 4 miles in circumference. It is a place of great trade, the streets handsome, and houses superb, well fortified, and very populous. The publick buildings, squares, churches, and fountains, are extremely fine. The fountain in the great square is thought to be the finest in all Italy. The number of the inhabitants is above 200,000, and the harbour is very large, having a mole 1300 geometrical paces in length; but 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 the nobility to this place. The last king was crowned at Palermo in July 1735. 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. coast of the island, and at the bottom of the gulph of the same name, 110 miles W. of Messina, 172 S. by W. of Naples, and 245 S. of Rome. Lon. 33. 40. E. lat. 38. 30. N.

PALESTINE, a country of Turkey in Asia, and in Syria. It was anciently called the country of the Philistines, and, before that, the Land of Canaan, and lies along the Mediterranean Sea. At present they bestow the name of this territory likewise on Judea, and therefore, taking in the whole extent, it is bounded on the N. by Mount Libanus; on the E. by Mount Hermon, which separates it from Arabia Deserta; on the S. by Arabia Petrea; and on the W. by the Mediterranean Sea. It was called Palestine from the Philistines, who inhabited the sea-coast, and Judea from Judah; as also the Holy Land, because it was the scene of the birth and sufferings of Jesus Christ. At present it is a poor, barren country, which perhaps may be owing to the indolence of the inhabitants; for it was formerly called a land flowing with milk and honey. About Jerusalem the country is mountainous and rocky, which however serves to feed sheep and cattle.

PALESTRINA, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, with a bishop's see. It is the capital of a principality of the same name, and the bishop is one of the six cardinals. It was anciently famous for the temple of Fortune, being then called Proenneste, and seated on the top of a mountain, the ruins of which may yet be seen. The present place is built to the S. of the same mountain, 25 miles E. of Rome. Lon. 12. 55. E. lat. 41. 51. N.

* **PALESTRINA**, is one of the largest and most populous of the islands called the Lagues, near Venice, and where the most considerable of the noblemen have houses of pleasure. It is 15,000 paces in length, and 400 in breadth; the principal harbour has also the same name.

PALICATA, a sea-port town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and on the coast of Coromandel, and kingdom in Carnate. The Dutch have a factory here. It is 25 miles N. of Madras. Lon. 81. 33. E. lat. 13. 34. N.

PALIMBUAM, a town of Asia, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the island of Sumatra, in the E. Indies. It is seated on the eastern coast, 120 miles N. E. of Bencoolen, and is subject to the Dutch. Lon. 105. 15. E. lat. 3. S. S.

PALMA, or **PALMA NOVA**, a very strong town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in Friuli. It is a very important place, for the defence of the Venetians against the Austrians and Turks, and was built in 1593, for that very purpose. They have cut a canal near this place, which is very advantageous. It is seated on the sea-side, 10 miles S. E. of Udino, and 55 N. E. of Venice.

Lon. 13. 25. E. lat. 46. 2. N.

PALMA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, seated on the river Caduon, 24 miles E. of St. Ubes. Lon. 9. 0. W. lat. 38. 30. N.

PALMA, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and in the province of Granada, 50 miles N. W. of St. Fe-de-Bigota. Lon. 74. 0. W. lat. 4. 30. N.

PALMA, an island in the Atlantick Ocean, and one of the Canaries, 36 miles N. W. of Gomera, and about 75 in circumference. It abounds in wine and sugar, and has a handsome town of the same name, which carries on a trade in wines to the W. Indies and other parts. Their best vines grow in a soil called the Brenia, where they make 12,000 butts of wine every year, which is well known by the name of palm-wine. It has plenty of cattle, and all sorts of fruits. In 1625 a volcano broke out in this island, with a most violent earthquake; the flame was seen for six weeks together, and a great quantity of ashes were thrown as far as Tenerife. It was conquered by the Spaniard in 1460.

PALMAS, CAPE, a promontory in Africa, on the Ivory Coast of Guiney. Lon. 8. 0. W. lat. 4. 30. N.

* **PALMELA**, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle built on a rock seated on the river Gadaon, 5 miles N. of Setuval, and 17 S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. S. W. lat. 38. 30. N.

PALMYRA, formerly a magnificent city of Asia, in the deserts of Arabia, of which Xenobia 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. Several English gentlemen have taken a journey from Aleppo to view its magnificent ruins; and particularly Mr. Wood, an ingenious gentleman went thither on purpose, properly attended to take draughts of those curious antiquities which have since been published in a very pompous manner, and are well worth the notice of the curious. This part of the desert is usually mentioned by geographers by the name of the Desert of Palmyrene, or Tadmor. It is 200 miles S. E. of Aleppo. Lon. 39. 0. E. lat. 33. 0. N.

PALOS, a town of Spain, in Andalusia with a pretty good harbour; remarkable for being the place from which Christophe Columbus set sail to discover the new world in 1492. It is seated at the mouth of Rio Tinto, 50 miles S. W. of Seville. Lon. 6. 5. W. lat. 37. 8. N.

PALOS, CAPE, a promontory of Spain in the kingdom of Murcia, to the S. of
tow

wn of the same name, and which separates
e bay of Cartagena from that of Alicant,
o miles E. of Cartagena. Lon. o. 40. W.
t. 37. 40. N.

* **PALOTA**, a town of Lower Hungary,
nd in the county of Alba Regalis, taken by
e Emperor from the Turks in 1687. It is
o miles S. W. of Buda. Lon. 18. 20. E.
t. 47. 30. N.

* **PALUDA**, a town of Asia, in the go-
ernment of Erzerum, seated near the Eu-
hrates. It is inhabited by Mahometans and
hristians, and it is believed the Armenian
aracters were first invented here. Lon.
9. 25. E. lat. 38. 35. N.

* **PALUS MEOTIS**, the ancient name of
gulph between Europe and Asia, to the
of the Black Sea, now called the Sea of
abach, and sometimes the Sea of Afoph.

PAMIERS, a handsome town of France,
Upper Languedoc, and in the territory
of Foix, with a bishop's see. It is not so
onsiderable now as formerly, nor is it peo-
led in proportion to its extent. It is seated
n the river Ariege, 8 miles N. of Foix, and
7 S. of Tolouse. Lon. 1. 40. E. lat. 43.
N.

* **PAMPOLONNE**, a town of France, in
anguedoc, 12 miles from Alby. Lon. 2.
1. E. lat. 44. 7. N.

PAMPELUNA, a town of Spain, and ca-
tal of the kingdom of Navarre, with a
ery strong citadel, and a rich bishoprick.
s squares are handsome, and adorned with
ops full of rich merchandize; there is a
amous hand mill here, very useful in case
f a siege. It is seated in a very fertile
lain, on the river Arga, 42 miles S. of
ayonne, and 167 N. E. of Madrid. Lon.
. 25. E. lat. 42. 42. N.

PAMPELUNA, a town of S. America, in
e kingdom of New Granada, famous for
s mines of gold, and numerous flocks of
heep. It is 150 miles from Santa-Fe, and
oo S. of Maricaoibo. Lon. 68. 30. W.
at. 6. 30. N.

PAMPHYLIA, the ancient name of a
town of Asia, in Natolia, now called
Carimania and Cay-Bay, between Lycia and
Cilicia, on the S. coast, to the N. of the
Mediterranean Sea; but Carimania is of
much larger extent.

* **PAN**, or **PAHAN**, a town of Asia, in
the E. Indies, and in the peninsula of Ma-
acca. It is capital of a kingdom of the same
name, remarkable for the great number of
elephants, and for the plenty of pepper it
produces.

PANAMA, a rich and handsome town of
America, capital of an audience of the
same name, with a bishop's see, whose bi-

shop is the primate of Terra-Firma. It is
surrounded with a stone-wall, and other
fortifications, and the publick buildings are
very handsome. All the merchandizes of
Chili and Peru are brought to this place,
particularly all the gold and silver, and all
the commodities brought from Europe.
The ships unload at a small island, 3 miles
from this place, because the water is so
shallow it will not admit them to come
nearer. Old Panama was burnt by Sie
Henry Morgan, a buccaneer, and the pre-
sent town is four miles distant from it,
and has a more advantageous situation. It
is the seat of a governor, and stands on a
bay of the same name. Lon. 80. 15. W. lat.
8. 40. N.

PANARI, one of the Lipari Islands, lying
in the Tuscan Sea. It is very inconsidera-
ble, the soil being barren, and only 5 miles
in circumference. It is 8 miles N. of Lipari,
and 30 N. of the island of Sicily; subject to
the king of the Two Sicilies. Lon. 15. 0.
E. lat. 39. 0. N.

PANARO, a river of Italy, which rises in
the Appennines, crosses the valley of Frig-
nano, and running on the confines of the
Modenese and Bolognese, waters Final, and
falls into the Po at Bondeno, 10 miles above
Ferrara.

PANAY, an island of Asia, and one of
the Philippines, lying between those of Pa-
ragoa and Negro. It is 250 miles in cir-
cumference, and is the most populous and
fertile of them all. It belongs to Spain,
and is watered by a great number of rivers
and brooks, and produces a great quantity
of rice. Iloila is the capital town.

* **PANGA**, a large town of Africa, in the
kingdom of Congo, and capital of the pro-
vince of Bamba. Lon. 14. 25. E. lat. 6.
30. S.

* **PANGO**, a province of Africa, in the
kingdom of Congo, bounded on the N. by
Sundi, on the E. by the river Barbola and
the Mountains of the Sun, on the S. by
Dembo, and on the W. by Batta. It has a
town of the same name, seated on the river
Barbola.

* **PANORMO**, an ancient town of Turkey
in Europe, and in Romania, seated in the
peninsula S. of Caridia. There is another
town of the same name, on the coast of
Epirus in Greece, about 20 miles N. of Bu-
trinto, and in Canina. Lon. 48. 30. E. lat.
40. 18. N.

PANSWICK, a town of Gloucestershire,
with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs,
on Whit-Tuesday, and September 19, for
horned cattle and sheep. It is commodiously
seated, in a wholesome air, and has the con-
venience

veniency of wood, water, and stone for building; 7 miles S. of Gloucester, and 94 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

* **PANTALARIA**, an island in the Mediterranean-Sea, between Sicily and the main-land of Africa, about 17 miles in circumference. It is near the coast of Tunis, and abounds in cotton, fruits, and wine; but the inhabitants are obliged to bring all their corn to Sicily, as it belongs to the king of the Two Sicilies. Lon. 12. 25. E. lat. 36. 55. N.

PANUCO, a town and province of N. America, in New Spain, lying to the N. of Mexico, with a bishop's see. There are veins of gold, and salt-works, which are the principal revenue of the inhabitants. It is seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, at a small distance from the Gulph of Mexico. Lon. 100. 5. W. lat. 24. 0. N.

PAPA, a small but strong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Veszprin. It was taken from the Turks in 1683, after raising the siege of Vienna, and is subject to the house of Austria. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Marchaltz, 10 miles W. of Alba-Regalis, and 95 W. of Buda. Lon. 18. 10. E. lat. 47. 20. N.

PAPHLAGONIA, was formerly a county of Galatia, in Asia Minor, bounded by Proper Galatia on the S. by Cappadocia on the E. by Bithynia on the W. and by the Euxine Sea on the N. It now makes part of the province of Amasia, tho' some geographers call it Roni, and others Bolli.

PAPHOS. See **BAFFA**.

PAPOUL, ST. a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Lembe, 8 miles E. of Castel Naudari, and 35 S. E. of Toulouse. Lon. 2. 11. E. lat. 43. 20. N.

PAPOUS, or the **TERRA OF PAPOUS**, a country lying in the E. Indian Ocean, near the line, between the Grand Moluccas and New Guiney. Nothing is known of it but the coast, and there it appears to be a barren, inhospitable country, averse to trade; for which reason it is seldom visited by Europeans.

PAPPENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, where the counts reside. It is seated near the river Altmal, 17 miles N. W. of Neuburg, and 32 S. of Nuremberg; is subject to its own count. Lon. 10. 55. E. lat. 48. 53. N. The count of Pappenheim is hereditary marshal of the empire, and performs his office at the coronation of the Emperor.

* **PARA**, a fort of S. America, in Brasil, and in a captainship of the same name seated near the mouth of the river Amazons, and to the E. of the eastern branch of it. It was an old fort of the Dutch, but has lately been rebuilt. Lon. 88. 35. W. lat. 1. 30. S.

PARAGOYA, a large island of Asia, in the E. Indian Ocean, lying between the Philipines and the sea of Borneo, which has king tributary to Borneo. The Spaniards have a fort here.

PARAGUAY, a large country of S. America, bounded on the N. by that of the Amazons; on the E. by Brasil; on the S. by Patagonia; and on the W. by Peru and Chili. The territories of the missions of Paraguay not only contain the province of that name, but part of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Tucuman, and Buenos Ayres. The temperature of the air is good, though somewhat moist, and in some parts it is rather cold than hot. The soil in many places is fertile, and produces not only the vegetables and fruits peculiar to America, but all those of Europe which have been introduced here. The chief articles of their trade are cotton, tobacco, some sugar, and the herb called Paraguay. Every town gathers annually 2000 arobas of cotton, 25 pound weight each, which the native Americans manufacture into cloth. There are also great quantities of tobacco produced; but the chief article is the herb Paraguay, which only grows in this country, and the infusion of it is drank in all the Spanish provinces of S. America, instead of tea and chocolate. It is now about a century or a half since the Jesuits entered this province and the inhabitants consist of Guaranees, which the impolitic Portuguese drove from their native country by their oppressions; as also of the natives of Tape. According to a very exact account in 1734, there were 32 towns of the Guaranees, inhabited by 30,000 workmen. The missions of Paraguay are surrounded on all sides by savage Americans, some of which live in friendship with those towns, and others harass them by frequent incursions; for which reason every town has its magazine, in which are their fire-arms and other weapons. The militia is composed of all that are able to bear arms, and they are formed into companies, each of which hath proper officers. They have also schools in each town, where the common people are taught reading and writing, as well as music and dancing. The churches are large, well built, fine adorned and enlightened, and each has a choir of music, composed of instruments

all forts. The houses are as well built and furnished as most of the Spanish houses in Peru; the greatest part indeed have mud-walls, and are covered with tiles; but there are some of brick and stone. There is a sort of nunnery in every town, where women are confined who are loose livers, and where those who have no family retire when their husbands are absent. The Guaranees are so profuse and negligent, that the priests are obliged to take all the manufactures off their hands when they are ready for sale, otherwise they would waste and destroy them.

PARAIBA, a town of S. America, in Brasil, in the captainship, and 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. 76. 53. W. lat. 6. 50. S.

PARAIBA, the most northern province of Brasil, in S. America, lying between Rio-Grande to the N. and the river Tamarack to the S. the ocean to the E. and Figueras to the W. It is subject to Portugal.

PARANA, a province of Paraguay, in S. America, bounded on the S. and E. by a great river of the same name; and on the N. by the province of Guaray. It is in the hands of the Jesuits, who have prevailed upon the people to forsake their dwellings in the woods, and live in towns, where they are formed into societies, and instructed in the Christian religion.

* **PARAY-LE-MONIAL**, a town of France, in Burgundy, seated on the river Bourbonne, 190 miles S. of Paris. Lon. 4. 12 E. lat. 46. 27.

* **PARCHIM**, a pretty considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg; seated on a small river which falls into the Elbe, in a country indifferently fertile, and the inhabitants maintain themselves by their manufactures and trade. It is 12 miles N. E. of Neistadt, and 20 S. E. of Schwerin. Lon. 12. 15. E. lat. 53. 36. N.

PARDO, a palace of the king of Spain, in New Castile, 5 miles from Madrid, on the road to the Escorial, with a fine park and gardens. It is a large, square building, flanked with four towers, and the principal front has a handsome square before it. The rooms are embellished with fine pictures, among which are the kings of Spain in their ancient habits.

PARENZO, a small, but strong town of Italy, and in Istria, with a bishop's see and

a good harbour. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, 25 miles S. of Cabo di Istria, and 60 E. of Venice. It submitted to the Venetians in 1267. Lon. 13. 46. E. lat. 45. 23. N.

* **PARGA**, a strong town of the territory of Venice, on the coast of Albania, over against the island of Corfu, with a commodious harbour; It is inhabited by Greeks and Albanese, and seated on a rock. Lon. 20. 47. E. lat. 39. 28. N.

PARIA, or **NEW ANDALUSIA**, a country of S. America, and in Terra Firma, being bounded on the N. by the N. Sea; on the E. by Surinam; on the W. by New Granada and Caraccas; and on the S. by Guiana. The N. part is called Cumana. The sea-coast is most inhabited, on which there are several towns.

* **PARIMA**, a lake of S. America, much talked of by former geographers, but it is now no where to be found.

* **PARILLA**, or **SANTA PARILLA**, a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Lima; seated in a valley, on the river Santa, and on the sea-shore, 50 miles from Truxillo, and 150 N. of Lima. Lon. 77. 0. W. lat. 9. 0. S.

PARIS, the capital of France, and one of the largest and most populous cities in Europe. It is divided into three parts, the town, the city; and the university; and there are 20 cantons, called quarters, wherein are 967 thoroughfare streets, and 85 through which there are no passages; 50,000 houses, of which 500 are very large, and are called hotels; 52 parishes, and 20 churches, besides 20 chapter and collegiate churches; as also 80 churches and chapels which are not parochial; 3 abbeys of men, and 5 of women; 53 convents and communities of monks, and 70 nunneries and communities of women, which make 134 in all. There are also 3 ecclesiastical jurisdictions, and 31 secular; 57 colleges, of which 10 are made great use of, 15 seminaries, 26 hospitals, 12 prisons, 50 publick squares, 56 publick fountains, 30 quays, 12 markets, 30 bridges great and small, 8 gardens and publick walks, 64 boards of barriers for the law, 22 boards for the finances, farms, commerce, and other affairs; 12,000 coaches, 5800 lamps, 800 officers on horseback and archers on foot, 100 watch, for the safety of the city, whose gates are guarded by 177 men, and about 800,000 inhabitants, of which near 200,000 are servants. This enumeration will not be surprizing, when it is considered that Paris is surrounded by 7 large suburbs. The streets are pretty clean, and people may walk in safety as well in the

night as by day, on account of the great number of lamps, which burn till morning. As soon as day appears, some hundreds of carts, like those of our nightmen in London, carry off the filth from before the doors of the houses. In the day there are a Corps de Card in every street, to take care of the publick safety; and in the night horse and foot which patrol through the streets to prevent disorders. Paris is an archbishoprick, and Notre Dame is the metropolitan church; it is a superb structure, supported by 120 columns; the body of the church is 174 feet in length, 60 in breadth, and 100 in height; the towers or steeples are also very fine. The university at Paris is the most ancient in Europe, it having been founded by Charlemagne in 790; it is composed of three colleges, of which that for divinity is called the Sorbonne. There are several famous academies, namely, the French academy, those of inscriptions and belles lettres, of sciences, of painting, of sculpture, of architecture, and of surgery. There are also several publick libraries, the principal of which are, those of the King, of Mazarin, and of St. Victor. The King's gardens are full of all sorts of plants; and there is a cabinet containing a vast number of curiosities. There are a great number of manufactures of all kinds, and the hospitals are well endowed; the principal of these are, the Hotel Dieu, the General-Hospital, the Salpetriere, the hospital for foundlings, and for lunatics. The most remarkable buildings are, the Louvre, the palace of the Thuilleries, the royal palace of Luxemburg, the hotel of invalids, the hotel of the city, or town-house, the Bastile, the hall where the courts of justice sit, the Val de Grace, the cathedral, and the church of St. Sulpice. The principal squares are, the Place Royal, wherein is the equestrian statue of Lewis XIII. the Place of Vendome, wherein is the equestrian statue of Lewis XIV. and the Place des Victoires, where Lewis XIV. is represented in his coronation dress, having at his feet four nations in chains, and victory putting the crown on his head. The parliament is the most famous in the kingdom, whose jurisdiction has the greatest extent. There are also a board of accounts, a court of aids, a mint, and a treasury. The chatelet is an old castle, wherein the chief magistrates administer justice. Paris is very pleasantly seated on the river Seine, which runs through the middle of it. The principal bridges are, the Pont-Neuf, whereon is the equestrian statue of Henry IV. and Pont-Royal. It is 70 miles S. of Rouen, 225 S. E. of London,

625 N. W. of Vienna, and 625 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 25. E. lat. 48. 50. N. We forgot to mention that many of the houses are 7 stories high.

PARMA, an ancient, rich, populous, and handsome town of Italy, capital of the duchy of the same name, with a citadel, a bishop's see, and an university. It has a magnificent cathedral, and the largest opera-house in Europe, which has seats for 8000 people; but as it required a vast number of candles, which occasioned great expence, they have contrived another which has room for 2000 spectators. The dome and the church of St. John are painted by the famous Corregio, who was a native of this place. Don Carlos, king of the two Sicilies, carried away the library to Naples, which contained 18,000 volumes, and a very valuable cabinet of curiosities, as also the rich collection of medals. The citadel, which is very near the city, is built in the same taste as that at Antwerp. In 1734 there was a bloody battle fought here; and, in 1741, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, were given to Don Philip, brother to Don Carlos above-mentioned. It is 30 miles S. E. of Cremona, and 30 S. E. of Milan. Lon. 10. 51. E. lat. 44. 50. N.

PARMA, the duchy of, a province of Italy, bounded on the N. by the 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 the duchy of Placentia. The air is very wholesome, on which account the inhabitants live to a great age. The soil is very fertile in corn, wine, oil, and hemp; the pastures feed a great number of cattle, and the cheese was in very high esteem. Here are inconsiderable mines of copper and silver, and plenty of truffles, which many are very fond of.

PARNASSUS, now called PARNASSO, a famous mountain of Turkey in Asia, and in Livadia, near the ruins of Delphos. It has two heads, one of which was formerly very famous for being consecrated to Apollo and the Muses, and the other to Bacchus. It is the highest in Greece, and from the top there is a prospect as far as Corinth. The Turks call it Licaoura.

PARNAY, a small but very strong town of the Russian empire in Livonia, with a castle. It has been taken and retaken several times, and is seated near the mouth of the river Pernau, 50 miles S. W. of Revel, and 80 E. of Riga. Lon. 24. 27. E. lat. 58. 26. N.

PAROS, an island of the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades, about 10 miles in length,

length, and 8 in breadth. The soil is well cultivated, and the pastures feed a great number of flocks. Their trade consists in wheat, barley, wine, pulse, sesamum, and calicoes. It did produce a great deal of oil, but the Venetian army burnt all the olive trees. They have a great number of partridges and pigeons, which they sell very cheap. The inhabitants have been always accounted people of good sense; and this island has been so famous for its marble, that the best carvers would make use of no other: likewise those excellent statues Phidias and Praxiteles, were natives of this island, which was anciently dedicated to Bacchus, on account of its excellent wines. It lies near that of Naxia, and Paros is the capital town. The Arundelia were brought from hence.

* PAROS, an ancient town of the Archipelago, and capital of the isle of Paros, which was anciently the largest and most powerful town of the Cyclades; but it is at present little or nothing to what it was. The walls of the castle are built of ancient pieces of marble, and most of the columns are placed long-ways: some of them stand upright, support cornices of an amazing size. The natives make their houses with marble, which they find ready cut to their hands; but they never trouble their heads about placing the pieces in a regular manner. Their fields likewise are enclosed with friezes, altars, and basso-relievos; however, the English, French, and Venetians, have carried away the finest pieces they could meet with. The inhabitants are so ignorant now, that, instead of great sculptors, and skilful architects, they have nothing but carvers of mortars and salt-sellers. It is a bishop's see, and seated on the western coast of the island. Lon. 25. 36. E. lat. 37. 3. N.

PARTENAY, a town of France, in Poitou, and capital of a small district called Gâtine. It carries on a considerable trade in cattle and corn, and it is seated on the river Toue, 15 miles S. of Thouars, and 15 N. of St. Mafcent. Lon. 0. 19. W. lat. 46. 40. N.

PARTENKIRK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, 40 miles S. W. of Munich. Lon. 11. 0. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

PARTHIA, anciently a province of Asia. The greatest part now lies in Irac-Agemi, and the other in Khorassen in Persia.

* PARTNEY, a village in Lincolnshire, 10 miles E. by N. of Splisby, with three fairs, on Aug. 25, Sept. 18 and 19, and Oct. 18 and 19, for cattle, and all sorts of cloathing,

PAS, a town of the French Netherlands in Artois, 12 miles S. W. of Arras. Lon. 2. 30. E. lat. 50. 15. N.

PASLAW, a town of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew. It is finely seated, is the best town in the county, and formerly noted for its magnificent abbey. It is 6 miles W. of Glasgow. Lon. 4. 20. W. lat. 55. 45. N.

* PASSAJO, a cape or promontory of S. America in Peru, lying under the equator. Lon. 79. 0. W.

* PASSAGE, a sea-port town of Spain, in the province of Biscay, and in the territory of Guipuscoa. It is a station of the Spanish men of war, and where the French burnt several of them in the last war between France and Spain. It is a little to the E. of St. Sebastian, and 60 miles E. of Bilbao. Lon. 1. 53. W. lat. 43. 25. N.

PASSARO, a remarkable cape of the island of Sicily. It is 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.

* PASSARO, a cape on the coast of Thesaly, in Greece, between the Gulph of Armiro, and that of Zeton.

* PASSARVAN, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the island of Java. Lon. 116. 55. E. lat. 7. 30. S.

PASSAU, an ancient, handsome, and celebrated town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, with a bishop's see, and 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, Innstadt, Iltztadt, and the quarter wherein the bishop's palace is seated. The three first are fortified; but the last, which is only a suburb, has nothing but an old castle, wherein the bishop generally resides. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Inn and Iltz, 62 miles E. by S. of Ratisbon, and 135 W. of Vienna. Lon. 13. 34. E. lat. 48. 26. N.

* PASSAU, the bishoprick of, is a territory of Germany, in Bavaria, and lies between Lower Bavaria, Austria, and Bohemia. Its largest extent is no where above 20 miles, and has no considerable place except Passau, the capital.

* PASSEWALK, a small town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the territories of the elector of Brandenburg. It is seated on the river Ucker, and is famous for its excellent beer. It is 15 miles from Pientzlow, and 15 from Torge-

low. Lon. 13. 15. E. lat. 53. 36. N.

PASSIGNIANO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, seated on the lake Perugia. Lon. 12. 15. E. lat. 43. 12. N.

PASTO, or ST. JUAN DE PASTO, a town of S. America, in Popayan, seated in a fine pleasant valley, watered by several rivers. It is 120 miles N. of Quito, and subject to Spain. Lon. 74. 15. W. lat. 1. 52. N.

* PASTRANA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with the title of a duchy; seated between the rivers Tajo and Tajuna, 32 miles E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 40. 26. N.

PATAGONIA, the most southern part of S. America, whose bounds are not well determined. All that we know of the inhabitants is, that they are a savage barbarous people, of a copper colour, like the rest of the Americans, with coarse black hair, and no beards. They are mightily addicted to painting themselves, and make streaks on their faces and bodies. They go almost stark-naked, having only a square garment, in the form of a garment, made of the skins of several animals, and sewed together, which they sometimes wrap round them in extreme cold weather; and they have also a cap of the skins of fowls on their heads. Sir John Narborough has given the best account of them; for former voyagers represented them as monstrous giants of eleven feet high, whereas they are no taller than the other Americans. The women, as in other places, are very fond of necklaces and bracelets, which they make of sea shells. This country abounds with an animal, called camel-sheep by some authors, but their true name is guanacoës. They partake of the nature of a camel, though they have no hump, and they were formerly made use of to carry burthens. They have also a bird like an ostrich, but not so large, and they differ from the African ostriches in having three toes, whereas those have but two.

* PATAN, a kingdom of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the peninsula of Malacca, and on the eastern coast between the kingdoms of Siam and Paha. The inhabitants are partly Mahometans and partly Gentoos; but they are all very voluptuous. The air is wholesome, though very hot, and they have no seasons but the winter and summer. The former is more properly the rainy season, and contains the months of November, December, and January. The woods are full of elephants, and many wild animals. Some voyagers pretend that this country is governed by a queen, who never marries,

but may have as many gallants as she pleases. They have some trade with the Chinese, and the principal town is of the same name, which is one of the strongest in these parts, having a well-defended harbour.

PATAN, a town of Asia, and capital of a province of the same name, in the dominions of the Great Mogul; it is very little known. Lon. 109. 0. E. lat. 27. 30. N.

PATAY, a town of France, in the province of Orleans, remarkable for the defeat of the English in 1429, and where Joan of Arc did wonders. Lon. 1. 43. E. lat. 48. 5. N.

PATEHUCA, or PATIOKA, a town of N. America, in Mexico, subject to Spain, near which is a silver-mine, 70 miles N. of Mexico. Lon. 102. 35. E. lat. 21. 0. N.

PATER NOSTER, islands of Asia, in the E. 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.

* PATI, a handsome town of Italy, on a gulph of the same name, with a bishop's see, a small fort, and an harbour. Lon. 20. 15. E. lat. 38. 12. N.

PATMOS, an island of the Archipelago, between Nicaria and Samos. It is considerable for its harbours, but its inhabitants are not much the better for them, because corsairs have obliged them to quit the town, which was near the harbour of Scala, 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. It is 18 miles in circumference, and there are scarce 300 men in it; but then there are twenty women to one man, who expect that all strangers that land in this island should carry some of them away. This is the island in which St. John wrote his Revelations, as is supposed; and to his memory there is an hermitage on the side of a mountain, where there is a chapel not above 8 paces long and five broad. Overhead they shew strangers a chink in the rock, thro' which they tell you that the Holy Ghost dictated to St. John. Lon. 26. 40. E. lat. 37. 20. N.

PATNA, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of a territory

territory of the same name to the N. of the kingdom of Bengal, where the English have factories for salt-petre, borax, and raw silk. It also produces large quantities of opium. The town is large, but the houses are built at a distance from each other. It is seated in a fertile pleasant country, 400 miles E. of Agra. Lon. 85. 40. E. lat. 25. 25. N.

PATOMAC, a large river of N. America, in Virginia, which rises in the Aligany mountains, separates Virginia from Maryland, and falls into Chesapeake-Bay. It is a broad river, and is navigable for near 200 miles.

PATRANA, or **PASTRANA**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with the title of a duchy; seated between the rivers Tajo and Tajuna, 32 miles E. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 15. E. lat. 40. 36. N.

PATRAS, an ancient and flourishing town of European Turkey, in the Morea, capital of a duchy, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is pretty large and populous, and the Jews, which are one third part of the inhabitants, have four synagogues. There are several handsome mosques and Greek churches. The Jews carry on a great trade in silk, leather, honey, wax, and cheese. There are cypress-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 side of a hill near the sea-side, 20 miles S. W. of Lepanto, and 85 N. W. of Mistra. Lon. 21. 57. E. lat. 38. 20. N.

* **PATRICA**, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the Campagna of Rome, towards the sea coast, and 8 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, founded by Æneas.

PATRIMONIA-DI-ST. PETRO, or the **PATRIMONY OF ST. PETER**, is a province of Italy, in the territory of the Church. It is bounded on the N. by Orvietano, on the E. by Umbria and Sabina, on the S. by the Campagna-di-Roma, and on the S. W. by the sea, being about 35 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. Besides the proper patrimony, it contains the duchy of Bracciano, and the district of Ronciglione. Viterbo is the capital town.

PATRINGTON, a town in the East-Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs; on March 28, and July 18, for toys. It is pleasantly seated, and was formerly of good account, being the place where the Roman road from Pic's wall

ended. It is seated at the mouth of the river Humber, 60 miles S. E. of York, and 171 N. of London. Lon. 0. 15. E. lat. 53. 40. N.

PATTI, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, seated on the gulph of Patti, to which it gives its name. It is 20 miles W. of Messina, is pretty populous, and the see of a bishop. Lon. 14. 45. E. lat. 38. 41. N.

PAU, a handsome town of France, in the province of Gascony and territory of Bearn, with a parliament, a mint, and a castle, where Henry IV. was born. It is seated on an eminence, at the foot of which the river Gave runs, 25 miles W. of Tarbe, and 97 S. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 29. W. lat. 43. 15. N.

PAVIA, an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of the Pavese, with a celebrated university, and a bishop's see. It is defended by strong walls, large ditches, good ramparts, excellent bastions, and a bridge over the river Tesin. In the centre of the town is a strong castle, where the ancient dukes of Milan resided. There are a great number of magnificent castles, and some colleges. It was taken by the duke of Savoy in 1706; by the French in 1733; by the French and Spaniards in 1745; but retaken by the Austrians in 1746. It is 17 miles S. of Milan, and 62 E. by N. of Turin. Lon. 9. 5. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

PAUL, or **POL-DE-LEON**, a town of France, in Bretagne, seated near the sea, at the entrance of the British channel, with a bishop's see. Lon. 4. 10. W. lat. 49. 10. N.

* **PAUL**, ST. a town of France, in Provence, 5 miles W. of Nice, and 450 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 7. 13. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

* **PAUL**, ST. a town of France, in Artois, 15 miles from Arras, and 22 from St. Omer's. Lon. 2. 55. E. lat. 50. 23. N.

PAUL, ST. a town of S. America, in Brasil, in the captainship of St. Vincent. It is a kind of an independent republic, composed of the banditti of several nations. However, they pay a tribute of gold to the king of Portugal. Their religion is not known. It is surrounded by inaccessible mountains and thick forests. Lon. 43. 42. W. lat. 23. 15. S.

* **PAUL DE FENOUILLEDES**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and capital of the district of Fenouilledes, in the diocese of Alce; seated on the river Egli, among the mountains, 30 miles N. of Montpellier. Lon. 3. 55. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

PAUL TROIS CHATEAUX, ST. an ancient

cient town of France, in Lower Dauphny, capital of Tricastinois, with a bishop's see; seated on the declivity of a hill, on the frontiers of Provence, 3 miles from the river Roan, and 17 S. of Montelimar. Lon. 4. 57. E. lat. 44. 21. N.

* PAULA, a handsome town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria; seated near the sea, in a fertile and well-cultivated country, 30 miles W. by S. of Rossano, and 15 N. W. of Casenza. Lon. 18. 40. E. lat. 39. 25. N.

* PAVOASAN, a town of Africa, in the isle of St. Thomas, seated on the sea-side, with a fort, a bishop's see, and a pretty good harbour. It belongs to Portugal, and is peopled by Italians, French, Spaniards, and Portuguese. Lon. 5. 55. E. lat. 0. 30. S.

* PAUTZKE, a small town of Polish Prussia, in Pomerella, 25 miles from Dantzick. Lon. 18. 41. E. lat. 45. 44. N.

PAZ, a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the province of Los Charcos, with a bishop's see; 180 miles N. of La Plata, and 350 S. E. of Cusco. Lon. 66. 0. W. lat. 18. 0. S.

PAZZY, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania, near Gallipoli, with a bishop's see; seated on the sea-side. Lon. 26. 59. E. lat. 40. 33. N.

PEAK, a mountainous country in Derbyshire, which abounds in lead, millstones, and whetstones. It is much visited on account of some rarities, called the Wonders of the Peak; namely, the Devil's Arse, Elden-Hole, and Pool's-Hole, besides Buxton-Well, and the fine seat of the duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth.

PEARL-FORT, a fortress in Dutch Brabant, seated on the Scheld, by which the Dutch command the navigation of that river. It is 4 miles N. W. of Antwerp. Lon. 4. 10. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

PEARL-ISLANDS, so called, are islands lying in the S. Sea, and in the Bay of Panama, in America. The inhabitants of that town have plantations in them, and from which they are supplied with provisions.

* PEASEMARSH, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on Thursday after Whitfun-week, for pedlars ware.

PECQUENCOUR, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault, seated on the S. side of the river Scarpe, 5 miles E. of Doway. Lon. 3. 10. E. lat. 50. 25. N.

PEDENA, an ancient town of Italy, in Istria, and in the territory of Venice, with a bishop's see, and belonging to the house of Austria; 28 miles S. E. of Cabo-di-Istria.

Lon. 14. 50. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

PEDIR, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the island of Sumatra, subject to the king of Achin, 30 miles E. of Achin. Lon. 96. 40. E. lat. 15. 30. N.

PEEBLES, a town in Scotland, capital of the shire of Tweedale. It was noted for three churches, three steeples, three gates, three bridges, and three squares. Of the bridges there is one over the river Tweed with five arches, which is the only one besides that at Berwick. The others are on the river Peebles. It is 22 miles S. of Edinburgh; The shire of Peebles sends one member to parliament. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 55. 35. N.

* PEER, a small town, and county of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege. Lon. 5. 35. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

* PEGNAFIEL, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, remarkable for its palace, castle, fortifications, and its cheefes, which are said to be the best in Spain. It is seated on the river Douro, 17 miles S. E. of Valladolid. Lon. 1. 40. W. lat. 41. 32. N.

* PEGNA-MACOR, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a strong castle; 40 miles N. W. of Alcantara. Lon. 6. 25. W. lat. 39. 52. N.

PEGNARANDA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, and capital of a dutchy of the same name; 35 miles S. W. of Olmedo. Lon. 4. 38. W. lat. 40. 52. N.

PEGNITZ, a river of Germany, which rises in the E. part of the circle of Franconia, near a town of the same name in the marquisate of Culembach. It runs across the territory of Nuremburg, waters the town of that name, and soon after falls into the river Regnitz.

PEGU, a considerable kingdom of Asia, in the E. Indies, lying to the S. E. of Bengal. It is bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Ava; on the W. and S. by the ocean; and on the E. by the kingdoms of Laos and Siam. It has a town of the same name, 70 miles within land, above 20 miles in circumference; but at present not one twentieth part is inhabited; for it was ruined by the inhabitants of Barma, whose king is a potent prince. The product of this country is timber for building, elephants, elephants teeth, bees-wax, sticklac, iron, tin, petrolæum, very fine rubies, and small diamonds. They have also saltpetre, and plenty of lead, of which they make their money. It is very fruitful in corn, roots, pulse, and fruits, and wild game is very common. They have also good fish, pork, and poultry. They wear no European commodities but hats and ribbands; but they have

ave cottons, silks, and silver from Bengal, and the neighbouring countries. The government is arbitrary, for the king's will is law; and yet he does not often abuse his power. He has a large handsome stone palace at Ava, with four gates, each of which is appropriated for people to pass through upon different occasions. None but ambassadors pass through the E. gate, which is also called the Golden Gate. The inhabitants are but thinly clad, and the best among them wear neither shoes nor stockings. The Barmaes go almost naked, and make figures on their skins like the ancient Egyptians, by pricking them in with a bodkin, and rubbing them over with charcoal. The women are much whiter than the men, small, but well proportioned. They wear petticoats, which are open before; and this part of the dress was said to be invented by a queen of this country, to draw the men off from unnatural vices. The women are very fond of strangers; and any man may have a wife for the time he stays there. The wife goes to market, dresses the victuals, takes care of her husband's cloaths, and sells his goods by retail. If she proves false, the husband may sell her for a slave; and if he goes astray, she will give him a dose of poison. There are a vast number of temples in this country, but most of wood, which are varnished and gilded. 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 Salapoints, and inculcate charity as the highest virtue, affirming that religion to be best which teaches men to do most good. They have idols in their temples in a sitting posture, like taylor's, and very large ears. They have various sorts of music, but the pipe and tabor are esteemed the best. They have one instrument shaped like a galley, with about 20 bells of different sizes; and when they strike them with a stick they make no bad music. When any happen to be shipwrecked on the coast, if they repair to the temples they will be taken care of, and supplied with what they want. In the low flat part of the country, which is liable to be overflowed, they build their houses upon stakes; and then in times of inundations they communicate with each other by boats. The king of Ava, who resides at the palace above-mentioned, is now master of Pegu. Lon. of the town of that name, 06. 55. E. lat. 17. 0. N.

PEINE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Brunswick; famous for a battle fought here in 1553, when Maurice, elector of Saxony,

and the margrave of Brandenburg were killed. It is 20 miles W. of Brunswick. Lon. 10. 15. E. lat. 52. 35. N.

PEKIN, the capital city of the empire of China in Asia, where the emperor generally resides. It is an exact square, and divided into two parts; namely, that which contains the emperor's palace, which is in the new city, or the Tartar city, because it is inhabited by Tartars, ever since they conquered this empire; the other, called the Old City, is inhabited by the Chinese. The circuit of both these together, is 52 Chinese miles, each of which contains 240 geometrical paces. The gates of this city are high and well arched, supporting buildings of nine stories high; the lowest of which is for the soldiers when they come off guard. The gates are nine in number; and before each is an open space, which serves for a parade. The streets are as strait as a line, most of which are three miles in length, and about 120 feet wide, with shops on both sides; but the houses are poorly built, and have only a ground-floor. 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 jugglers, ballad-singers, and the like. Persons of distinction have always a horseman, who goes before them to clear the way. All the riches and merchandizes of the empire are continually pouring into this city. There are always hackney-horses and chairs in various parts, which stand ready to be hired for a trifle; and the owners of them know every street and house where any considerable person lives. 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 nights, and guarded by soldiers, who suffer no assemblies in the streets at that time, and examine all that pass along. The emperor's palace is of vast extent, and surrounded with a brick wall, with pavilions at each corner, encompassed by galleries supported by columns. But it would be endless to give an account of the different apartments, with their ornaments and furniture, as well as of the different magazines, and rich commodities kept therein; not to mention the supreme courts of justice, which are six in number, and are only to

be controuled by the emperor, and the grand council. Those who have computed the compass of this city a different way, observe, that it is 20 miles in circumference, and that the number of inhabitants is, at least, two millions; that the walls are so high that they cover the town, and are broad enough for several horsemen to ride a-breast; and there are strong towers a bow-shot distant from each other. The walls of the emperor's palace, including that and the gardens, are about 2 miles in length; and the architecture of the structures entirely different from that of the Europeans, for they are covered with tiles of a shining beautiful yellow. The temples, and the towers of this city, are so numerous, that it is difficult to count them. The country about it is plain, but sandy, and not very fruitful, yet provisions of all kinds are exceeding plentiful, they being, as well as the merchandizes, brought from other parts by means of 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, which were thrown down. Lon. 116. 41. E. lat. 39. 54. N.

PELISSA, a town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, near the Danube, subject to the house of Austria; 8 miles S. E. of Gran, and 17 N. of Buda. Lon. 18. 50. E. lat. 47. 26. N.

PELLA, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in Thessaly, 50 miles W. of Salonichi. Lon. 23. 0. E. lat. 41. 0. N.

PELOSO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicata, 35 miles W. of Barri. Lon. 13. 0. E. lat. 40. 40. N.

PELUSIUM, a town of Africa in Egypt, on the eastern branch of the river Nile, now called Damietta; which see.

* **PEMBA**, a small province of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo. The capital town is of the same name, of which we know but very little. Lon. 18. 25. E. lat. 7. 30. S.

PEMERIDGE, a town of Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on May 12, and Nov. 22, for horned cattle. It is a small place, seated on the river Arrow, 15 miles N. W. of Hereford, and 130 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 50. W. lat. 52. 18. N.

PEMBROKE, the capital town of Pembrokehire in S. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on May 14, Trinity-Monday, July 10, and September 25, for cattle, horses, sheep, and cloth. It is commodiously seated on the innermost creek

of Milford Haven, over which there are two handsome bridges. It is a place of good account, and inhabited by substantial people. It is surrounded with a wall with three gates, and has a strong castle, seated on a rock. It is a corporation, with well built houses, two churches, and the title of an earldom, sending one member to parliament. It is 10 miles S. E. of Haverford west, and 214 W. by N. of London. Lon. 5. 0. W. lat. 51. 45. N.

PEMBROKESHIRE, a county of S. Wales 37 miles in length, 18 in breadth, and is surrounded on all sides by the sea, except on the E. where it is bounded by Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire. It contains 4320 houses, 25920 inhabitants, 145 parishes, 5 market-towns, 16 castles, beside block houses, and sends 3 members to parliament. The principal rivers are, the Hen, the Guala, the Gwin, and the Nevern, besides several others of less note. The hills are barren but the soil in the valleys and bottoms near the sea, are exceeding fertile: however, many of the mountains there are sheep goats, and cattle. The principal town Pembroke.

* **PEMBURY**, a village in Kent, with one fair, on Whit-Tuesday, for cattle and pedlars ware.

* **PENA GARCIA**, a town of Portugal in the province of 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 seated on the confines of Spain, 11 miles S. E. of Idanha-Velha. Lon. 5. 5 W. lat. 39. 30. N.

* **PENALVA**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, seated on a hill, with a castle, 8 miles S. of Coimbra. Lon. 7. 4 W. lat. 40. 2. N.

* **PENAUTIER**, a town of France, Languedoc, and in the diocese of Carcasson 4 miles N. of that town. Lon. 2. 27. E. lat. 43. 15. N.

PENDENNIS, a castle in Cornwall, standing on Falmouth-Bay, and on a hill of the same name. It was built by Henry VII for the security of the coast, and on the opposite side of the bay is another called St. Maw's. It is seated a little to the S. E. of Falmouth, 12 miles E. of Helstone, and 232 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5. 30. W. lat. 50. 10. N.

PENE, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which has its source in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, crosses two small lakes, and then entering Swedish Pomerania; passes by Demmin, Gutzkow, and Anclam, and falls into the western branch of the Oder.

PENEMUNDER, a fortress of Germany, the circle of Upper Saxony, and dutchy Pomerania, seated on the isle of Usedom, the mouth of the rivers Pene and Oder, here they fall into the Bal'tick Sea. It is bject to the king of Prussia. Lon. 14. 10. lat. 54. 20. N.

PENGUIN ISLAND and **BAY**, lie on the east of Patagonia, in S. America, and are 20 miles N. of Port St. Julian. Lat. 47. 8.

PENICHE, a strong town of Portugal, in Alameda, with a good harbour and a tadel, 35 miles N. of Lisbon. Lon. 9. 5. E. lat. 39. 20. N.

PENICK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Misnia, belonging to the elector of Saxony. It is seated on the river Mulde, 8 miles E. of Altenburg. Lon. 13. 7. E. lat. 50. 56. N.

PENISCOLA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, seated on a high point of land on the side of the Mediterranean sea, 20 miles S. W. of Tortosa, and 50 f. of Valencia. Lon. 0. 2. E. lat. 40. 29. f.

* **PENIBURT**, a village of Radnorshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on October 29, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

* **PENIBOUT**, a village of Carmarthen-shire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on December 5, for cattle, tallow, and pedlars ware.

* **PENISTREET**, Merionethshire, in Crowsinwydd, and in N. Wales, with two fairs, on August 17, and September 21, for cattle.

PENKRIDGE, a town in Staffordshire, with a small market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on September 27, and October 10, for saddle horses and colts. It was formerly a large handsome town, but now greatly reduced, and principally noted for its horse fairs. It is 6 miles S. of Stafford, and 122 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 52. 47. N.

PENMANMAUR, a mountain of N. Wales, which is an exceeding high steep rock, that, at high water, so hangs over the sea, that there is then but a very narrow passage by it, and it seems ready to fall down on the passengers heads. It is 4 miles S. W. of Aberconway.

PENNAFLOR, a town of Spain, in Asturias, seated on the river Asta, 14 miles S. W. of Oviedo. Lon. 6. 50. W. lat. 43. 15. N.

* **PENNAFLOR**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 10 miles N. of Ecija, or Exjia; seated near the river Xenil, Lon. 4. 12. W. lat. 37. 32. N.

* **PENNE**, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the diocese of Alby, with a castle; seated near the river Aveiro, 20 miles E. N. E. of Montauban. Lon. 1. 47. E. lat. 44. 8. N.

* **PENNON**, a fort of Africa, seated on a small island before the harbour of Algiers.

PENNON DE VELEZ, a very important place of Africa, in Barbary, seated on a rock in the Mediterranean Sea, near the town of Velez. It was built by Don Pedro of Navarre in 1508, and taken by the Moors in 1522, but re-taken by the Spaniards in 1664, in whose hands it continues. It is 75 miles E. of Ceuta, and has a good harbour. Lon. 4. 15. W. lat. 35. 25. N.

* **PENMACHNO**, a village of Carnarvonshire, in S. Wales, with two fairs, on Aug. 23, and Sept. 21, for cattle.

* **PENMORSA**, a village of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, with three fairs, on August 20, September 25, and November 12, for cattle.

PENRISE, a sea-port town of S. Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, with a market on Thursdays, and four fairs, on May 17, July 17, September 17, and December 1, for cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is seated near the sea, 20 miles S. of Carmarthen, and 187 W. of London. Lon. 4. 15. W. lat. 51. 36. N.

PENRITH, or **PERITH**, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Whit-Tuesday, and Nov. 11, for horses and horned cattle; seated under a hill called Perith-Fell, near the rivers Eimont and Lowther. It was formerly strengthened with a castle, and is now a pretty large well-built place, inhabited by tradesmen, particularly tanners. It has a handsome church, and a spacious market-place, and is 18 miles S. of Carlisle, and 282 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 16. W. lat. 54. 35. N.

PENRYN, a town of Cornwall, with three markets, on Wednesdays and Fridays, for corn, and on Saturdays for provisions; and three fairs, on May 1, July 7, and Dec. 21, for horses, oxen, sheep, and a few hops. It is a corporation, seated on a creek of Falmouth-Haven, is a considerable place, and sends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and a town-clerk, and has a church, and about 300 houses, with streets broad and paved. A manufactory has been lately set up here of ferges. It is 3 miles N. W. of Falmouth, and 266 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5. 35. W. lat. 50. 20. N.

* **PENSACOLA**, a settlement in North America, situated at the mouth of a river

on the gulph of Mexico. It was established by the French, and ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of peace in 1763. Lon. 87. 20. W. lat. 30. 22. N.

PENZANCE, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, and on Thursday before Advent-Sunday, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated on a creek of Mount's-Bay, and was burnt by the Spaniards in 1593; but has been since rebuilt, and carries on a pretty good trade, and the market is served with plenty of fish. It is governed by a mayor, a recorder, 14 aldermen, and 24 common-council. The church is at about half a mile's distance, besides which there is a chapel in the town, which consists of about 600 houses; the streets, tho' bad, are paved. It is 12 miles E. of Senan, at the Land's-End, and 290 W. by S. of London. Lon. 6. 0. W. lat. 50. 12. N.

PENSFORD, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on May 6, for cattle, sheep, and horses; and on November 8, for sheep and horses. It is seated on the river Chew, is a pretty good place, noted for its bats and bread. It is 7 miles W. of Bath, and 113 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 51. 25. N.

* **PENSHURST**, a village in Kent, with one fair, on July 1, for pedlars ware.

PENSYLVANIA, one of the principal plantations of the English in N. America. It is bounded on the E. by Delawar river, and partly by the ocean; on the W. by the northern part of Chesapeake-Bay, which separates it from Maryland; on the N. by several Indian nations; and on the S. by Maryland. It is well watered by the Delawar, and other navigable rivers, on which large ships come up into the heart of the province. The produce of this country is corn, cattle, timber, pot-ashes, wax, skins, and furs; and they carry to the Carribbee Islands salted beef, pork, horses, pipe staves, and fish; taking in return sugar, rum, and molasses. From England they have cloathing, furniture, hardware, and all sorts of tools. Philadelphia is the capital town.

* **PENTHIEVER**, an ancient county of France, in Bretagne, that gives title to a duke and peer. It comprehends the territories of Guingamp, Moncontour, Roche-Efnard, Lanizu, and Jugon.

* **PENTRAHT-MON**, a village of Anglesea, in N. Wales, 5 miles W. of Beaumaris, with 5 fairs, on May 5, Friday after Trinity, August 16, October 3, and November 12, all for cattle.

* **PENTRY**, a town of Carmarthenshire,

in S. Wales, with two fairs, on May 1: and October 10, for cattle, horses, and sheep.

PEPUS, or **PEIBUS**, a lake of the Russia empire, on the confines of Livonia, an Great Novogorod, which communicate with the gulph of Finland, and the lak Worsero.

PEQUIGNY, a town of France, in Picardy, seated on the river Somme, 15 miles S. E. of Abbeville. It is remarkable for the interview between Lewis XI. king of France and Edward IV. king of England, in 1475 on a bridge made for that purpose. Lon. 2. 2. E. lat. 49. 58. N.

PERA, a suburb of Constantinople, where the foreign ambassadors usually reside. It is inhabited by Christians of several denominations; and they sell wine there as publicly as in any other part of Europe, which is not allowed in the city itself.

PERCASLAW, a town of Russia, in the Ukraine, 44 miles S. E. of Kiow, or Kioff. Lon. 31. 0. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

PERCHE, a territory of France, in Orleansnois, 35 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Normandy on the S. by Maine and Dunois, on the E. by Beauce, and on the W. by Maine. It takes its name from a forest, and is pretty fertile. The inhabitants carry on a good trade, and the principal town is Bellesme.

* **PERDELL**, or **PREGEL**, a large valley which runs from E. to W. and makes the seventh community of the league of Cadde in the country of the Grisons.

* **PERASLAW**, a strong populous town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiovia, seated on the river Tribecz, 50 miles S. E. of Kioff. Lon. 32. 44. E. lat. 49. 46. N.

* **PERECZAS**, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name 50 miles E. by N. of Tockay. Lon. 22. 10. E. lat. 48. 32. N.

* **PERESLAW SOLESKOY**, a town of the Russian empire, in the dutchy of Rostow, so called to distinguish it from Pereslaw-Rezanski, the principal place of the dutchy of Rezan. The first is in lon. 40. 0. E. lat. 56. 28. N. and the second in lon. 41. 55. E. lat. 54. 38. N.

PERGA, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Albania, seated opposite to the island of Corfu. Lon. 21. 0. E. lat. 39. 30. 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. It is seated on the river Germaffi, 15 miles from its mouth, and 37 N. of Smyrna. Here they invented parchment. Lon. 27. 27. E. lat. 30. 3. N.

* **PERIGORD**, a province of France, which makes part of Guienne, bounded on the N. by Angoumois, and a part of Marche; and on the E. by Quercy and Limosin; and on the S. by Agenois and Bazadois; and on the W. by Bourleodois, Angoumois, and a part of Aintonge. It is about 83 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It abounds in iron-mines, and the air is pure and healthy. **Perigueux** is the capital town.

PERIGUEUX, an ancient town of France, and capital of Perigord, with a bishop's see. The ruins of the temple of Venus, and an amphitheatre; seated on the river Isle, 50 miles S. W. of Limoges, and 65 N. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 33. E. lat. 45. 18. N.

PERMSKI, or **PERMIA**, a town of the Russian empire, capital of a province of the same name, seated on the river Kama, between the Dwina and the Obi. Lon. 55. 0. E. lat. 70. 26. There is another town of the same name in this province, called Old Perma. Lon. 57. 20. E. lat. 52. 6. N. The province is bounded on the N. by the Samoides; on the W. by Zirania and Ulatka; and on the E. by Siberia.

PERNAMEUCO, a province of Brasil, in America, bounded on the N. by Tamera; on the E. by the ocean; on the S. by Segipga; and on the W. by Tapuyers; being about 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. The Dutch became masters of it in 1630; but the Portuguese took it from them again. It produces a great quantity of sugar and Brasil wood.

* **PERNE**, a town of France, in the territory of Avignon, from which place it is 10 miles E.

PERNES, a strong town of the French Netherlands, in Artois, seated on the river Clarence, 8 miles S. W. of Bethune, and 17 N. W. of Arras. Lon. 2. 31. E. lat. 50. 9. N.

PERONNE, a strong town of France, in Picardy, capital of Santerre. It is called the Virgin, because it has never been taken, though often besieged. It is seated on the river Somme, 27 miles S. W. of Cambray, and 80 E. by N. of Paris. Lon. 3. 1. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

PEROUSA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and chief place of the valley of the same name. It is seated on the river Cluson, 12 miles S. W. of Turin. Lon. 7. 20. E. lat. 44. 50. N.

PERPIGNAN, a considerable town of France, in Roussillon, with a very good citadel, university, and a bishop's see; seated on the river Tet, over which there is an handsome bridge, partly in a plain, and partly on a hill, 37 miles S. of Angouleme,

and 65 N. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 43. E. lat. 45. 18. N.

PERSEES, idolaters of Asia, and in Persia, now scattered into different parts, but chiefly in the E. Indies. They are worshippers of fire, or at least they look upon that as an emblem of the Supreme Being. They are otherwise called Guebres. One object of their worship lies about 10 miles from Baku, which is seated to the W. of the Caspian Sea. Among other temples there is a small one, in which the Guebres now worship, there being a large hollow cane near the altar, from which a blue flame constantly proceeds. They affirm this has continued time out of mind; and they come in pilgrimage to it from their present settlements. They wear very little cloathing, mark their foreheads with saffron, and have a great veneration for a red cow.

PERSEPOLIS, 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 liquor, by the courtesan Thais, to set it on fire. It is thought to be the same as is now called Kilmanar, of which there are magnificent ruins still remaining. Some travellers that have seen them, think they far excel any thing of this kind in the world. There are inscriptions, in characters, and in a language that now cannot be read; and which shew that this place must be extremely ancient; almost all parts of the ruins are full of sculptures, representing men and beasts. It is 50 miles N. E. of Schiras, and 200 S. E. of Isfahan. Lon. 54. 0. E. lat. 30. 30. N.

PERSHORE, a town of Worcestershire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on Easter Tuesday, June 26, and Tuesday before November 1, for cattle and horses. It is seated on a plain, on the river Avon, over which there is a bridge, and in the great road from London to Worcester. It contains about 300 houses, and has two parish-churches; but it is somewhat decayed since the dissolution of its abbey. It is 9 miles E. S. E. of Worcester, and 102 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 52. 18. N.

PERSIA, a large kingdom of Asia, consisting of several provinces, which, at different times, have had their particular kings; the inhabitants call it Iran, for the word Persia is derived from that part of it called Pars or Fars, of which Schiras is the capital. It is bounded on the N. by Little Tartary, the Caspian Sea, Carasm, or Corasm, and Great Bokaria; on the S. by the Persian Gulph and Sea; on the W. by Turkey in Asia; and on the E. by Great Bokaria

and the empire of the Great Mogul. It is about 1225 miles in length from E. to W. and 900 in breadth from N. to S. It is divided into 16 large provinces, namely, Shirvan, Aran, Adirbijan, Kbilan, Mafanderan, Asterabad, Jorjan, Korazan, Irac-Agemi, Segestan, Candahar, Sablestan, Khufistan, Pars, Kerman, and Makran. The chief rivers, besides the Tygris and the Amu, are, Khur, Aras, Kezil, Ufan, Hindmend, Ilmend, Bendamir, Karon, and Karka. No country in the world bears a more different character than this; for in the N. and E. parts it is mountainous and cold, in the middle and S. E. parts sandy and desert, in the S. and W. level and extremely fertile, though for several months very hot. The soil produces all sorts of pulse and corn, except oats and rye. They have cotton in great abundance, and, among other domestick animals, camels and buffaloes, and their horses are very numerous. In several places naphtha, a sort of bitumen, rises out of the ground, and they have mines of gold, silver, iron, Turkey-stones, and salt; but the two first of these are not worked, on account of the scarcity of wood. They have a great deal of cotton cloth, some pearls, and a large quantity of silk, besides manufactures of silk, and very fine carpets. They have also all sorts of fruits, excellent wine, and a great number of mulberry trees, with the leaves of which they feed the silk-worms. Likewise dates, pistachionuts, and trees which produce manna. They have large flocks of sheep and goats; the rials of the former are of a monstrous size. With regard to religion, they are generally Mahometans, of the sect of Hali, but Kouli Khan being of the sect of Omar, obliged all the Persians to conform thereto; tho' since his death, it may be presumed that many of them profess their religion. More particulars will be taken notice of when each province is described. Isphahan is the capital town.

* **PERSIQUE GULPH**, a large gulph of Asia, between Persia and Arabia Felix. The entrance near Ormus is not above 30 miles over, but within it is 180 in breadth, and the length from Ormus to the mouth of the Euphrates 420 miles.

PERTH, a town of Scotland, and capital of a county of the same name. It is an handsome place, agreeably seated on the river Tay, near two small forests. The tide comes up as far as this place, and the river is navigable for very small vessels, for which reason it has some trade. The shire of Perth sends one member to parliament. It is 30 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 10.

W. lat. 56. 25. N.

PERTHAMEBOY, a sea-port town of N. America, in New Jersey, seated on a bay of the American Ocean, at the mouth of the river Raritan, 25 miles S. W. of New-York subject to Great Britain. Lon. 74. 0. W. lat. 40. 45. N.

PERTOIR, a small district in Champagne between Champagne properly so called, and the Barrois, lying along the river Marne.

* **PERTUIS**, a town of France, in Provence, and in the Vigerie of Aix, 10 mile N. E. of Aix, and 27 N. of Marseilles. Lon. 5. 40. E. lat. 43. 44. N.

PERU, a large country of S. America bounded on the N. by Popayan, on the W. by the S. Sea, on the S. by Chili, and on the E. by a ridge of prodigious high mountains, called the Cordilleras de-los-Andes being about 1500 miles in length from N. to S. and 125 in breadth from E. to W. between the Andes and the S. Sea; but in other places it is much broader, and according to some, 300 miles. It never rains in this country, and they hardly know what lightning and thunder is, unless toward the top of the above mountains; for, when the mathematicians from France were there to measure a degree of latitude, while they were making their observations, they not only saw it lighten, but heard the thunder below them, for they were above the cloud. All the tops of these mountains are covered with snow to a very great height, and there are several volcanoes, which burn continually: sometimes such torrents of water will fall down from thence, as overflow the whole country for a certain space. This happened one in December 1742, when in some places the water was 60 feet high and in others above 120; it carried away an infinite number of cattle, threw down 600 houses, and drowned 8 or 900 persons in its course it removed pieces of rock, 100 feet in diameter, and forced them 30 yards from the places where they first lay. Some thought this water proceeded out of the rock, but others more judiciously concluded it came from the melting of the snow. The best houses in this country are made of a sort of reeds like bamboc-canes, and covered with thatch, or palm-leaves. However they have a sort of galleries or balconies but there is no walking along the floor without making the whole structure groan. It is not at all probable that this country ever was so populous as the Spaniards have represented, for the villages are at 30 mile distance from each other, and are all near the sea; and there is the highest probability that they were all much in the same situation.

they are now. There are large forests on the sides of the mountains, which advance near the sea-side, but none of their trees are like those in Europe. The birds are much superior to those of Europe for the beauty of their plumage, but then their notes are very disagreeable. There are few birds near the sea-side, and the monkeys also get at a distance from it. The bird called the Toucan, which is remarkable for having a bill as large as its body, is called the preacher by the Spaniards, though it is as mute as a fish. It has been generally said there are lions here, but that which they call so is more like a wolf than a lion, and he never attacks mankind. But the tygers are as large and as fierce as those of Africa, though not of the same colour; however, it is happy for the inhabitants that there are but very few of them. Serpents are very common, and several sorts of them are dangerous; particularly the rattle snake, which does not get away from men like the rest. There are several insects like those in Europe, but they are vastly larger. The earth-worms are as long as a man's arm, and as thick as his thumb; there are also spiders covered with hair, and as large as a pigeon's egg. The bats are of a monstrous size, and will suck the blood of horses, mules, and even of men who sleep in the fields; and they have entirely destroyed the great cattle which the missionaries had introduced into a country N. of Peru. The famous bird called a Contor, or Condor, is perhaps the largest in the world, for it makes nothing of carrying off a whole buck. The animal called the Guanaco is peculiar to S. America, for none have ever been found in N. America, nor any other country; it is commonly called a camel-sheep, and has something of the shape of a camel, without any bunch on its back; there are two sorts of them, one covered with a very fine reddish wool or hair, which is a valuable commodity. They are but small in comparison of a camel, and were used to carry burthens of about fifty pounds weight, before horses were introduced. Peru is inhabited by the Spaniards, who conquered it, and by the native Americans. The latter, who live among the forests, form as it were so many small republicks, which are directed by a Spanish priest, and by their governor, assisted by other original natives, that serve as officers. They have no distrust, for they leave the doors of their huts always open, though they have cotton, callibashes, and a sort of aloes, of which they make thread, and several other small matters which they trade with, and

which might be easily stolen. They go naked, and paint their bodies with a red drug, called rocu. The same man is of all trades, for he builds his own hut, constructs his own canoe, and weaves his own cloth: but if a large house is to be built for common use, every one lends a helping hand. Their skins are of a red copper colour; and they have no beards, nor hair on any part of their bodies except their heads, where it is black, long, and coarse. Those that are not much exposed to the weather, are of a lighter colour than the rest. The natives who live at Quito seem to be of a different temper; for they are all 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 a sack, with holes to put their arms through; and this is given them by their masters as part of their wages. From a mixture of the native Americans and the Spaniards there arises a third kind, called Mestics, who are illegitimate: however, they have all the privileges of a Spaniard, and are the persons who carry on all trades; for the Spaniards think it beneath them to meddle with any thing of this sort: these behave in a more tyrannical manner over the real Americans, than even the Spaniards themselves, insomuch that the governor is obliged to repress their insolence. It was said above that it never rains, but this must be understood of the south parts; for in the north, where the mountains are not so high, it often rains excessively; insomuch that those who go thither in search of gold, are often carried off by the unwholesomeness of the climate. Those that travel over the Andes, where they are passable, find it so cold that they are often froze to death; and if they are aware of a storm coming, they have no other way to save themselves, than by killing their horses and getting into their bellies. They have a great number of fruits, plants, and trees, not known in Europe; however, some of their physical drugs are brought over, which are of excellent use, and are well known in druggists shops, particularly the jesuits bark and Peruvian balsam. The Spaniards have introduced many herbs, plants, and trees from Europe, which thrive here very well, and the fruits they produce are very delicious. This country is divided into three great audiences, which are Quito, De los Reyes, and De los Charcas, which will be taken notice of in their proper places. We hardly need take notice of the mines of gold and silver, and the prodigious riches that are brought from thence, because they are so generally known.

PERUGIA, a town of Italy, in the pope's territories, and capital of Perugia. It is an ancient, handsome, populous, and large city, with a strong citadel, an university, and a bishop's see. The churches, and many other buildings, as well public as private, are very handsome. It is seated on a hill, 3 miles N. W. of Assise, and 75 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 26. E. lat. 43. 6. N.

* **PERUGINO**, a province of Italy, in the territory of the Church, 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 one of the smallest provinces in the territory of the Church. The air is very pure, and the soil fertile in corn and good wine; besides, the lake Perugia supplies them with plenty of fish. The capital town is Perugia. The lake is 8 miles from the city, and is almost round, being about five miles in diameter, and in it are three islands. This province is about 25 miles in length, and near as much in breadth.

PESARO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It is a large place, whose streets are paved with bricks. The castle is very well fortified; the harbour excellent; and the cathedral church magnificent. The environs are remarkable for producing good figs, of which they send large quantities to Venice. It is seated on an eminence, at the mouth of the river Foglia, on the gulph of Venice, 17 miles N. E. of Urbino, and 130 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 0. E. lat. 43. 56. N.

PESCARA, a very strong town in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Abruzzo; seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, which falls into the gulph of Venice, 8 miles from Citta-di-Penna, and 100 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 42. 22. N.

PESCHIERA, a small but strong town of Italy, in the Veronese, with a castle, and a strong fort; seated on the river Mincio, or Menzo, which proceeds from the lake Garda, 12 miles W. of Verona. Lon. 10. 37. E. lat. 45. 23. N.

* **PESENAS**, an ancient town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Agde; delightfully seated on the river Pein, 10 miles N. E. of Beseirs, and 8. N. of Agde. Lon. 3. 31. E. lat. 43. 28. N.

PEST, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Danube, in a fine plain, over-against Buda, 75 miles S. E. of Presburg. Lon. 29. 25. E. lat. 47. 24. N.

* **PETAGUZZ**, a territory of S. America, in Brasil, bounded on the N. by Dele; on the E. by the sea; on the S. by the captainship of Rio-Grande; and on the W. by Tupuys. It contains mines of silver.

* **PETAUW**, an ancient town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in Syria. It is a handsome place, and is seated on the river Drave, 35 miles N. E. of Scilly, and 108 S. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 29. E. lat. 46. 40. N.

* **PETCHE-LI**, a province of Asia, in China, and the chief in the whole empire; bounded on the E. by the sea; on the N. by the great wall; on the W. by Chan-fi; and on the S. by Chan-tong and Honan. It contains Peking, which is the principal city in the whole empire, on which 140 towns depend, besides a vast number of villages. The air is temperate, unless when the wind blows from the N. and there is a rainy season in the latter end of July, and the beginning of August; but it seldom rains any other time. The soil is fertile, and produces all sorts of corn, and there are plenty of cattle, pulse, and fruits. They have also mines of pit-coal, which is their only fuel. There is great variety of animals, of which a sort of cat is most remarkable, it having long hair about its neck and head. All the riches of China are brought into this province, particularly to Peking, where the emperor resides.

PETERBOROUGH, a city of Northamptonshire, with a bishop's see, a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 10, and October 2, for all sorts of stock-wrought timber, and cheese. It is seated on the river Nen, over which there is a bridge that leads into Huntingdonshire, in marshy ground. It is not a large place, for it has but one parish-church besides the cathedral; but the market-place is spacious, and the streets regular. It sends two members to parliament. The cathedral was formerly a monastery, and is a majestic structure, full of curious work, and has a large choir. It is 38 miles S. of Boston, and 76 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 52. 33. N.

PETERSBURG, a large handsome city, the capital of Russia, built by Peter the Great, czar of Muscovy, in 1703. It is of prodigious extent, and contained not long ago 60,000 houses, great and small. It is seated in an island, which lies on the middle of the river Neiva, where the land has been considerably raised. The fort has six bastions, and opposite to it, on terra firma, is a crown-work. The fort has two gates, at the entrance of which is the figure of the czar holding two keys, and within is a
black

black eagle crowned, holding in his claws a sceptre, and an imperial globe. A little farther is the chapel of St. Nicholas, the chief patron of Russia. Within this fort or citadel is the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, with a high steeple, and designed for the burying-place of the royal family. The roof of the steeple is very finely gilt all over, and there are chimes which go every hour. In an arm of the river, between the crown-work and the fort, the emperor's galleys are laid up during the winter season. On this side the fort there are two quarters, called the Slabod of the Germans, and the Slabod of the Muscovites. In the first there are the summer and winter palaces, the houses belonging to the admiralty, a church, and a dock for building ships: in the other Slabod is the palace of the empress, where she formerly resided. Beyond the forts are the Slabods of the Tartars and Finlanders; and in both there are very superb structures. In 1716 they began to cut canals in the island, to make Petersburg resemble Amsterdam; but the czar did not live to see this project executed. There are built here many palaces, a college, a military school, and an exchange. The worst of this place is, that it is not high enough to escape inundations, which sometimes have occasioned the loss of vast sums of money. When the merchants perceive a flood is coming on, they make dykes before their houses, to keep out the water. At first provisions were scarce, and the trade was small, because the lakes Ladoga and Onega had not depth enough to carry large vessels; but Peter the Great remedied this inconveniency in 1720, by cutting a canal from the lake Ladoga, of about 75 miles in length, 70 feet wide, and 10 in depth. Ten years were employed in this work, but it was not finished till the next reign; and now Petersburg may readily be supplied with provision. Trade flourishes greatly here, because it is the seat of government, and because foreigners have the same privileges as the natives of the place. All religions are tolerated, and there are packet-boats, by which intelligence is conveyed to different places. The inhabitants also carry on a trade with the Chinese and Persians. They have woollen and linnen manufactures here, paper-mills, powder-mills, places for preparing saltpetre, brimstone, and laboratories for fire-works. Here are also yards for making ropes, cables, and tackling for ships; a foundery, where cannon and mortars are cast; as also a printing-house. And here it will be proper to mention the new road made between Petersburg and Moscow, in a straight

line across the forests, planted with trees on each side, 555 miles in length. It was finished in 1718; and at the end of every 5 miles are posts set up of 8 feet high, which serve to direct travellers. This road is divided into 24 posts, or stations, at each of which are at least 20 horses, kept ready saddled and bridled. Some streets of this city are regular and well built; and among the most elegant structures may be reckoned the great chancellor's house, that of the vice-chancellor, count Gallowin's, and some others. They are mostly brick plastered over; and though the climate is so very cold, yet they have more windows than they generally have in England. An Italian architect, who has been settled here many years, has contributed not a little to the beauty of the city. The summer palace, and gardens, lie to the E. where there are fine walks, and choice statues. Near it is the theatre, which was erected in the room of the wooden one, burnt down to the ground. The exhibitions are French comedies, and Italian operas; and all foreigners of distinction are invited to partake of these diversions, as well as to balls, masquerades, and concerts, which are frequently given at court. There are 20 Russian churches, and 4 Lutheran, besides those of the Calvinists, Dutch, English, and Roman Catholics; and the number of inhabitants are now reckoned at 100,000, most of whom came to settle here from other countries, there being not many original Russians among them. It is 355 miles N. W. of Moscow, 750 N. E. of Vienna, 525 N. E. of Copenhagen, and 300 N. E. of Stockholm. Lon. 30. 23. E. lat. 54. 56. N.

PETERSFIELD, a handsome town of Hampshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 10, and Dec. 11, for sheep and horses; seated on the river Loddon, on the road from London to Portsmouth. It is 18 miles N. E. of Portsmouth, and 55 S. W. of London, and sends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor and constable, and has one church built with stone. It contains about 200 houses, formed into a long paved street, and the inhabitants amount to about 1000. Lon. 1. 5. W. lat. 51. 5. N.

PETERSHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and principality of Minden, seated on the river Weser, 3 miles from Minden, and 37 W. of Hanover. It belongs to the king of Prussia. Lon. 9. 1. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

PETERWARADIN, a fortified town of Slavonia, and one of the strongest frontier places the house of Austria has against the
Turks;

Turks; seated on the river Danube, between the Save and the Drave, 35 miles N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 20. 0. E. lat. 45. 20. N.

PETHERTON, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on July 5, for cattle and lambs. It is seated on the river Parret, 18 miles S. by W. of Wells, and 133 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 0. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

PETIGLIANO, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Siennese; seated near the confines of the dutchy of Castro, 8 miles W. of Castro, and 45 S. E. of Sienna. Lon. 11. 45. E. lat. 42. 33. N.

PETIGUAVAS, a sea-port town of America, in the island of Hispaniola, seated on a bay at the W. end of the island, and subject to France. It is 200 miles E. of Port-Royal in Jamaica, and 200 W. of St. Domingo. Lon. 77. 0. W. lat. 18. 5. N.

PETRIKOW, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, 90 miles S. W. of Warsaw. Lon. 19. 0. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

PETRINA, a small but strong town of Croatia, seated on the river Petrinia, and subject to the house of Austria. It is 17 miles E. of Carloustadt. Lon. 16. 40. E. lat. 45. 46. N.

* PETT, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on May 27, for cattle and pedlars ware.

PETTAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria and dutchy of Styria. It is an ancient place, belonging to the bishop of Saltzburg, and seated on the river Drave, 30 miles N. E. of Scilly, and 30 S. E. of Gratz. Lon. 16. 18. E. lat. 47. 0. N.

PETTIPOLI, a sea-port town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Coromandel, where the Dutch have a factory. Lon. 80. 0. E. lat. 16. 45. N.

PETWORTH, a town in Suffex, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Holy Thursday, for horned cattle, and on Nov. 20, for sheep and hogs. It is pleasantly seated near the river Arun; is a small place, but remarkable for a fine seat belonging to the duke of Somerset. It is 12 miles N. E. of Chichester, and 46 S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 44. W. lat. 51. 0. N.

* PETZORA, a province in the N. part of Moscovy, lying along the Frozen Ocean. It is full of high mountains and forests, and so cold that the rivers do not thaw till May, and begin to freeze again in August. It is very thin of people, and there is but one town, which is of the same name.

* PEVENSEY, a village in Suffex, with

one fair, on July 5, for horned cattle, and pedlars ware.

* PEYRUSSE, an ancient town of France in Rouerge, with a castle; seated on a mountain, the foot of which is washed by the river Diege, 10 miles from Cadenach, and 270 from Paris. Lon. 1. 5. E. lat. 44. 36. N.

* PFAFENHOFEN, an handsome town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, with a Benedictine monastery at a small distance. The French troops met with a repulse here in 1745, after a long dispute. It is seated on the river Ilm, 4 miles S. W. of Amberg, and 19 N. W. of Ratibon. Lon. 11. 0. E. lat. 49. 5. N.

PFALTSBURG, or PHALTSBURG, a small but strong town of France, between Alsace and Lorraine, with the title of a principality, and an ancient castle. It is seated on a hill, which is a continuation of Mount Vosgue, 5 miles from Saverne, and 27 N. W. of Strafburg. Lon. 12. 21. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

* PFIN, a town of Swisserland, in Turgaw, and the chief place of a bailiwick in the dependence of the canton of Zurich. It is seated on the river Thour.

PFIRT, or FORETTE, a town of Germany, in Upper Alsace, 10 miles W. of Basil, and 25 S. of Colmar. Lon. 7. 15. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

PFORTSHEIM, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the marquisate of Baden-dourlach, with a handsome castle. It is a pretty good town, and seated on the river Entz, 9 miles S. E. of Dcoulach, and 20 S. E. of Spire. Lon. 9. 42. E. lat. 48. 55. N.

PFREIMB, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and in Nord-gow, with a handsome castle. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Pfreimt and Nab, 7 miles N. E. of Amberg, and 22 N. by E. of Ratibon. Lon. 11. 23. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

* PFULLENDORF, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, seated on the river Andelspach, 37 miles S. W. of Ulm. The inhabitants are Roman Catholicks. Lon. 9. 23. E. lat. 48. 0. N.

PHAROS, a small island in the Mediterranean Sea, opposite to Alexandria, in Egypt, which, with the continent, forms a spacious harbour, and has a communication by a stone causeway and bridge. It formerly had an exceeding high tower built upon it, called the Pharos, whence the island took its name. On the top of it were lights for the direction of ships. Lon. 31. 15. E. lat. 30. 40. N.

PHARSALUS, was anciently a town of Thessaly, now Turkey in Europe, a little

to the S. of Larissa, in the plains of which some suppose the decisive battle was fought between Cæsar and Pompey; but this is not certain.

* **PHASIS**, or **FACHS**, a large and famous river of Asia, which crosses Mingrelia, and falls into the Black Sea.

PHEASANTS ISLE. See **FAISANTS**.

PHENICIA, a country of Turkey in Europe, extending from Arabia Deserta to the Mediterranean Sea; bounded on the N. by Proper Syria, and on the S. by Palestine. This country is comprehended partly by the beglerbeglic of Tripoly, and partly by that of Damascus. The principal towns are Tripoly, Damascus, and Balbec. It is but a small territory, but has been greatly celebrated for being the inventor of letters and navigation, and was the first which we have any account that traded with England for in. But though it was a small territory, it frequently sent colonies to different parts of Europe and Africa, where they founded considerable towns.

PHILADELPHIA, an ancient town of Asia, in Natolia; seated at the foot of the mountain Tmolus, from whence there is a fine view over an extensive plain. The Greeks retain its ancient name, but the Turks call it Allahijar. It contains 7 or 8000 inhabitants; among whom are about 1000 Christians, who have four churches, and a Greek archbishop. It is 40 miles E. of Smyrna. Lon. 28. 25. E. lat. 38. 5. N.

PHILADELPHIA, the capital of Pennsylvania, in North America, and in a county of the same name. It is an oblong square, two miles in length, and one in breadth; and the high street runs from the middle of one front to another. In the centre of the town is a square of ten acres, surrounded by the town-house, and other public buildings. In each quarter is another square of eight acres. The high street is 100 feet wide, and parallel to it are eight streets, crossed by twenty more at right angles, all of them being 30 feet wide. It is seated between the rivers Delawar and Schuylkill. There is a fine quay next the Delawar, to which ships of 4 or 500 tons may come up. There are wet and dry docks for building and repairing ships, magazines, warehouses, and all manner of conveniencies for importing and exporting merchandizes. The houses are most of them built with brick; but there are many more still wanting to compleat the plan. The town-house was erected in 1732, in which are large rooms for the assembly and supreme court. The public offices are kept in the wings. The

other public buildings are, the court-house; two Quakers meeting-houses, two for the Presbyterians, and one for the Baptists. There is also a church for the English service, one for the Dutch Lutherans, one for the Dutch Calvinists, and one for the Moravians; besides a mafs-house, an academy; a Quaker's school-house, the city alm's-house; the Quakers alm's-house, the hospital, the prison, and the work-house. In the year 1749, the dwelling-houses were carefully computed, and found to be 2076. Lon. 75; 0. W. lat. 40. 50. N.

PHILIPPVILLE, a small but handsome and strong town of the French Netherlands; in Hainault; seated on an eminence, 25 miles S. E. of Mons, and 125 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat; 50. 8. N.

PHILIPPE ISLE, or **PHILIPPE FORT**; is in Dutch Flanders, on the western branch of the river Scheldè, opposite to Pearl Fort; 5 miles N. W. of Antwerp, and 3 N. of Sasuvan-Gent.

PHILIPPI, an ancient town of Macedonia, seated on the confines of Romania, 100 miles from the gulph of Contestia, and 67 E. of Salonichi. It was enlarged by Philip; the father of Alexander the Great; who gave it his own name. It was near this place; commonly called the plains of Philippippi, where Cassius and Brutus; two of the assassins of Cæsar, were defeated by Mark Antony and Augustus. It is still in being, and is an archbishop's see, but greatly decayed, and badly peopled. However, there is an old amphitheatre, and several other monuments of its ancient grandeur. Lon. 24. 55. E. lat. 41. 0. N.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, are islands of Asia, in the E. Indian sea. They were discovered by Magellan in 1519. The air is very hot and moist, and the soil very 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, and the best of the islands are subject to the Spaniards, particularly Mindanao, Manila, Leyta, Iba-bao, Paraguay, Mindoro, and Sebu; besides which there are a vast number of small islands.

* **PHILIPPINES, NEW**, otherwise called **PATAOS**, are islands in the E. Indian Sea, between the Moluccas, the old Philippines, and the Marianes. There are about eighty-seven in all, between the Equinoctial line and the tropic of Cancer; but they are but little known to the Europeans.

PHILIPOLI, a considerable town of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania, with an archbishop's see. It is a pretty large place, and chiefly inhabited by Greeks, tho' they have a Turkish sangaick. It is seated on the river Mariza, 62 miles N. W. of Adrianople, and 188 N. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 24. 55. E. lat. 42. 15. N.

PHILLIPS NORTON, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on March 21, and Aug. 29, for cattle and cloth; and on March 27, for cloth only. It is 7 miles S. of Bath, and 104 W. of London. Lon. 2. 28. W. lat. 52. 22. N.

* **PHILIPS, ST.** a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in Machoacan, in a country where they breed great numbers of cattle.

PHILIPSEBURG, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It is very strong, and looked upon as one of the bulwarks of the empire. It is seated in a morass, and fortified with 7 bastions, and several advanced works. The town belongs to the bishop of Spire, but all the works and 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 rendered back the year following, in consequence of the treaty of Vienna. It is seated on the river Rhine, over which there is a bridge, 5 miles S. of Spire, 22 S. E. of Worms, and 40 N. E. of Strasburg. Lon. 8. 33. E. lat. 49. 14. N.

PHILIPSTADT, a town of Sweden, in Gothland, 20 miles N. E. of Carolsfadt, and 105 N. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 14. 30. E. lat. 59. 30. N.

PHOLEYS. See **FOULIES.**

PHYRGIA, a country of Asia Minor, now Natolia. There were two countries of this name, the great and the less, the former of which is now called Gemiam, and the less Sarciam.

* **PIANEZA**, a town and castle of Italy, in Piedmont, seated on the river Dora. It is 8 miles from Turin.

PIANOZA, an island of Italy, in the Tuscan Sea, 6 miles S. of that of Elba, belonging to Tuscany. It is level and low, as the name imports. Lon. 11. 0. E. lat. 42. 36. N.

PIAVA, a river of Italy, in the territory of Venice, which rises in the mountains of Tyrol, and running by Kadera, Belluna, and Feltry, falls into the gulph of Venice by two mouths, a little to the N. of Venice.

PICARDY, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Hainault, Artois, and the

sea; on the E. by Champagne; on the S. by the isle of France; and on the W. by Normandy and the British Channel. It is divided into the Upper, Middle, and Lower Picardy, and the principal rivers are the Somme, the Oyse, the Canche, the Lis, the Scarp, the Deule, and the Aa. The soil is very fertile in corn, fruits, and pastures but it produces no wine. They have a considerable trade in woollen manufactures and the inhabitants are very industrious people, but very obstinate in their opinions. Amiens is the capital town.

* **PICARA**, a large province of S. America, in the kingdom of New Granada bounded on the E. by the mountains called the Andes.

PICIGITHONE, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, with a strong castle, in which Francis I. king of France was imprisoned. It was taken by the French in 1733, but they restored it back. It is seated on the river Serio, 10 miles N. W. of Cremona, and 30 S. E. of Milan. Lon. 9. 4. E. lat. 45. 12. N.

PICKERING, a town in the N. Ridir of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday and one fair, on September 14, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated on a small brook, and is a pretty good town belonging to the dutchy of Lancaster. It has an old castle, in the ruins of which they keep their courts for the hearing of causes under 40 shillings, in the district called the Honour of Pickering, which is also called the Liberty of Pickering. It is 26 miles N. E. of York, and 220 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 32. W. lat. 54. 20. N.

PICO, an island of the Atlantick Ocean and one of the Azores, about 37 miles circumference, and is pretty fertile, having abundance of cattle. It takes its name from a high mountain in the middle of it called the Pike. It is 8 miles S. E. of Fayal and 30 S. W. of Tercera. Lon. 28. 5. W. lat. 38. 35. N.

PICTS WALL, a famous barrier against the Picts, of which some small remains are yet left. It began at the entrance of Solway frith, in Cumberland, and running Carlisle, was continued from W. to E. across the N. end of the kingdom, as far as Newcastle, and ended at Tinmouth. There are many Roman coins and antiquities found near it, and it has excited the curiosity of some good antiquarians to trace its foundation, and to give a particular description of it.

* **PIDDLE-TOWN**, a village in Dorsetshire, with one fair, on Easter-Tuesday, for horses, bullocks, hogs, and sheep.

PIED-DE-PORT. See **JEAN PIED-DE-PORT.**

PIEDMONT, a country of Italy, with the title of a principality; bounded on the N. by Vallois; on the E. by the dutchy of Milan and the dutchy of Montferrat; on the S. by the county of Nice and the territory of Genoa; and on the W. by Dauphiny and Savoy. It comprehends eleven small provinces, Piedmont Proper, the valleys between France and Italy, the valley of Sausa, the county of Nice, the marquifate of Aosta, the dutchy of Aost, the Canavefe, the lordship of Verfail, the county of Aft, and the Langes. It was formerly a part of Lombardy, but now belongs to the king of Sardinia, and lies at the foot of the Alps, which separates France from Italy. It is 175 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It contains many high mountains, among which there are rich and fruitful valleys, as pleasant and populous as any part of Italy. In the mountains are mines of several kinds, and the forests afford a great deal of game. The Piedmontese have more sense than the Savoyards, but then they are not so sincere. They are generally strongly attached to the Roman-catholic religion; and carry on so great a trade in raw silk, that the English alone have purchased to the value of 200,000 pounds in a year. Besides this, they have corn, rice, wine, fruits, hemp, flax, and cattle. Their sovereign is the king of Sardinia, who generally resides at Turin, the capital of this country. The valleys between France and Italy are inhabited by the Vaudoise, who are Protestants. Towards the end of the last century the French king persuaded the duke of Savoy to drive them out of the country, in consequence of which 20,000 of them retired to Germany, England, and Holland, and yet they are not all extirpated, though they are obliged to have a Roman catholic church in every parish.

PIENZA, a small populous town of Italy, in the dutchy of Tuscany, and in the Siennese, with a bishop's see. It is 25 miles S. E. of Sienna, and 50 S. of Florence. Lon. II. 45. E. lat. 43. 4. N.

PIERRE DE CADORE. See **CADORE.**

PIERRE LE MOUTIER, a town of France in Orleanois, and in Nivernois. It is seated in a bottom surrounded with mountains, and near a dirty lake, which renders the air very unwholesome, 17 miles N. W. of Moulins, and 150 S. of Paris. Lon. 4. 10. E. lat. 46. 47. N.

* **PIERRE**, ST. a small desert island, near the coast of Newfoundland, ceded to the French by the peace of 1763, for drying and curing their fish. Lon. 53. 46. W.

lat. 46. 25. N.

* **PIERRE**, ST. a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Viviers.

* **PIERRE**, ST. a town of France, in Guienne, and in the diocese of Agen.

* **PIERRE FONDAS**, a town of France, in the dutchy of Vallois, and the chief place of a provostship, with an old castle.

* **PIERRE AND ST. PAUL**, a river of America, which has its source in the mountains of Chiana, and falls into the sea, near the island of Tabasco.

* **PIERRE-SUR-DIVE**, ST. a town of France, in Normandy, in the diocese of Seeze, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

PIGNEROL, a town of Italy, in 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 upon a rock; but being restored to the duke of Savoy by treaty in 1696, the French demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the river Chiuson, 17 miles W. of Turin, and 70 N. of Nice. Lon. 7. 24. E. lat. 44. 37. N.

* **PIGNEY**, a town of France, in Champagne, with the title of a duchy, 12 miles N. E. of Troyes. Lon. 4. 15. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

PILAW, or **PILLAW**, a strong sea-port town of Poland, in Ducal Prussia, seated in Samland, upon a point of a peninsula, and has a good harbour. It was taken by the Swedes in 1625, but now belongs to the king of Prussia. It is 20 miles W. of Koningsberg. Lon. 20. 0. E. lat. 54. 45. N.

PILSEN, a handsome and strong town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the same name, on the frontiers of the upper palatinate of Bavaria. It has often been taken and retaken in the wars of Bohemia, and is seated near the confluence of the rivers Misa and Watto, 47 miles W. by S. of Prague, and 52 E. by S. of Egra. Lon. 13. 45. E. lat. 49. 46. N.

PILSNA, **PILSNO**, or **PILZOW**, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, and on the confines of Cracovia; seated on the river Wilfate, 50 miles E. of Cracow. Lon. 21. 30. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

* **PILTEN**, a town in the dutchy of Courland, and capital of a very fertile territory of the same name, seated on the river Windaw, between Golding and Fort Windaw. Lon. 22. 10. E. lat. 57. 15. N.

PINHEL, a strong town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, and capital of a territory of the same name, at the confluence of the rivers Coa and Pinhel, 25 miles N. of Guarda, and 67 E. by S. of Salamanca. Lon. 6. 17. W. lat. 40. 42. N.

PINNENBERG, a fort and town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Holstein, and capital of a county of the same name in Stromaria. It is seated on the river Owe, 10 miles N. W. of Hamburg. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 54. 10. N. The county is bounded on the N. by Steinberg; on the E. by Segebert and Trittau; on the S. by the river Elbe; and on the W. by the territory of Crempen.

PINOS, an island of N. America, on the S. side of the island of Cuba, from which it is separated by a deep strait. It is 25 miles in length, 15 in breadth, and has excellent pastures, but is not inhabited. Lat. 21. 28. N.

* **PINSKO**, a town of Poland, in 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. 50. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

PIOMBINO, a sea-port town of Italy, in the dutchy of Tuscany, and capital of a principality of the same name, seated on a bay of the Tuscan Sea, 15 miles S. E. of Leghorn, and 60 S. W. of Florence. Lon. 30. 43. E. lat. 42. 57. N.

* **PIOMBINO**, the principality of, a small territory of Italy, in the dutchy of Tuscany, lying on the sea-coast. The island of Elba depends upon it, and it has its own princes, under the protection of the king of the Two Sicilies, who has a right to put a garrison into the fort.

PIPELY, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Bengal, seated on the banks of a river 15 miles from Balasore; was formerly a place of trade, and had English and Dutch factories; but since they have been removed to Hugly and Calcutta it is entirely forsaken by the merchants, and is only inhabited by fishermen. Lon. 142. 45. E. lat. 21. 40. N.

PIPERNO, a town of Italy, in the campagna of Rome, 10 miles N. of Terracina, and 50 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 0. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

* **PIQUE MONTYALLIER**, the highest mountain of the Pyrennees. It is in the form of a pike, and may be seen 50 miles off. Lon. 0. 22. W. lat. 42. 51. N.

PIQUIGNI, a town of France, in Picardy, seated on the river Somme, 7 miles E. of Amiens. Lon. 2. 10. E. lat. 49. 55.

PIRANO, a sea-port town of Italy, in Istria, and in the territory of Venice, seated on a peninsula, formed by the bay of Lagono, and that of Trieste, 10 miles S. of Cabo-di-Istria. Lon. 14. 6. E. lat. 45. 40.

* **PIRY**, a country of Africa, in the kingdom of Loango, said to be very good, and inhabited by a mild, good natured people.

PIRITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the dutchy of Pomerania, and in the territory of Stetin. The ancient dukes of Pomerania often resided here. It is seated near the lake Maldoi, 17 miles S. of Stetin. Lon. 15. 5. E. lat. 53. 6. N.

PISA, an ancient, large, handsome, and strong city of Italy, in Tuscany, and capital of the Pisano, with an university, an archbishop's see, and three forts. The territory lies near the place where the river Arno falls into the sea, but is very small, and yet enriched with several fine productions; there is curious marble, good alabaster, lapis lazuli, vitriol, and salt-works. The town is seated on the river Arno, at a small distance from the sea, in a very fertile plain. That river runs through Pisa, and over it are three bridges, of which that in the middle is constructed with marble; on this bridge the inhabitants every year have a mock-fight, like that at Venice. This town is so far from having as many inhabitants as it can contain, that grass grows in the principal streets. The cathedral is a magnificent structure, and on the right side of the choir is the leaning tower, so much talked of. In the great square, before St. Stephen's church, is a white marble statue, representing duke Cosmo the Great. The Grand Duke's palace, and the magnificent exchange, are worth taking notice of. It is 10 miles N. of Leghorn, 42 W. of Florence, and 10. S. W. of Lucca. Lon. 10. 24. E. lat. 43. 42. N. The territory is about 42 miles in length, and 25 in breadth.

* **PISANO**, a territory of Italy, in Tuscany, about 47 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by the Florentino and the republick of Lucca; on the E. by the Sianese; and on the W. by the sea. It is one of the best countries in all Tuscany.

PISCA, a handsome town of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Lima, with a good road for ships to ride in. It is seated in a country fertile in excellent fruits and good wine, which they send to the rest of the Spanish settlements. It is about half a mile from the sea, and 140 S. of Lima. Lon. 73. 35. W. lat. 14. 0. S.

PISCATAWAY, a harbour of N. America, in New Hampshire, 70 miles N. of Boston, in New-England. Lon. 70. 0. W. lat. 43. 35. N.

* **PISELLO**, the most northern cape of Natolia.

Natolia, in Asia, which advances into the Black Sea, over against Crim Tartary.

* **PISTOIA**, a handsome and considerable town of Italy, in the dutchy of Tuscany, with a bishop's see. There are several fine churches and magnificent palaces, and the houses of private persons are generally well built; but notwithstanding this it is almost deserted, in comparison of what it was formerly; for there are now only 5000 inhabitants; but among these are 40 noble families. It is seated on a fertile plain, at the foot of the Appennines, and near the river Stella, 20 miles N. W. of Florence, and 30 N. E. of Pisa. Lon. 10. 55. E. lat. 43. 55. N.

* **PITAN**, a province of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and beyond the river Ganges. It is bounded on the N. by mount Nagracut, on the E. by the kingdoms of Lassa and Afem, on the S. by the provinces of Jesuat and Mevat, and on the W. by Mevat and Varal.

PITHEA, a province of Swedish Lapland, bounded on the N. by Lapland of Luhliala, on the E. by Bothnia, on the S. by Lapland d'Uhma, and on the W. by Norway. The river Pithea runs across it. There is a town of the same name, seated on the W. side of the gulph of Bothnia, 80 miles S. W. of Tornea. Lon. 20. 0. E. lat. 64. 45. N.

PITTENWEEM, a sea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, seated at the entrance of the frith of Forth, 23 miles N. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 25. W. lat. 56. 12. N.

* **PITSCHEN**, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg. Lon. 18. 22. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

* **PIZZO**, a town of Italy, in the Farther Calabria, seated on the gulph of St. Eufemia, 4 miles from Monte-Leone.

PLACENTIA, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, with a bishop's see, a title of a dutchy, and a good castle; seated on the river Xera, in a delightful plain, almost surrounded with mountains. It is 83 miles W. of Toledo, and 67 S. W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 5. W. lat. 49. 50. N.

PLACENTIA, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa, and in the valley of Marguina. It submitted to the allies in 1706, but was afterwards reduced by the other party. It is seated on the river Deva, 25 miles S. E. of Bilboa, and 62 N. W. of Pampeluna. Lon. 2. 33. W. lat. 43. 16. N.

PLACENTIA, a sea-port town of N. America, in Newfoundland, seated on a bay on the S. E. part of the island. It was ceded

to the English by the treaty of Utrecht, and is 40 miles W. of St. John, and 200 E. of Cape Breton. Lon. 51. 55. W. lat. 47. 40. N.

PLACENZA, a populous town of Italy, and capital of a dutchy 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 Worms concluded in 1743, and there was a battle fought near it in 1746. 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. 43. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

* **PLACENZA**, the dutchy of, was formerly the western part of the dutchy of Parma. It is bounded on the E. by the dutchy of Parma, on the N. and W. by the dutchy of Milan, 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 they make a very white salt. Its principal rivers are the Trebia and the Nura, and the capital town is of the same name. It was divided between the queen of Hungary and the king of Sardinia, in pursuance of the treaty of Worms, concluded in 1743.

* **PLANAY**, or **PLANCY**, a town of France, in Champagne, in the diocese of Troyes, with the title of a marquifate, and a chapter.

* **PLANIEZ**, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, on the coast of France, and in the road of Marseilles.

* **PLANO**, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, on the coast of Spain, and in the bay of Alicant, which is not above a mile and half in length.

PLASENDAL, a fortress of the Austrian Netherlands, 3 miles S. E. of Ostend, seated on the canal which goes from thence to Bruges.

PLATA, a rich and populous town of S. America, in Peru, and capital of the province of Los-Charcas, with an audience, and an archbishop's see. It has mines of silver, which they have left off working, since those of Potosi have been discovered. It is seated on the river Chimao, 500 miles S. E. of Cusco. It was built by the Spaniards, and may contain about 800 families. Lon. 62. 27. W. lat. 20. 10. S.

PLATA, a large river of S. America, which has its source in the audience of Los Charcas, in Peru, and crossing Paraguay, falls into the N. Sea. It is exceeding broad, and near its mouth no less than 150 miles over. It gives its name to a province in Paraguay, whose principal towns are, Santa Fe, Buencs Ayres, Corrientes, and Santa Lusia. There is also an island of this name in Peru, on the coast of the audience of Quito, about 5 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, and surrounded by high craggy rocks.

PLATEA was anciently a town of Beotia, in Greece, seated at the foot of Mount Cithæron, to the S. W. of Thebes, and to the N. of Megara. It was famous for its temple, dedicated to Jupiter, and for a victory gained by Pausanias with a handful of Greeks over the Persians, when the general was killed, with the flower of his troops.

* **PLAVEN**, or **PLAWEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Mechlenburg, on the confines of the marche of Brandenburg; seated on a small river which falls into the Elbe near a lake of the same name, 17 miles S. of Gutfrow, and 90 N. E. of Magdeburg. Lon. 12. 45. E. lat. 53. 40. N.

PLAVEN, or **PLAWEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Voigtland. It has four great fairs every year; and is seated on the river Elster, 50 miles S. E. of Erfort, and 67 S. E. of Dresden. Lon. 12. 22. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

* **PLAYDEN**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on September 4, for pedlars ware.

* **PLEASLY**, a village in Derbyshire, with two fairs, on May 6 and October 29, for sheep, cattle, and horses.

* **PLEIBURG**, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the river Feistez, upon a hill, at the foot of a high mountain.

PLESCOW, a town of Russia, capital of a dutchy of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a strong castle. It is a large place, and divided into four parts, each of which is surrounded with walls. It is seated on the river Muldow, where it falls into the lake Plescow, 77 miles S. of Narva, and 150 S. by W. of Petersburg. Lon. 28. 45. E. lat. 57. 34. N.

* **PLESCOW**, a dutchy in Russia, between the dutchies of Novogorod, Lithuania, Livonia, and Ingria. The capital town is of the same name.

PLESSE, a town of Silesia, on the confines of Poland, with a castle; seated on the river Vistula, 35 miles E. of Troppaw. Lon. 13. 16. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

* **PLESSIS-LES-TOURS**, a royal palace of France, near Tours, built by Lewis XI. where he died in 1483. It is seated in a very fine country.

PLIMPTON, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on February 2, April 5, August 12, and October 28, for horned cattle and woollen cloth. It is seated on a branch of the river Plime, and had once a castle now in ruins. It sends two members to parliament, and is 7 miles E. by N. of Plymouth, and 220 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 50. 25. N.

* **PLINT**, a village in Cornwall, with one fair, on July 5, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

PLOCKSKO, a town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle and a bishop's see. The churches are very magnificent, and it is built upon a hill, from whence there is a fine prospect every way, near the river Vistula. It is 22 miles S. E. of Uladislaw, and 55 W. of Warsaw. Lon. 20. 9. E. lat. 52. 32. N.

* **PLOCKSKO**, a palatinate of Poland, bounded on the N. by Regal-Prussia, on the E. by the palatinate of Mazovia, on the S. by the Vistula, and on the W. by the palatinate of Inowladislaw. The capital town is of the same name.

PLOEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Holstein, capital of a principality of the same name, 20 miles N. W. of Lubeck, and 10 S. E. of Kiell. Lon. 10. 28. E. lat. 54. 15. N.

* **PLUCKLEY**, a village in Kent, with one fair, on December 5, for pedlars ware.

PLUMBIERS, a town of Lorrain, in Vosge, famous for its baths, and being surrounded with mountains. Lon. 6. 37. E. lat. 47. 59. N.

PLUDENTZ, a town of Germany, in the Tyrol, and chief place of a county of the same name, seated in a pleasant plain, on the river Ill, 65 miles W. of Inspruch. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 47. 0. N.

* **PLUVIERS**, a town of France, in Orleansois, and in Beauce, 20 miles N. of Orleans. Lon. 2. 20. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

PLYMOUTH, a sea-port town of Devonshire, with two markets, on Mondays and Thursdays, and two fairs, on January 25 and September 21, for horned cattle and woollen-cloth. It is seated on the river Plime, and near the Tamer, where they fall into the sea. It contains 2 parish-churches, and is one of the most important places in the kingdom, of great strength, and very well.

well fortified. It is also a station for building and laying up men of war belonging to the royal navy, the harbour being capable of containing a vast number of ships. It is a corporation, and has four charity-schools, an hospital, and a work-house, and sends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, and 24 common-councilmen. Besides the above churches, there is one about half a mile out of the town, and a chapel in the dock-yard. The town consists of about 800 houses, but indifferently built, with about 600 houses at the dock, most of which are new buildings. It is 43 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 216 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 28. W. lat. 50. 26. N.

PLYMOUTH, a sea-port town of N. America, in New-England, and capital of a county of the same name; seated at the S. end of Plymouth-bay, and is the first town that was built in New-England. Lon. 75. 2. W. lat. 41. 25. N.

PO, a large, celebrated river of Italy, which has its source at mount Viso in Piedmont, and on the confines of Dauphiny. It runs through Piedmont, Montferrat, the Milanese, and duchy of Mantua. From thence it runs on the borders of the Parmezan, and a part of the Modenese, and having entered the Ferrarese, it begins to divide at Ficheruolo, and proceeds to discharge itself into the gulph of Venice by four principal mouths. As it passes along it receives several rivers, and oftentimes overflows its banks, doing a great deal of mischief; the reason of which is, that most of those rivers descend from the Alps, and are increased by the melting of the snow.

POCKLINGTON, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on February 24, April 25, July 24, and October 28, for cattle, cheese cloth, and leathern wares. It is seated on a stream which falls into the Derwent, 14 miles S. E. of York, and 183 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 40. W. lat. 53. 50. N.

PODENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and in the bishoprick of Bamberg; seated among large forests, near the source of the river Putlach, 17 miles S. of Cullembach, and 30 S. E. of Bamberg. Lon. 11. 35. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

* **PODLACHIA**, or **POLACHIA**, a palatinate of Poland, 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 Mazovia. It is about 88 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; the principal rivers are the Bog

and the Narew. Bielsko is the capital town.

PODOLIA, a province of Polish Russia, bounded on the N. by Volhinia and the Ukraine; on the S. by Moldavia and Pokusia; and on the W. by Red Russia. The river Neister runs along the southern borders, and the Bog crosses it almost entirely from W. to E. It consists of large fields, which would be very fertile if they were well peopled and cultivated; but the many inroads of the Tartars hinder both. It is divided into the Upper and Lower; Kaminiak is the capital of the former, and Bracklaw of the latter.

* **POGGIBONZI**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, which had a citadel now in ruins. It is famous for its excellent tobacco, and is seated near the river Elsa, 16 miles S. of Florence. Lon. 12. 15. E. lat. 43. 20. N.

POGGIO, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, near Florence, famous for a handsome palace of the Great Duke. Lon. 11. 35. E. lat. 43. 22. N.

POIRINO, or **POVERINO**, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 15 miles S. E. of Turin. Lon. 7. 36. E. lat. 44. 45. N.

POISSY, an ancient town of France, in the Isle of France; seated near the edge of the forest of St. Germain, 15 miles from Paris. Lon. 2. 7. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

POITIERS, an ancient, large, and considerable town of France, capital of Poitou, with a bishop's see, four abbeys, a mint, and an university famous for law. It contains 22 parishes, 9 convents for men, and 12 nunneries. There are several Roman antiquities, and particular an amphitheatre, but partly demolished, and hid by the houses. There is also a triumphal arch, which serves as a gate to the great street. It is not peopled in proportion to its extent. Near this place, Edward the Black Prince gained a decisive victory over the French, taking King John and his son Philip prisoners, in 1356, whom he afterwards brought over into England. It is seated on a hill on the river Clain, 52 miles S. W. of Tours, and 120 N. by E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 25. E. lat. 46. 35. N.

POITOU, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Bretagne, Anjou, and part of Touraine; on the E. by Touraine, Berry, and Manche; on the S. by Angoumois, Saintonge, and the territory of Aunis; and on the W. by the sea of Gascony. It is divided into the Upper and Lower; and is fertile in corn and wine, and feeds a great number of cattle, particularly mules. It was in possession of the Kings of England for a considerable time, till it was lost by the unfortunate

tunate Henry VI. Poitiers is the capital town.

* **POIX**, a town of France, in Picardy, in the bailiwick of Amiens, with a priory, and the title of a principality. It is seated on a river of the same name.

* **POKUSIA**, a territory of Poland, on the confines of Hungary and Transilvania. It is bounded on the N. and E. by Podolia; on the S. by a part of Hungary and Transilvania; and on the W. by Red Ruffia.

POLA, an ancient, small, but strong town of Italy, in the S. part of Istria, with a citadel and a bishop's see. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre and a triumphal arch built by the Romans. It is seated at the bottom of a deep bay, and has a spacious harbour, 45 miles S. of Cabo d'Istria, and 80 S. E. of Venice. Lon. 14. 7. E. lat. 45. 6. N.

POLACHIA. See **PODLAGCHIA**.

* **POLANA**, a town of Italy, in Sicily, and in the Val di Demona, seated near the sea.

POLAND, a large kingdom of Europe; bounded on the W. by the Baltick Sea, Brandenburg, and Silesia; on the S. by Hungary, Transilvania, and Moldavia; and on the N. and E. by the dominions of Ruffia. It is divided into three large parts, Great Poland, Little Poland, and the dutchy of Lithuania; each of which is again divided into several palatinates, or provinces. The government of Poland is monarchical and aristocratical, and is the only kingdom in Europe which, at present, is elective. The king is chosen by a general diet called together by the archbishop of Gneina, who is the chief of the republick during the interregnum. This diet is held in the open field, in a kind of large hall erected for that purpose, above a mile from Warsaw. When he is elected he is obliged to take an oath, that he will maintain the privileges of the republick called the *Pacta Conventa*. After his coronation he may dispose of the vacant benefices, and the offices both civil and military. He has a settled revenue of 140,000 l a year, and cannot, by his own authority, raise any new taxes or change any law. The aristocracy of this republick consists in the senate and general diet. The senate is composed of the bishops, great officers, palatines, and governors of towns, who, with the king, regulate the affairs of the kingdom, and prevent him from doing any thing against the liberty of the country. The general diets, which are assemblies of all the nobility, ought to be held every two years; but they meet oftener when there is any important affair on the carpet. Before

a general diet is held, the king sends circular letters to the palatines, declaring what the affairs are on which the assemblies are to deliberate. Upon this there is a particular diet in every palatinate, wherein nothing can be determined without a general consent; for if one gentleman opposes the opinion of the assembly, it is obliged to break up; and that palatinate, from this time, can have no voice in the general diet. There likewise they must be all unanimous; for one senator, or nuncio, can stop the proceedings of the whole. The Poles, or Polanders, are large, well-made, and robust; and the nobility kind to strangers, and generally speak several languages. The burghers, or citizens, can have no estates, but houses in the towns, and a little land for about three miles round them. The peasants are poor, miserable, and clownish; and as they possess nothing, they contribute nothing to the support of the government. They are slaves to the gentlemen, who treat them just as they please. It is not said they have so much a year, but that they have so many peasants under them. 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. There are so many bees, especially in Lithuania, that their common drink is mead, or metheglin. They have mines of salt, which are of a great depth, out of which they dig rock-salt. The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic, which the king must always profess; however, there are Lutherans, Calvinists, and a great many Jews. There are three universities, at Cracow, Vilna, and Koninburg; two archbishopricks, and fifteen bishopricks. The principal rivers are the Nieper, the Vistula, the Bug, the Niemen, the Neister, and the Bog. Cracow is the capital town; but Warsaw is the general residence of the king.

POLERON, an island of Asia, in the E. Indian Ocean, and one of those which produced nutmegs. The inhabitants were once under the protection of the English, but they were driven from thence by the Dutch, and the natives were very barbarously treated. It is 60 miles S. of the island of Seram; and 120 S. E. of Amboyna. Lon. 128. 25. E. lat. 4. 0. S.

POLESIA, a name given to the palatinate of Brzescia in Lithuania. See **BRZESCIA**.

POLESINO DI ROVIGO, a province of Italy,

Italy, in the republick of Venice; bounded on the N. by the Paduano; on the S. by the Ferrarese; on the E. by the Dogado; and on the W. by the Veronese. It is about 42 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and is very fertile in corn and pastures. Rovigo is the capital town.

* **POLICANDRO**, a small island in the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades; about 20 miles in circumference. The inhabitants are very poor, there being only a few villages, a castle, and a harbour; but in general nothing but barren rocks and mountains. It lies between Milo, Sikino, Paros, and Antiparos. Lon. 25. 25. E. lat. 36. 36. N.

POLICASTRO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Huter Principato, with a bishop's see. It is now almost ruined, and seated on a gulph of the same name, 55 miles S. E. of Salerno, and 58 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 40. E. lat. 40. 7. N.

* **POLIGNANO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Barri, with a bishop's see. It is a populous place, seated on a craggy rock, near the sea, 20 miles S. E. of Barri. Lon. 17. 23. E. lat. 33. 15. N.

* **POLIGNI**, a town of France, in the Franche Comté, and capital of a bailiwick of a diocese of Befanzon; seated on a rivulet, 12 miles S. W. of Salins, and 32 S. W. of Befanzon. Lon. 5. 45. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

POLITIO, or **POLIZZI**, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, at the foot of the mountain Madonia, 35 miles S. E. of Palermo. Lon. 13. 10. E. lat. 37. 50. N.

* **POLLINA**, an ancient small town of Turkey in Europe, in 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. 40. E. lat. 41. 20. N.

* **POLOCKZKI**, or **POLOCKZO**, a palatinate in the great dutchy of Lithuania; bounded on the N. by Muscovy, on the E. by the palatinate of Witepsk, on the S. by the river Dwina, and on the W. by Livonia. It is a barren country, full of wood, and had formerly its own dukes. The capital town is of the same name.

POLOCKZI, a town of Lithuania, capital of the palatinate of the same name, with two castles. It is large and well fortified, and was taken by the Muscovites in 1563, but the Poles retook it the same year. It is seated on the river Dwina, 50 miles S. W. of Witepsk, and 80 E. of Braslaw. Lon. 29. 55. E. lat. 55. 33. N.

* **POLTEN**, ST. a small town of Ger-

many, in Lower Austria, seated on the rivulet Drafam, which falls into the Danube near Holmburg, 8 miles from Vienna.

* **POMEGUE**, one of the three isles of Marfeilles, in France, near the island of Ifs.

POMERANIA, a province of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with the title of a dutchy. It is bounded on the N. by the Baltick Sea, on the E. by Prussia and Poland, on the S. by the marche of Brandenburg, and on the W. by the dutchy of Mecklenburg; one part belongs to the king of Prussia, and the other to the Swedes. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Oder, the Pene, the Rega, the Perfant, the Wipper, the Stolp, the Lupo, and the Lobo, are the most considerable. The air is pretty cold, but compensated by the fertility of the soil, which abounds in pastures and corn, of which a great deal is transported into foreign countries. It is a flat country, containing many lakes, woods, and forests, and has several good harbours, particularly Stetin and Stralfund; about 250 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It has suffered greatly in the late war, otherwise it might have been much richer than it is. They have a custom here of eating all their flesh after it is dried in the smoke. It is divided into the Hither and Farther Pomerania, and the river Pene divides the territories of the kings of Sweden and Prussia in this dutchy.

* **POMERELLA**, a district of Poland, bounded on the N. by the Baltick Sea; on the E. by Prussia; on the S. by Poland, and on the W. by Farther Pomerania. Dantzick is the capital town.

* **POMESANIA**, a country of Ducal Prussia, which extends from E. to W. from the river Passerg as far as the Vistula, between Regal Prussia, which bounds it on the W. and N. and partly on the E. It is a pretty large country, and full of lakes and morasses.

PONDESTURIA, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Monterrat, subject to the king of Sardinia; seated on the S. side of the river Po, 33 miles E. of Turin. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

PONDICHERY, a large town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Coromandel. It is in a low situation, and the ships anchor about a mile and an half from it; nor can the boats or canoes come nearer it than a musket-shot, on account of the breakers, so that the blacks come in flat-bottomed boats to carry the men and merchandizes to the fleet. The fort was 200 paces from the sea, and

very irregular; built with bricks, and covered with fine plaster, resembling white marble. The huts of the blacks lie here and there, and the walls are of bamboes mixed with the branches of trees. The French are greatly addicted to women, from whom they catch diseases that render them pale, livid, and meagre, with a frightful aspect. However, several of the French are married to a sort of Portuguese women, who are of a mixed breed, being a kind of Mulattoes. The country about it is barren, and consequently most of their provisions are brought from other places. Their trade consists in cotton-cloths, silk, pepper, salt-petre, and other merchandizes that are brought from Bengal. With regard to the religion of the natives, the most numerous are the Gentoos, but there are Mahometans or Moors; who hold a great many ridiculous opinions. The Gentoos are of different sects, and that of the brahmins are priests. The custom of womens burning themselves with the bodies of their dead husbands was very common, but of late is much discountenanced. The slaves or servants are very numerous, and their chief food is rice; however, most of them are afflicted with the French disease, and their wives are common both to the Gentoos and Moors. These wretched people will sell their sisters, daughters, or wives, for a trifle; and they on their parts are very fond of the white men. This place was taken, and the fortifications demolished, by colonel Coote; but restored to the French by the peace of 1763. It is 60 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 80. 32. E. lat. 11. 56. N.

* **PONDICO**, an island of the Archipelago, lying on the gulph of Ziton, near the coast of Negropont. It is small and uninhabited, as well as two others that lie near it.

PONFERRADA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, seated on the river Sill, on the confines of Galicia, 38 miles S. W. of Leon. Lon. 7. 0. W. lat. 42. 36. N.

* **PONS**, a town of France, in Saintonge, very famous in the time of the Huguenots. It is seated on a hill near the river Suigne, 10 miles from Saintes. Lon. 0. 32. W. lat. 43. 34. N.

PONS DE TOMIERS, ST. a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with a bishop's see; seated on a valley surrounded with mountains, wherein are fine marble quarries, 22 miles N. W. of Narbonne. Lon. 2. 53. E. lat. 43. 30. N.

PONTAFELLA. See **PONTEFA**.

PONT-A-MOUSSON, a pretty, handsome, and considerable town of France, in Lor-

rain, with the title of a marquisate, and an university. There are several religious houses, and the Premonstrants have a magnificent church here. It is seated on the river Moselle, which divides it into two parts, 2 miles N. W. of Nanci, and 12 S. of Metz. Lon. 6. 6. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

* **PONT-ARLIER**, a town of France, in the Franche Comté, seated on the river Doux, near mount Jura. It is a commodious passage to go into Swisserland, and is defended by a strong castle. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 47. 5. N.

PONT-AUDEMER, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Lisieux. It is surrounded with walls, and is seated on the river Bille, 12 miles E. of Honfleur, and 85 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 41. E. lat. 49. 22. N.

PONT DE L'ARCHE, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, in the diocese of Evreux, with a good castle; seated on the river Seine, over which there is a very handsome bridge, 5 miles N. of Louviers, and 62 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 14. E. lat. 49. 18. N.

PONT DE CE, a town of France, in Anjou, seated on the river Loire, over which it is one of the principal passages. It is 3 miles from Angiers, and 178 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 31. W. lat. 47. 23. N.

PONT DE VAUX, a town of France, in Bresse, seated on the river Ressoûze, 8 miles from Macon, and 15 from Bourg. Lon. 4. 57. E. lat. 46. 25. N.

* **PONT DE VESLE**, a town of France, in Bresse, seated on the river Vesle, 12 miles from Bourg. Lon. 4. 53. E. lat. 46. 15. N.

PONTEFA, or **PONTEFELLA**, a town of Italy, in Carinthia; seated on the river Fella, which separates the country that belongs to the republick of Venice from that of the house of Austria. It has a bridge which leads to the best passage over the Alps. It is 25 miles N. of Friuli. Lon. 13. 11. E. lat. 46. 35. N.

PONTE DE LIMA, a handsome town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Douro and Minho, with a handsome palace. It is seated on the river Lima, over which there is a magnificent bridge, 12 miles N. W. of Brague, and 190 N. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 9. W. lat. 41. 38. N.

PONTEFRAC, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and 5 fairs, on Saturday after February 2, Saturday after Palm-Sunday, September 1, Saturday after November 30, and Saturday after the twelfth day after Christmas-day, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and hogs.

It is very pleasantly seated on a branch of the river Are, and is a corporation, with handsome buildings, and sends two members to parliament. It had a very handsome castle, which was demolished in the civil wars. It is 22 miles S. W. of York, and 169 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 5. W. lat. 53. 42. N.

PONTE-STURA, a small town of Italy, in Montferrat, seated at the confluence of the rivers Stura and Po, 3 miles S. W. of Casal, and 10 S. W. of Verceil. Lon. 8. 21. E. lat. 45. 7. N.

* **PONTE-VEDRA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, seated almost at the mouth of the river Leriz; famous for its fishery of sardines, which make its principal riches. Lon. 8. 7. W. lat. 42. 18. N.

* **PONT DU CHASSEL**, a town of France, in Auvergne, seated on the river Allier, in the election of Clermont. Lon. 3. 20. E. lat. 45. 44. N.

* **PONT DU GARD**, a bridge of France, in Lower Languedoc, built over the river Gardon, which served for an aqueduct. It is a very remarkable, and most magnificent work of the ancient Romans, consisting of three bridges, one above another, the uppermost of which was the aqueduct, to convey water to the city of Nîmes, which is 8 miles to the south. They all together are 192 feet high, and the uppermost 580 feet long. They are constructed between two rocks. Lon. 4. 26. E. lat. 43. 58. N.

* **PONT-GIBAUT**, a town of France, in Auvergne, and election of Clermont. 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. 55. E. lat. 45. 50. N.

* **PONTHIEU**, a county of France, in Picardy, which extends from the river Somme to that of Canche. It is very fertile in corn and fruit.

* **PONTIGNY**, a town of France, in Champagne, on the confines of Burgundy, seated on the river Serain, remarkable for its famous abbey. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 48. 1. N.

* **PONT L'EVEQUE**, a town of France, in Normandy, seated on the river Touque, 8 miles from Honfleur, and 10 from Lisieux. Lon. 0. 13. E. lat. 49. 17. N.

PONTOISE, a town of France, in the Vexin; seated on an eminence, on the rivers Oise and Vienne. There is a bridge over the former, from whence it takes its name. It is 52 miles S. E. of Rouen, and 17 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 11. E. lat. 49. 8. N.

PONT-ORSON, a town of France, in

Lower Normandy, seated on the river Coesnon, on the confines of Bretagne, 18² miles from Paris, and 20 E. of St. Malo. Lon. 1. 27. W. lat. 48. 33. N.

PONT-REMOLI, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, on the confines of the Parmezan and republic of Genoa, with a strong castle. The Spaniards sold it to the duke of Tuscany in 1650. It is seated at the foot of the Appennine mountains, 40 miles E. of Genoa, and 60 N. W. of Florence. Lon. 9. 55. E. lat. 44. 25. N.

PONT ST. ESPRIT, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Uzes; seated on the river Rhone, over which is one of the finest bridges in France; it is 840 yards in length, and consists of 26 arches; each pier is pierced with an aperture, to facilitate the passage of the water when the river is high. The town is large, but the streets are narrow and ill-built. However, it contains several churches and convents. It is 17 miles S. of Viviers, and 55 N. E. of Montpellier. Lon. 4. 46. E. lat. 44. 17. N.

* **PONT ST. MAIXENCE**, a town of the Isle of France, seated on the river Oise, 5 miles from Senlis. Lon. 2. 40. E. lat. 49. 18. N.

* **PONT SUR SEINE**, a town of France, in Champagne, with a handsome castle; seated on the river Seine, 17 miles from Troyes, and 55 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 35. E. lat. 48. 28. N.

* **PONT SUR YONNE**, a town of France, in the diocese of Sens, seated on the river Yonne, 8 miles N. W. of Sens. Lon. 3. 28. E. lat. 48. 16. N.

PONTUS, the ancient name of a country in Asia Minor, near the Euxine Sea, one of whose kings was Mithridates, who was conquered by Pompey.

PONTYPOOL, a town of Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on April 22, July 5, and October 10, for horses, lean cattle, and pedlars ware. It is seated between two hills, and is but a small place, though noted for its iron-mills, and great manufacture of japanned mugs, and the like. It is 15 miles S. W. of Monmouth, and 136 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 51. 45. N.

PONZA, or **PONTIA**, a small island of the Tuscan Sea, well known to be the place to which many illustrious Romans were formerly banished. It is on the coast of the Hither Principato, and near Castell-a-mardella-Brucca. Lon. 13. 50. E. lat. 41. 15. N.

* **POOL**, in Montgomeryshire. See **WELCH POOL**.

POOR, a sea-port town of Dorsetshire, with two markets, on Mondays and Thursdays, and one fair, on the first Thursday in November, for toys. It is surrounded on all sides by the sea, except on the N. where there is an entrance through a gate. It was formerly nothing but a place where a few fishermen lived, but in the reign of Henry VI. it was greatly enlarged, and the inhabitants had the privilege to wall it round; it was also made a county of itself, and sent two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, a senior bailiff, four other justices, and an indeterminate number of burgesses. The town consists of a church and about 600 houses, with broad paved streets; and has a manufactory of knit hose. It is 47 miles W. S. W. of Winchester, and 110 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 6. W. lat. 50. 45. N.

POPA MADRE, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, where there is a convent and chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, 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 Carthagen. Lon. 76. c. W. lat. 10. 15. N.

POPAYAN, a province of S. America, in the kingdom of New Granada, between the audience of Panama; that of Quito, and the S. Sea; 400 miles in length, and 300 in breadth. A chain of barren mountains runs through the country from N. to S. and near the sea the soil is so soaked with almost continual rains, that few care to reside there, except for the sake of the gold that is met with in great plenty in the sands of the rivulets. This bewitching metal brings many in search of it, though it is a great doubt whether they ever return back alive or not. For this reason the savage Americans are still masters of a great part of it, and continually annoy the Spaniards.

POPAYAN, the capital town of a province of that name in S. America, with a bishop's see, a Spanish governor, and where the courts of justice are held. The inhabitants are almost all Creoles. It is 220 miles N. E. of Quito. Lon. 73. 5. W. lat. 2. 25. N.

POPE, the territories of, in Italy. It is commonly called the territory of the church, and depends upon the holy see, the Pope being lord both in spirituals and temporals. It is about 400 miles in length, on the coast of the Adriatick Sea, from the kingdom of Naples to the territory of Venice. It is more narrow from N. to S. being not above 80 miles in breadth from the gulph of Venice to the Tuscan Sea. The subjects of the Pope have the same manners, good or bad,

as the rest of the Italians; but, as the Pop^e styles himself the vicar of Christ, one would imagine his subjects should be the happiest people in the world: however, the case is directly contrary; for the government is so absolute, and so severe, that, after they have paid all their taxes, they have hardly sufficient left to live upon. Most travellers have taken notice of the great poverty of the Pope's subjects, which sufficiently shews what sort of a master they are under. The Pope engrosses all the corn in the country, paying only half the value of it; but when it is sold to the poor people, an extravagant price is always required. Even the bakers are obliged to buy their corn out of the Pope's magazines, and have less measure than what it was bought in by. The Pope's territories are divided into 12 provinces, which are separated by the Appennine Mountains, some being to the E. and some to the W. of them; their names are as follow: the campagna di Roma, the provincia del Patrimonio. the dutchy of Castro, the province of Orvieto, the Perugino, the dutchy of Spoleto, the province of Sabina, the marche of Ancona, the dutchy of Urbino, Romagna or Romandiola, the Bolognese, and the Ferrarese. The Pope is a sovereign prince, but not content with that, pretends to be the vicar of Jesus Christ upon earth. His ministers of state in church affairs are 70 cardinals, being the number of the 70 disciples of our Saviour. These cardinals elect the Pope, which election is determined by the plurality of voices; but then he that is chosen must have two thirds of the votes, for fear of a schism. The Christian princes should give no directions to the cardinals in this case, and yet the crowned heads pretend to have an exclusive voice; that is to say, the cardinals ought not to elect one whom they declare against. Formerly when the Pope died, the cardinals were liable to be solicited to follow the views of particular persons, which caused the election to be put off for a long time; but they have now remedied this inconvenience, and have built a palace for that purpose, called the Conclave. Therefore, as soon as the Pope is dead, the cardinals are obliged to repair thither immediately, and to continue shut up till they have chosen another. The election of the new Pope is immediately followed by his coronation; and this ceremony is performed in the Lateran church, where they put a triple crown on his head. Formerly every cardinal had some hopes of being Pope; but, for above 200 years past, the Italian cardinals have been only in possession of this high

high dignity. Though the Pope may give a cardinal's hat to whom he pleases, yet he is often obliged to pay some regard to the commendation of crowned heads. The provinces which depend on the holy see are governed by legates, but, besides the 12 above-mentioned, there is one at Avignon in France, and another at Benevento in the kingdom of Naples. There are few countries where the Pope has not ambassadors, who are called Nuncios; there is generally one at Vienna, Paris, Lisbon, Madrid, Warsaw, Swisserland, Venice, Brussels, and Cologne; and these nuncios are cardinals. They have the title of Legates a Latere. The title given to the Pope is His Holiness, and the cardinals have that of Eminence. The datarie's office is the chancellor of the Pope, and the decrees issued from thence are called apostolick briefs. All the ecclesiasticks, and all the religious orders who profess the Roman catholick religion, are under the Pope; and every one of these orders has its general at Rome, by whom the Pope is acquainted with every thing that passes in the world. As there is scarce a religious house that has not a greater revenue than they spend, and as they are all desirous of supporting the Pope's authority, we may readily judge that he never wants money. It has been computed, that the common revenue which the Pope receives amounts to above twenty millions sterling. However, it is difficult to know what he receives besides this, from the benefices which he confers, the dignities to which he nominates, the first fruits, the dispensations, the indulgences, the beatifications, and many other things of this kind. There was a time when his holiness had an army of 20,000 men on foot, and there is little doubt to be made, that in case of necessity he could raise three times as many. He also fits out, from time to time, a few galleys against the Turks. However, at present his forces are far from being formidable, either by sea or land. About 600 years ago the Pope could raise an army of 100,000 men, under pretence of a war in the Holy Land, but in this enlightened age he would find few willing to engage in such an expedition. The Pope has a particular governor of Rome, which is one of the highest and most gainful offices in his disposal. The Roman-catholick religion is the only one allowed throughout the Pope's dominions, and yet there are about 70,000 Jews settled at Rome, who are obliged to go every Sunday to hear a sermon on the controverted points; but it does not appear that they make many converts. The inquisition at Rome is called the Holy Of-

fice, and it is more mild than in other countries. Among the different congregations composed of cardinals, one of the principal is that of De propaganda fide, which has been established to bring about the conversion of pagans and hereticks. It has a printing-house belonging to it, where books are printed in all languages, and it has also a school, where missionaries are brought up, and sent into all parts of the world. The Pope's guards consist of Swiss, who are all tall and robust. The soldiers who patrol through the city every night are called Barries, and the chief Barrigello. The Pope's relations are called his Nephews, and the custom of enriching them is called Nepotism.

POPERINGUEN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, which is quite open, and is seated on a river of the same name, 5 miles W. of Ipres. Lon. 2. 40. E. lat. 50. 54. N.

POPO, a territory of Africa, on the slave-coast of Guiney. It is called a kingdom, but the inhabitants have scarce any houses to dwell in, besides the king's village, which is in an island in the midst of a river. They are so harrassed by their neighbours, that they cannot cultivate their land in quiet, and therefore they would often be starved if they did not get provisions from other places. Their chief trade is in slaves.

PORCA, or **PORCAT**, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and on the coast of Malabar. The greatest part of the inhabitants are idolaters, though the Jesuits have made some converts. It belongs to the Dutch, and is 200 miles S. of Calicut. Lon. 75. 55. E. lat. 9. 15. N.

PORCO, a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the province of Los Charcas, seated a little to the W. of the mines of Potosi. Lon. 52. 35. W. lat. 22. 0. S.

PORENTRU, a town of Swisserland, in Elfgaw, and capital of the territory of the bishop of Basle, with a good castle, where he resides. It has nothing worth taking notice of, except the cathedral and the castle. The bishop is a prince of the empire. It is seated on the river Halle, near mount Jura, 22 miles S. W. of Basle. Lon. 7. 27. E. lat. 47. 34. N.

PORLOCK, a town in Somersetsshire, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on Thursday before May 12, Thursday before October 9, and Thursday before November 12, for cattle. It is seated on the sea-shore, and on Bristol-channel, where it has a good harbour or bay so called. It is 14 miles N. by W. of Dulverton, and 164 W. of London. Lon. 3. 40. W. lat. 51. 20. N.

PORTALEGRA, a handsome and strong town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, with a bishop's see; seated at the foot of a very high mountain, in a pleasant country, 25 miles N. W. of Elvas, and 90 N. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 6. 31. W. lat. 39. 9. N.

* **PORT AUX PRUNE**, so called by the French, is a country on the coast of Africa, to the N. of the island of Madagascar. It is a rich country, and fertile in rice and pastures; it is inhabited only by the Negroes, who are an industrious, good sort of people, but very superstitious. There are no towns, but several villages, and they have some customs which seem to incline to Judaism.

* **PORTBURY**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on Whit-Monday, for cattle and sheep.

PORT-DESIRE, a harbour in S. America, where ships sometimes touch in their passage to the S. Sea. It is 150 miles N. E. of Port St. Julian. Lon. 70. 0. W. lat. 47. 0. S.

* **PORT DU PRINCE**, a town of N. America, on the northern coast of the Isle of Cuba, with a good harbour; seated in a large meadow, where the Spaniards feed a great number of cattle. Lon. 73. 5. W. lat. 29. 10. N.

PORTHEATHWRY, a village of the Isle of Anglesea, in N. Wales, with 4 fairs, on August 26, September 26, October 24, and November 14, all for cattle.

PORTLAND, a peninsula in Dorsetshire, of great strength both by nature and art, being surrounded with inaccessible rocks, except at the landing-place, where there is a strong castle, called Portland Castle, built by king Henry VIII. There is but one church in the island, and that stands so near the sea, that it is often in danger from it. But this peninsula is chiefly noted for the free-stone which is got here, and greatly employed in London for building the finest structures, and particularly St. Paul's church was built therewith. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 50. 30. N.

PORT L'ORIENT. See **ORIENT**.

PORT LOUIS, a strong town of France, in Bretagne, in the diocese of Vannes, with a citadel and a good harbour. It was fortified by Lewis XIII. from whom it had its name, and is a station for part of the royal navy, and the E. India companies ships belonging to France. It is seated at the mouth of the river Blavet, 27 miles W. of Vannes. Lon. 3. 20. W. lat. 47. 45. N.

PORT LOUIS, a French fortress of America, on the S. W. coast of Hispaniola,

which was taken and demolished by Admiral Knowles in 1747, but has since been rebuilt.

PORT MAHON. See **MAHON**, and **MINORCA**.

* **PORTICI**, a palace of the king of Naples, four miles from that capital. It has a charming situation, on the sea-side, near mount Vesuvius. It is enriched with a vast number of fine statues, and other remains of antiquity, taken out of the ruins of Herculaneum, which is not far from thence, and was swallowed up by an earthquake which attended an irruption of mount Vesuvius, in the reign of the emperor Titus.

PORTO, a rich, handsome, and considerable town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Douro and Minho, with a bishop's see. It is a place of great importance, and by nature almost impregnable. It is noted for its strong wines, and there is a large quantity exported from hence into England; whence all red wines that come from Spain or Portugal are called Port-wines. It is seated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Duero, which forms an excellent harbour. It is 30 miles S. of Brague, and 147 N. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 1. W. lat. 41. 0. N.

PORTO BELLO, a sea-port town of N. America, on the northern coast of the isthmus of Panama, and to the N. of Terra Firma, with a very large, secure, and commodious harbour. It is a very unhealthy place, and is inhabited chiefly by Mulattoes. This was taken by Admiral Vernon in 1742, who abandoned it again, after he had demolished the fortifications. At the time of the great fair it is crowded with rich merchants, who pay exceeding dear for their lodgings. It is 70 miles N. of Panama, and 300 W. of Carthage. Lon. 120. 5. W. lat. 9. 33. N.

PORTO CAVALLO, a sea-port town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and on the Carracco's coast. Here the English met with a repulse when they attacked it by sea and land in 1743, and lost a great many men. Lon. 58. 30. W. lat. 10. 30. N.

PORTO FARINO, a sea-port town of Africa, in Tunis; seated to the W. of the ruins of Carthage, and 30 miles N. of Tunis; subject to the dey of that place. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 36. 30. N.

PORTO FARRAIO, a handsome town of Italy, in the Isle of Elba, with a good citadel. It is very strong, and seated on a long, high, steep point of land, to the W. of the bay of the same name, which has two forts. It belongs to the great duke of Tuscany, who always keeps a good garrison there

where. It is 45 miles W. of Orvieto. Lon. 10. 37. E. lat. 48. 55. N.

PORTO GALLETTO, a sea-port town of Spain, in the Bay of Biscay, seated on a small river near the sea, 8 miles N. of Bilboa. Lon. 3. 11. W. lat. 43. 26. N.

* **PORTO GRUARO**, a town of Italy, in the republick of Venice, and in Friuli; seated on the river Lema, 15 miles W. of Marano, and about 3 from the ruins of Concordia, with a bishop's see.

PORTO HERCOLE, a sea-port town of Italy, in the dutchy of Tuscany, and in the state del Prefidii, with a good castle, and a harbour almost filled up, but is defended by two forts.

* **PORTO LONGONE**, a small but very strong town of Italy, and in the isle of Elba, with a good harbour, and a fortress upon a rock, almost inaccessible. The king of Naples has a right to put a garrison therein, though the place belongs to the prince of Piombino. It is seated on the E. end of the island, 8 miles S. W. of Piombino. Lon. 10. 40. E. lat. 42. 45. N.

* **PORTO PEDRO**, a sea-port town of Spain, in the Mediterranean Sea, and in the island of Majorca. Lon. 3. 11. E. lat. 39. 27. N.

PORTO RICCA; See **JUAN DE PUERTO RICCA**.

PORTO SANTO, an island of the Atlantic Ocean, on the coast of Africa, and the least of those called the Madeiras. It is about 15 miles in circumference, and produces but little corn; however, there are oxen and wild hogs, and a vast number of rabbits. There are trees which produce the gum, or rosin, called Dragon's Blood; and there is likewise a little honey and wax, which are extremely good. It has no harbour, but good mooring in the road. It belongs to the Portugueze, and is 300 miles W. of the coast of Africa. Lon. 15. 5. W. lat. 32. 30. N.

* **PORTO SEGURO**, a government of S. America, on the eastern coast of Brasil; bounded on the N. by the government of Rio dos Hilios, on the E. by the N. Sea, on the S. by the government of Spiritu Santo, and on the W. by the Tupicks. It is a very fertile country, and the capital town is of the same name. It is built on the top of a rock, at the mouth of a river, on the coast of the N. Sea, and is inhabited by Portugueze. Lon. 35. 50. W. lat. 17. 0. S.

PORTO VECCHIO, a sea-port town of the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean Sea; seated on a bay on the eastern coast of the island, and is 12 miles from Bonifacio,

and 40 N. of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 41. 25. N.

PORTO VENEREO, a town of Italy, on the coast of Genoa, at the entrance of the gulph of Spetia; seated on the side of a hill, at the top of which there is a fort. It has a good harbour, and is 45 miles S. E. of Genoa. Lon. 10. 35. E. lat. 44. 5. N.

PORT ROYAL, a sea-port town of America, in the island of Jamaica. It was once one of the finest sea-port towns in America, abounding in riches and trade; but in 1692 it was destroyed by an earthquake, in 1702 by fire, in 1722 by an inundation of the sea, and in 1744 it suffered greatly by a hurricane. It is now but a small place, and yet it consists of three handsome streets, with several cross lanes, and a fine church. Not many years ago there was a yard built here for the king's naval stores, and for workmen employed about men of war. It is built on a small neck of land which jets out several miles into the sea, and is guarded by a very strong fort, which has a line of near 100 pieces of cannon, and a garrison of soldiers. The harbour is one of the best in the world, and 1000 ships may ride therein, secure from every wind that can blow. It is 6 miles E. of Spanish-town, and as much by water S. E. of Kingston. Lon. 77. 0. W. lat. 17. 30. N.

PORT ROYAL, an island in N. America, on the coast of S. Carolina, which, with the neighbouring continent, forms one of the most commodious harbours in the British plantations. It is 15 miles in length, and the town on the N. shore is called Beaufort. It is about 100 miles S. of Charles-town. Lon. 80. 10. W. lat. 31. 45. N.

PORT ROYAL, in Nova Scotia. See **ANAPOLIS**.

PORT ST. MARY'S, a sea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Andalusia. The English made a descent here in 1702, with a design to besiege Cadiz, but they were obliged to reimbarck their troops without doing any thing to the purpose. It is 10 miles N. E. of Cadiz. Lon. 4. 30. W. lat. 36. 32. N.

PORTSMOUTH, a sea-port town of Hampshire, with two markets, on Thursdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on July 10, for silver-smiths, mercers, cabinet-makers, linnen and woollen drapers, milleners, cutlers, shoemakers, hatters, ready made cloaths, and bedding. It is one of the most secure and capacious harbours in England, being detended by a numerous artillery, both on the sea and land side, and has very good fortifications. A great part of the royal navy is built here; and here are some of the

the finest docks, yards, and magazines of naval stores, in Europe. It is seated in the Isle of Portsey, and surrounded by the sea, except on the N. side, where there is a river which runs from one arm of it to the other. It is much resorted to on account of the royal navy, whose usual rendezvous is at Spithead, which is opposite to Portsmouth. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and burgeses, and sends two members to parliament. It has one church, and two chapels, one in the garrison, and one in the common, for the use of the dock, and others, besides several meeting-houses of the dissenters. The houses of Portsmouth amount to about 2000, and the inhabitants to about 12,000. It is 20 miles S. E. of Winchester, and 73 S. W. of London. Lon. 1. 6. W. lat. 50. 48. N.

PORTUGAL, the most western country of Europe, about 310 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It is bounded on the W. and S. by the ocean, and on the E. and N. by Spain. Though Spain and Portugal are in the same climate, yet the air of the latter is much more temperate than that of the former, on account of the neighbourhood of the sea. Corn is not very plentiful in this country, because the inhabitants are not much addicted to husbandry; for this reason they import Indian corn from Africa, which is made use of by the peasants instead of wheat. There are a great number of barren mountains, and yet they have plenty of olives, vineyards, oranges, and lemons, as also nuts, almonds, figs, and raisins. They have some horned cattle, whose flesh is generally lean and dry. They also make a great deal of salt with the sea-water, especially in the bay of St. Ubes, from whence a great deal is exported. Their foreign trade consists either of the exportation of the produce of their own country, or in the merchandize which they receive from their plantations and settlements in various parts of the world, such as sugar, tobacco, rum, cotton, indigo, hides, Brazil and other woods for dying, many drugs of different sorts, and excellent in their kinds. Besides these, they have gold, silver, diamonds, and other precious stones from America, which bring them in immense riches. The horses of Portugal were formerly in great esteem, but now they are so fond of mules, that if they were to raise an army, they would want horses. Towards the frontiers of Spain there are mountains in which they formerly got gold and silver, and the river Tagus, or Tajo, was noted for its golden sands; but now the Portugueze 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 Tagus, the Duero or Douro, the Guadiana, the Minho, and the Munda or Mondego. Portugal is divided into six provinces, namely, two in the middle called Estramadura and Beira; two on the N. which are Entre Minho e Douro, and Trallos-Montes; also two on the S. called Alentejo and Algarve. The principal business of the Portugueze is trade, and the merchants have all the virtues and all the vices common to people of that profession. Learning is upon the decline, and the academies and schools are gone to decay. The military art is almost forgot, they having enjoyed so long a peace. The Portugueze women are fruitful enough, and if they had not sent so many colonies abroad, this country would have been full of people. The ladies are addicted to gallantry, for which reason the men are jealous of their wives, and allow them but very little liberty. The government is monarchical, and there is a great deal of difference between the sovereignty of the king of Portugal and that of the king of Spain; for the authority of the pope here is very great. Besides this, the king is always obliged to live in good understanding with the states of the kingdom, which are the clergy, nobility, and what is called the third state. Likewise the authority of the king is bounded by the fundamental laws of the kingdom, for he cannot raise any more taxes than were settled in 1674, nor can he appoint a successor when there is any failure in the royal line. One would think the Portugueze should abound in gold, silver, and jewels, but they are naturally indolent, and so fond of luxury in every sense, that they spend all their wealth in the purchase of foreign merchandises. No other religion is allowed here but the Roman catholic, and they have 3 archbishops, and 10 bishops, besides a patriarch. They have three severe inquisitions, and yet there are a great number of concealed Jews, and even among the grandees of the court. The authority of the Pope is so great, that the King cannot confer any benefice without his consent. Besides these, there are three orders of ecclesiastical knights, who enjoy great revenues, and who would be very formidable if the King was not grand-master. In 1580 there was a failure in the royal line, and then Philip II. king of Spain got possession of the throne; but in 1640 there was a great revolution, and John duke of Braganza obtained the crown, whose descendants have enjoyed it ever since. Lisbon is the capital.

POZGA, a very strong and considerable town

wn of Hungary in Slavonia, and capital of a county of the same name. It was taken from the Turks by the Imperialists in 1687. The county is included between the rivers Save and Drave, having the county of Craitz on the W. and Walpon on the E. The town is seated in a fertile country on the river Oriana, 65 miles N. E. of Jaicza, and 108 W. of Belgrade. Lon. 17. 59. E. t. 45. 36. N.

POSEN. See BOLZANO.

POSNANIA, or POSEN, a handsome and considerable town of Great Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with good castle, and a bishop's see. The cathedral is magnificent, and it is a trading place, seated in a pleasant plain, surrounded with agreeable hills. It stands on the river Warta, 27 miles W. of Gnesna, and 127 V. of Warsaw. The palatinate is bounded on the N. by Pomerania; on the E. by Pomerella, and the palatinate of Calish; on the S. by the same palatinate and Silesia; and on the W. by Silesia and the marche of Brandenburg.

POSTDAM, or POTSDAM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a palace belonging to the king of Prussia. It is seated in an island 10 miles in circumference, which is formed by the rivers Spree and Havel. The palace is very curious, and finely built upon a delightful spot, 12 miles W. of Berlin. Lon. 13. 42. E. lat. 52. 34. N.

* POST-DOWN, a hill in Hampshire, with one fair, on July 26, for cheese, bacon, and horses.

POTENZA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicata, with a bishop's see. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1694. It is seated near the source of the river Basiento, 12 miles S. W. of Cirenza, and 8 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 55. E. lat. 40. 40. N.

POTOSI, a very rich, populous, and considerable town of S. America, in Peru, and in the province of Los Charcas. There is the best silver mine in all America, in a mountain in form of a sugar-loaf. Silver is as common in this place as iron in Europe; however, it is almost exhausted; at least they get but little from it in comparison of what they did formerly; and the mountain itself is said to be little better than a shell. The country about this place is so naked and barren, that they are obliged to get their provisions from the neighbouring provinces. Some that have been there lately affirm, that it still brings in a great revenue to Spain. It is seated at the bottom of the mountain of Potosi, 300 miles S. E. of

Arica. Lon. 64. 25. W. lat. 20. 40. S.

POTTON, a town of Bedfordshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on the third Tuesday in January for large horses, on Tuesday before Easter, first Tuesday in July, and on Tuesday before October 29, for cattle in general. It is pleasantly seated in a sandy, gravelly, barren soil, and is watered with a small brook, 12 miles E. of Bedford, and 43 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 52. 6. N.

POULTON, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs, on February 2, for horned cattle; on May 3, and July 25, for horned cattle and small ware; seated on the river Fild, near the Wire, and the market is good for corn and other provisions. It is 12 miles S. W. of Lancaster, and 209 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 53. 50. N.

POURSELUC, a town of Asia, in the East-Indies, and in the kingdom of Siam, 300 miles N. of Siam. Lon. 100. 0. E. lat. 28. 0. N.

* POURZAIN, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, and on the frontiers of Bourbonnois; seated on the river Sioule, 32 miles N. by E. of Clermont, and 190 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 15. E. lat. 46. 15. N.

* POWDER-BATCH, a village in Shropshire, with one fair, on September 27, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.

PRABAT, a town of Asia, in the East-Indies, and in the kingdom of Siam, 100 miles N. of Siam. Lon. 101. 0. E. lat. 16. 0. N.

PRAGILAS, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 7 miles W. of Turin; subject to the king of Sardinia. The French writers say it is in Upper Dauphiny, and in the Brianzonois, and that it was ceded to the king of Sardinia by the treaty of Utrecht. Lon. 7. 0. E. lat. 44. 45. N.

PRAGUE, a handsome, large, famous town or city in Germany, and capital of the kingdom of Bohemia. It comprehends three towns, namely, the Old, the New, and the Little Town, and is about 15 miles in circumference. It is built upon seven mountains, from the top of which there is a very fine prospect, and contains a great number of houses and inhabitants, inasmuch that it can send 50,000 men into the field, without meddling with artificers, or perceive any great loss of them. There are above 100 churches, and as many palaces. The river Moldaw, or Muldaw, runs thro' the town, and separates the Old from the New. There is a handsome bridge over it, built with freestone, and supported with 18 arches. It is 1770 feet in length, and 35 in breadth,

having a strong tower at each end, and five statues on each side. The Old Town is seated near the Muldaw, and is very populous; the houses are high, and the streets narrow. There are two large structures, one of which is the old palace, where the ancient kings resided. The finest ornament of this part is the university, frequented by a great number of students. The jesuits have a magnificent college here; and it is here the Jews reside, where they have nine synagogues, and consisted of 90,000 persons, till they disobliged the king of Prussia, who drove them all from it. The New Town surrounds the Old, and contains fine structures, handsome gardens, and large streets. In the church of St. Peter and Paul, there is a large column, broken in three pieces, which they pretend the devil brought from St. Mary's at Rome. The Little Town was built on the spot where there was a forest, and there is a poplar tree yet standing, which they affirm has grown there above 1000 years. The principal buildings are the Royal Castle, the Radshin, and the Straw-house: in the first, the elector of Bavaria received the homage of the inhabitants as king of Bohemia, in 1741. It contains a hall, 100 paces long and 40 broad, without any pillar to support the roof. The palace called Radshin is the place where the prince Drahomire was swallowed up alive in 921. In the Straw-house they shew the place where the Swedes entered the city in 1648. It contains 52 palaces of the nobility, but many of them have suffered in the late war. Prague was taken by storm in November 1641, for the elector of Bavaria, then emperor; but marshal Belleisle was obliged to leave it in December 1742. In 1744 the city was bombarded and taken by the king of Prussia, and he made the garrison of 16,000 men prisoners of war; but he was obliged to abandon it the same year. It was besieged again by the king of Prussia in 1757, but to no purpose. It is 75 miles S. E. of Diefden, 158 S. E. of Berlin, and 135 N. E. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 45. E. lat. 50. 6. N.

* PRANDNITZ, a town of Germany, in Bohemia, on the frontiers of Silesia, famous for a battle gained here by the king of Prussia on December 30, 1745.

* PRATO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, and in Florentino, seated on the river Bisentino, 10 miles E. of Pistoia, and 12 N. W. of Florence. Lon. 11. 35. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

PRATOLINO, a palace of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, a little to the north of

Florence. It was a country seat of the great duke's, and is very richly furnished. The gardens are extremely fine and pleasant and the grottoes very well contrived, as well as the water-works. Most travellers are of opinion that it is one of the most delightful places in Italy, especially in the summer-time. Lon. 11. 24. E. lat. 43. 50 N.

* PRATS DE MOLO, a small strong town of France, in Rouffillon, seated on the river Tec, in the middle of mountains, with a very strong castle. This town is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and is 22 miles S. E. of Mont-Louis. Lon. 2. 35. E. lat. 42. 26. N.

* PRAYA, a town of St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, seated on the eastern coast, upon an eminence surrounded with two rivers. Lon. 21. 55. W. lat. 15. 0. N.

PRECOP, a town of Turkey in Europe and in Little Tartary, seated at the entrance of an isthmus which joins Little Tartary to Crim Tartary. It is now greatly decayed having been plundered twice by the Russian in their late wars with the Turks. Lon. 37. 40. E. lat. 46. 40. N.

* PRECOPIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Servia, seated on the river Morave, 20 miles W. of Nissa, and 45 S. E. of Jagodna. Lon. 22. 31. E. lat. 43. 20. N.

* PREMERY, a town of France, in Normandy, in the election of Nevers, with a chapter and a chatellany.

PREMESLAW, a large populous town of Red Russia, in Poland, with a strong castle and a Greek and a Latin bishop's see. It is seated on the river Sana, 27 miles W. of Lemburg, and 110 S. E. of Cracow. Lon. 21. 0. E. lat. 49. 0. N.

PREMONTRE, an abbey of France, in Picardy, in the wood of Voy, and territory of Coufy, the chief of the order of that name.

* PRENSLOX, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in the marquisate of Brandenburg. It is the capital of the Ukraine Marche, and is seated on the lake Ucker, near the river of the same name, 50 miles N. of Berny.

PRESEBURG, the capital of Hungary, with a strong castle seated on a hill, where the crown of that kingdom is kept. The archbishop of Strigonia resides here, and has very handsome gardens belonging to his palace. Here the jesuits have part of a church, and a fine apothecary's shop full of rarities: but the houses are very mean. The Lutherans have also a church here. I

feated on the Danube, in a fine plain, bounding in wine and cattle, 32 miles E. of Vienna, and 60 S. E. of Znaim. Lon. 7. 39. E. lat. 48. 12. N.

PRESCOT, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on June 12, and November 1, for horned cattle, horses, small wares, and toys. It is but a small place, but the market is pretty good for corn, cattle, and provisions. It is 21 miles E. of Liverpool, and 177 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 53. 25. N.

PRESENZANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro. It appears by an inscription that it is the antient Rufæ, and its territory has the name of Costa Rufaria. It is 28 miles S. of Naples. Lon. 15. 0. E. lat. 41. 12. N.

PRESIDII, a small territory of Italy, in Sicily, and in the Siense. The proper name of it is Lo Stato Degli Presidii; and it includes 6 fortresses, seated on the coast of Sicily, and which the kings of Spain reserved for themselves when they ceded Sicily to the grand duke. The fortresses were designed to facilitate the communication between the Milanese and the king of Naples. The emperor was possessed of Sicily, and the Spaniards of the other two; but in the war of 1734, the Spaniards got possession of them all; and in 1735 they were ceded to the king of the Two Sicilies by treaty. The names are Orbitello, Telaone, Porto Hercole, Porto San-Stephano, Fonte Philippo, and Portelongone.

PRESOVIA, a town of Little Poland, seated on the river Vistula, 20 miles E. of Cracow. Lon. 20. 0. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

PRESTEIGN, a town of Radnorshire, in Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on June 24, and November 30, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is seated in a rich and pleasant valley, and is a large, handsome, well-built town, with paved regular streets; and here the assizes are held, and the county gaol is kept. The market is remarkable for barley, of which they make a great deal of malt; and it has several convenient inns. It is 24 miles W. N. W. of Worcester, and 149 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 32. W. lat. 53. 15. N.

PRESTON, a town in Lancashire, with three markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, and four fairs, on the first Saturday after January 6, chiefly for horses; March 27, for horses and horned cattle; August 25, and September 27, for coarse cloths and small wares. It is seated on the north side of the river Ribble, over which

there is a handsome stone-bridge. It has a large market-place, and the streets are open, large, and well paved. Here is a court of Chancery held, and other offices of justice for the county palatine of Lancaster. It has several alms-houses, is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. The markets on Wednesdays and Fridays are for provisions, and that on Saturdays for corn, cattle, linen cloth, and other commodities. It is 21 miles S. of Lancaster, and 212 N. N. W. of London. It is noted for the defeat of the rebels here by the king's forces in 1715, when they were all made prisoners, and brought up to London. Lon. 2. 26. W. lat. 53. 45. N.

* **PRESTON**, a village in Kent, with one fair, on May 23, for pedlars ware.

PRESTON-PANS is a village so called, 8 miles W. of Edinburgh, in Scotland. It is noted for the defeat of general Cope by the rebels, on Sept. 21, 1745. Lon. 1. 42. W. lat. 45. 57. N.

* **PRESTON-LONG**, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles S. E. of Settle, with two fairs, on February 18, and September 3, for horned cattle.

PREVESA, an ancient sea-port town of Albania, seated on the gulph of Larta, with a bishop's see. It stands on the ruins of the ancient Nicopolis, built by the emperor Augustus, to preserve the memory of his victory over Mark Antony. It belongs to the Venetians, and was taken by them in 1684. It is seated on a mountain, 70 miles N. W. of Lepanto, and 103 W. by S. of Larissa. Lon. 21. 7. E. lat. 39. 16. N.

* **PREUILLY**, a town of France, in Touraine, and in the election of Loches, with the title of a barony, and a Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Claise, and near it there are mines of iron.

PRIAMAN, a sea-port town of Asia, in the island of Sumatra, where the Dutch have a factory. Lon. 98. 0. E. lat. 1. 0. S.

* **PRIDDLE**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on August 10, for horses, oxen, and sheep.

* **PRIEST, ST.** a town of France, in Forez, and in the election of St. Etienne, with the title of a barony.

PRINCE GEORGE and **PRINCE CHARLES**, two counties of N. America, in Virginia, lying to the N. of James's river.

PRINCESS ANNE, a county of N. America, in Virginia, lying to the S. of James's river.

PRINCE'S ISLAND, a small island on the W. coast of Africa, 250 miles S. W. of Loango. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 2. 0. N.

PRINCIPATO, the name of a province

of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which is divided into two parts, called by the Italians the Principato Ultra, and the Principato Citra, that is the Hither and Further Principato. The Hither Principato is bounded on the N. by the Further Principato, and part of the Terra di Lavoro; on the W. and S. by the Tuscan Sea; and on the E. by the Basilicata. It is about 60 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and the soil fertile in wine, corn, oil, and saffron; and they have a great deal of silk, besides several mineral springs. The capital town is Salerno. The Further Principato is bounded on the N. by the county of Molese, and the Terra di Lavoro; on the W. by the Tuscan Sea; on the S. by the Hither Principato; and on the E. by the Capitanata. It is about 37 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. The Appennine mountains render the air cold, and the soil is not very fertile either in corn or wine, but it produces chestnuts, and pastures in great plenty. Benevento is the capital town.

* **PRISDENIA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Bosnia, near the confines of Servia, with a bishop's see, and a magnificent church. It is seated on the river Drino, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. of Albanopoli, and 195 N. of Belgrade. Lon. 21. 3. E. lat. 42. 0. N.

PRISTINA, a large town of Turkey in Europe, and in Servia. It was pillaged by the Imperialists in 1689; and is seated on the river Rufca, 58 miles N. W. of Nissa, and 150 S. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 22. 5. E. lat. 42. 43. N.

* **PRIVAS**, a town of France, in Viverais, near the pass of Aleyrou, and near the junction of three small rivers. Lon. 4. 41. E. lat. 44. 45. N.

* **PROBUS**, a village in Cornwall, with three fairs, on May 4, July 5, and September 17, for horses, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

PROCITA, an island of Italy, in the gulph of Naples, near that of Ischia. It is about 8 miles in circumference, and is very fertile and populous. The capital town, which is of the same name, is a small handsome place, pretty well fortified, and built on a high craggy rock, by the sea side. Lon. 13. 58. E. lat. 40. 50. N.

PROM, a town of Asia, in the East-Indies, and in the kingdom of Ava, seated on the river Menan, 200 miles N. W. of Pegu. Lon. 94. 0. E. lat. 19. 0. N.

PROPONTIS. See **MARMORA**.

PROVENCE, a province in the S. part of France, bounded on the N. by Dauphiny; on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea; on the

W. by the river Rhone, which separates from Languedoc; and on the E. by the Alps, and the river Var, which separates from the dominions of the king of Sardinia. It is 138 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The air is very different; for near the Alps and Dauphiny it is cold, on the sea-coast hot, and in the middle temperate. In that which is called Upper Provence, the soil is fertile in corn and pastures; but in Lower Provence dry and sandy. It however produces 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; many medicinal plants, mineral waters, and mines of several kinds; and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade. It has no large river except the Durance; and Aix is the capital town. They trade to Italy with cloth, druggs, serges, honey, prunes, figs, salted eels, capons, olives, anchovies, and oil, as also in cotton manufactures of Marseille shirts, shifts, linen, and woollen stockings, which bring in great sums of money.

In Spain they send linen of all kinds, brocade and other silks, box-combs, hardware, cables, woollen stuffs, and many other commodities. They have also a very great trade with Turkey, whither they carry their own manufactures, as well as those of other countries.

PROVIDENCE, a plantation or colony in New England, which, with Rhode Island constitutes a charter government, independent of any other part of New England. It is inhabited chiefly by Quakers, with few of the church of England; and though small, is in a flourishing condition. Lon. 70. 30. W. lat. 41. 30. N.

PROVIDENCE, an island of the American ocean, and one of the least of the Bahama; but the best of those that are planted and fortified by the English. It belongs to the crown, and is a station for cruizers; seated on the E. side of the gulph of Florida, 200 miles E. of the continent of that name. Lon. 77. 35. W. lat. 25. 0. N.

PROVIDENCE, a small island in the American ocean, which the English Buccaneers formerly fortified, and defended against Spanish guarda costas; but they afterwards abandoned it. Lon. 81. 30. W. lat. 12. 0. N. It is about 150 miles E. of Nicaragua, and the Moskito country.

PROVINC, a town of France, in Champagne, seated on the rivers Meuse and Vauzie, 30 miles S. E. of Maux, 47 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 22. E. lat. 34. N.

PRUCK, a town of Germany, in Austria

and on the confines of Hungary, seated on the river Leita, 22 miles S. W. of Presburg, and 22 S. E. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 5. E. lat. 48. 3. N.

PRUCK, a town of Germany, in Styria, seated on the river Muer, 60 miles S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 15. E. lat. 47. 28. N.

PRUSA. See **BURSA**.

PRUSSIA, a large country of Europe, bounded on the N. by the Baltick Sea; on the E. by Lithuania and Samogitia; on the S. by Poland; and on the W. by Brandenburg, Pomerania, and Cassubia; 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, besides game, which is very common; and the sea, rivers, and lakes, supply them with great plenty of fish; besides the common game there are elks, wild asses, and uri, in the forests. These last are of a monstrous size, and have some resemblance to beeves. 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, particularly in the circle of Samland. There are also mountains of white sand, covered with oaks and pines; and there they find a viscous substance, which being exposed to the air, turns to yellow amber: but the greatest part proceeds from the sea, and when the wind begins to blow, the peasants run to the sea-side, and fish for amber with great iron rakes, of which the whitest is in the highest esteem. 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 the principal business of the inhabitants is husbandry, and feeding of cattle. Prussia is divided into two parts, Ducal Prussia, otherwise called Polish Prussia, and Regal Prussia, or rather the kingdom of Prussia, because it was made an hereditary kingdom by the emperor in 1706. Polish Prussia comprehends the palatinate of Pomerania, of which Dantzick is the capital; the palatinate of Culm, of which Thorne is the principal town; the palatinate of Marienburg, whose principal town is of the same name; and the territory of Wermland, whose principal place is Braunsburg. Regal Prussia is divided into three great circles, and each of these circles contains three small provinces. The circles are those of Samland, Natangen, and Hockerland, which see. The inhabitants are

generally Protestants, after the confession of Augsburg, though there are a great number of the reformed, and Roman Catholics, who live in harmony with each other. There are two orders of knighthood; the first of which is the Black Eagle, instituted by Frederick I. in 1701, the day before his coronation. The chain of this order is composed of cyphers of the king's name mixed with eaglets. The mark of the order is a star with 8 points, enamelled with azure; and in the middle are the letters F. R. At the four corners of the escutcheon are four spread eagles. The ribband is orange, which is a symbol of the house of Orange. Besides, the knights have an embroidered star on their breasts, in the middle of which is a black eagle, holding a laurel crown in his claw. Their number is never to exceed 30. The other order is that of Merit, founded by his present majesty in 1740. The mark is a golden cross with 8 points, enamelled with azure; and on the uppermost point is the letter F. crowned: on the three lowermost points the motto, *FOR MERIT*: on the four other points, which form a St. Andrew's cross, are so many spread eagles in gold. This star is fixed to a black ribband which they put about their necks, and it hangs down on their breasts.

PRUTH, a river which rises in Red Russia, and in the mountain of Krapach, crosses part of the palatinate of Lemburg, afterwards runs through all Moldavia, and falls into the Danube, a little below Axipoli.

PRZEYMYSŁA. See **PREMYSLAW**.

PTOLEMAIS, a sea-port town of Asia, in Phœnicia, now called Acre; seated on the coast of the Levant, on the Mediterranean Sea, 20 miles S. E. of Tyre. Lon. 35. 55. E. lat. 32. 30. N.

PUEBLA, a town of Spain, in the province of Estramadura, seated near the river Guadiana, 15 miles W. of Merida. Lon. 4. 23. W. lat. 38. 47. N.

PUEBLA NUOVA, a sea-port town of America, in Mexico, and in the province of Veragua, seated on a bay of the S. Sea, 400 miles W. of Panama. Lon. 104. 0. W. lat. 8. 45. N.

* **PUNTE DE ARCHOBISPO**, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, which belongs to the archbishop of Toledo, and is seated on the river Tajo, over which there is a handsome bridge, 30 miles S. W. of Toledo. Lon. 4. 25. W. lat. 39. 46. N.

PUNTA DEL REYNA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, seated on the river Agra, 12 miles S. W. of Pampeluna. Lon. 1. 45. W. lat. 43. 5. N.

PVICERDA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom

kingdom of Catalonia, and capital of the county of Cerdagne. It is seated on the river Gnegra, on the confines of Rouffillon, 20 miles above Ourgel, and 80 N. of Barcelona. Lon. 1. 31. E. lat. 42. 50. N.

* **PULAON**, an island of Asia, in the E. Indian Sea, lying to 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.

* **PULO CANTON**, an island of Asia, in the E. Indian Sea, and on the coast of Cochinchina. Lon. 109. 15. E. lat. 15. 10. N.

* **PULO CONDOR**, the name of several islands of Asia, in the E. Indian Sea, the principal of which is the only one inhabited. It is about 13 miles in length, and 9 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 stoney. 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 guanoes, 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 employment is to get tar out of very large trees, that grow here. They are very free of their women, and will bring them on board the ships, where they are kept by the sailors while they stay. They are idolaters, but of what kind is not known; however, they have images of elephants in their temples, as well as horses. Lon. 107. 40. E. lat. 8. 36. N.

* **PULO DINDING**, a small island of Asia, in the E. Indian Sea, near the continent of Malacca, which belongs to the Dutch, and where they have a fort.

* **PULO TIMON**, an island of Asia, in the E. Indian Sea, on the eastern coast of the peninsula of Malacca. It is pretty large, covered with trees, and the valleys very pleasant. It is often touched at for taking wood, water, and other refreshments, and there is great plenty of green turtles. Lon. 105. 40. E. lat. 3. 12. N.

* **PULO WAY**, an island of Asia, in the E. Indian Sea, near that of Sumatra. It is the largest of all those that form the entrance of the channel of Achem, and peopled by men banished from Achem. Lon. 95. 55. E. lat. 5. 40. N.

* **PULTAUSK**, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Mazovia, seated on the river Narew, 20 miles N. E. of Warsaw.

Lon. 21. 47. E. lat. 52. 35. N.

PULTOWAY, or **PULTAVA**, a fortified town of Poland, in the Ukrain, famous for a battle fought between the czar Peter the Great, and Charles XII. king of Sweden, wherein the latter was defeated, himself wounded, and obliged to fly into Turkey, 8000 men left dead on the field of battle, and the remaining 16,000 obliged to surrender at discretion. This happened on June 27, 1709. Pultoway is fortified with a castle, and surrounded by a morass. But after the said battle it was entirely pillaged by the Russians, who found a large treasure, hid by Mazeppa general of the Cossacks, who had retired there for refuge. It is 100 miles S. W. of Belgorod. Lon. 36. 35. E. lat. 49. 2. N.

PUNA, an island in the S. Sea, about 35 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. It lies at the entrance of the bay of Guaiquill, 120 miles N. of Patay. Lon. 100. 5. W. lat. 3. 15. S.

* **PUNTA DEL GUDA**, the capital town of the island of St. Michael, and one of the Azores, with a strong castle, and a harbour.

PUREBECK ISLAND, is a S. E. part of Dorsetshire. There are several towns in it, the principal of which is Corf castle, already taken notice of in its proper place.

PURRYSBURG, a town of Georgia, in N. America, built and peopled by a colony of Swifs carried over at the charge of the trustees of Georgia. It is seated on the river Savannah, and is 20 miles W. of the town of Savannah. Lon. 81. 0. W. lat. 31. 45. N.

* **PUY CERDA**, a strong and considerable town of Spain, in Catalonia, and capital of Cerdagne; seated between the rivers Carol and Segra, in a pleasant plain, at the foot of the mountains, 53 miles W. of Perpignan, and 75 N. W. of Barcelona. Lon. 1. 51. E. lat. 42. 35. N.

* **PUY EN ANJOU**, a town of France, in Anjou, on the confines of Poitou, 10 miles S. W. of Saumur, and 160 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 13. W. lat. 47. 6. N.

PUY LAURENS, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in Lauragais, with the title of a duchy; and had a Protestant academy before the revocation of the edict of Nantes. It is 8 miles S. E. of Castres, and 23 E. of Toulouse. Lon. 2. 7. E. lat. 43. 35. N.

* **PUY L'EVEQUE**, a small town of France, in Quercy, and in the election of Cahors. Lon. 1. 19. E. lat. 44. 35. N.

* **PWILLHELLY**, a town of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, with 4 fairs, on May 13, August 19, September 24, and Novem-

ber 11, all for cattle. It is seated on the sea-side, in the S. part of the county, 6 miles E. of Newin, between two rivers; is a pretty large town, and has a good market on Wednesdays, for corn and provisions. Lon. 5. 55. W. lat. 52. 50. 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 7 or 8 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 rises high enough to overflow this plain; nor are there any shell fish 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, which shews by its dimensions, that men were of the same size then as now. 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 N. side. The opening leads successively to five different passages, which, though running upwards, downwards, and horizontally, tend all towards the S. and terminate in two 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 out-side are by steps, which are the height of each stone,

the lowermost of which is 4 feet high, and 3 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 base 2772 feet. Whence the whole area of the base contains 480049 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, OF PYRENEES, are the mountains which divide France from Spain; and are the most celebrated in Europe, except the Alps. They reach from the Mediterranean Sea, as far as the ocean, and are about 212 miles in length. They have different names, according to the different places wherein they stand. Some think they are as high as the Alps; but the passages over them are not so difficult, whatever some travellers may think who have not crossed the former.

PYRNA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. It is a pretty good place, and has a castle upon a mountain called Sonnenstein, which has been sometimes made use of as a prison of state. Near it is a very fine quarry of stone, which is transported to different places by means of the river Elbe, on which it is seated, 10 miles S. E. of Dresden. Lon. 13. 58. E. lat. 51. 5. N.

PYRMONT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, on the confines of the dutchy of Brunwick. Here is a castle kept by a governor under the counts of Waldeck; and a little distance from it are mineral waters, well known to all Europe. They are often frequented by persons of the highest rank; and even the king of Prussia has been here to drink the waters. The Protestants of this place have the free exercise of their religion. It is 40 miles S. W. of Hanover. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

* **PYSECK**, a town of the kingdom of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, seated on the river Attoway, near the Muldaw. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1619, and is 54 miles S. of Prague. Lon. 14. 43. E. lat. 49. 14. N.

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* **QUADIN**, a town in Upper Egypt, seated on the western banks of the Nile, between Effeney and Dander. It is remarkable for a great number of valuable and ancient monuments.

QUAKENBRUGGE, or **QUAKENBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishoprick of Osnabrug, subject to the house of Brunswick. It is seated on the river Hafe, 20 miles S. W. of Osnabrug, and 35 S. W. of Bremen. Lon. 8. o. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

QUANGSI, a province of China, bounded on the N. by Koe Tcheau and Hu-Quang; on the E. by Yunan and Quantong; on the S. by the same and Tonquin; and on the W. by Yun-nan. It produces great plenty of rice, being watered by several large rivers. The southern part is a flat country, and well cultivated; but the northern is full of mountains covered with trees. It contains mines of all sorts; and there is a gold mine lately opened. They have a particular tree of whose pith they make bread; and there are little insects which produce white wax. Among other animals there are porcupines and rhinoceroses. The capital town is Quie-ling.

QUANG-TONG, a province of China, bounded on the E. by Kiang-Si, and Fokien; on the S. by the ocean; and on the W. by Ton-quin. This province is diversified by valleys and mountains; and yields two crops of corn in a year. It abounds in gold, jewels, silk, pearls, tin, quick-silver, sugar, brass, iron, steel, salt-petre, ebony, and several sorts of odoriferous wood; besides fruits of all sorts, proper to the climate. They have lemons of the size of a man's head; and another sort which grows out at the trunk of the tree, whose rind is very hard, and contains a great number of little cells full of an excellent yellow pulp. They have a prodigious number of ducks, whose eggs they hatch in ovens; and a remarkable tree, whose wood is remarkably hard and heavy, and thence called iron wood. The mountains are covered with a sort of mosses which creep along the ground, and are so tough that they make baskets, hurdles, mats, and ropes of them. Canton is the capital town.

* **QUARTEN**, a town of Swisserland, with a bailiwick near the lake Vallenstaer, 5 miles E. of Glaris. This bailiwick, which is not very large, is common to the Cantons

of Glaris and Switz.

QUEBEC, a handsome and large town of America, and capital of Canada. The first place taken notice of upon landing here, is a square of an irregular figure, with well-built houses on each side; on the back of which is a rock; on the left it is bounded by a small church, and on the right are two rows of houses, parallel to each other. There is another between the church and the harbour; as also another long row on the side of the bay. This may be looked upon as a kind of a suburb, and between this and the great street is a very steep ascent, in which they have made steps for the foot passengers to go up. This may be called the Upper Town, wherein is the bishop's palace; and between two large squares is a fort where the governor lodges. The recolets have handsome houses over against it, and on the right is the cathedral church: over against this is the Jesuit's college, and between them are well-built houses; from the fort runs two streets, which are crossed by a third, and between these is a church and a convent. In the second square are two descents to the river of St. Charles. The hotel dieu is in the midway, and from thence are small houses, which reach to the house of the intendant. On the other side of the Jesuit's college, where the church stands, is a pretty long street in which is a nunnery. Almost all the houses are built of stone, and there are about 7000 inhabitants; the fort is a handsome building, but not quite finished. Quebec is not regularly fortified; but cannot easily be taken, for the harbour is flanked with two bastions, which at high tides, are almost level with the water. A little above one of the bastions is a demi bastion, partly taken out of the rock, and above it, on the side of the gallery of the fort, is a battery of 25 pieces of cannon: still above this is a square fort, called the citadel, and the ways from one fortification to another, are difficult to pass. To the left of the harbour, on the side of the road, there are large batteries of cannon, and some mortars; besides these, there are several other fortifications, not very easy to be described. In 1711, the English fitted out a fleet, with a design to conquer Canada, which failed on account of the rashness of the admiral, who, contrary to the advice of his pilot, went too near the Seven Isles, and so lost his largest ships, and 3000 of his best soldiers. It is about 300 miles N. W. of Boston, in New-England. On October 13, 1759, it was taken by the English, under the command of general Wolfe, who lost his life in the battle, after he had the satisfac-

tion to know our troops were victorious. Admiral Saunders commanded a squadron of men of war, and did immense service in reducing this place; there being not a man in the navy, but what was active on this occasion, not excepting the sailors belonging to the transport vessels. After this valuable acquisition, all Canada came under the jurisdiction of the crown of Great Britain; and was given up by the French by the treaty of peace in 1763. Lon. 69. 48. W. lat. 46. 55. N.

QUEDA, a kingdom of Asia, in the Peninsula beyond the Ganges, and near the strait of Malacca. The king is tributary to the emperor. The principal town is of the same name, and said to contain about 8000 inhabitants; and is subject to the Dutch. It has a harbour, and is 300 miles N. of Malacca. Lon. 99. 15. E. lat. 6. 25. N.

QUEDLINGBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and on the confines of the duchy of Brunswick; with a famous abbey, whose abbeys is a prince of the empire, and who sends deputies to the diets. Her contingent is one horseman, and ten footmen; the inhabitants of the town live by brewing, husbandry, and feeding of cattle. It is 10 miles S. of Halberstadt, and 32 W. of Bernberg. Lon. 11. 31. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

QUEENBOROUGH, a town of Kent, in the Isle of Sheppy, whose market is discontinued, and it has but one fair, on August 1, for toys. It is an ancient place, sends 20 members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, and 4 jurats. It has one small church built with stone and bricks, and about 100 low brick houses; few being above two stories high. It consists of one wide street paved, and about 350 inhabitants. It has a town-hall, and had once a strong castle, the remains of which are still to be seen. Here is no manufactory, for the chief employment of the inhabitants is oyster drudging; oysters being here in great plenty, and of a fine flavour. It is 12 miles W. of Canterbury, and 39 E. of London. Lon. 0. 50. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

QUEEN-CAMEL, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on October 25, for all sorts of cattle.

QUEENS-COUNTY, a shire in Ireland, 60 miles in length, and 29 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Kings-county; on the E. by Kildare; on the S. by Kilkenny; and on the W. by the province of Munster. It is full of woods and bogs, and the capital place is Queens-Town. It contains 10418 houses, 39 parishes, 8 baronies, 3 boroughs, and sends 8 members to parliament.

QUEENS-FERRY, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Lothian, seated on the S. side of the river Forth, 10 miles W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 20. W. lat. 56. 0. N.

QUEICH, a river of France, in Alsace, that runs through Landaw, and falls into the Rhine near Germersheim.

QUENTIN-ST. an ancient, famous, and strong town of France, in Picardy, and capital of the Vermandois. The church is thought to be one of the finest in France. A famous battle was fought here in 1557, between the French and Spaniards. It is seated on an eminence by the river Somme, 22 miles S. of Cambrai, and 83 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 22. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

QUERCI, a province of France, in Guienne, bounded on the N. by Limosin; on the E. by Rouergue, and Auvergne; on the S. by Upper Languedoc; and on the W. by Agenois, and Perigord. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, and is fertile in corn; wine, and fruits. Cahors is the capital town.

QUEENFURT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, capital of a county of the same name, subject to the prince of Sax-Weissenfels. It is seated on the confines of Thuringia, 12 miles S. E. of Mansfield, and 15 N. of Naumberg. Lon. 12. 17. E. lat. 51. 28. N.

* QUERGUENECY, an island of the Mediterranean-Sea, on the coast of Tripoly. It has a fort, and several villages of the Berberies.

QUESNOY, a small town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault, and in the territories of the Valenciennes, with an old castle. It was taken by the allies in 1711, and re-taken by the French in 1713. It is seated in a large plain, 9 miles S. E. of Valenciennes, and 15 N. E. of Cambrai. Lon. 3. 43. E. lat. 50. 15. N.

QUIBO, an island of the South-Sea, and in North-America, lying upon the coast of the province of Veragua, in New-Spain, where there are a great number of monkeys and fallow deer.

* QUIBRON, or QUIBERON, a small peninsula of France, in Bretagne, in the bishopric of Vannes, and to the N. of Belleisle; as also a small island called the point of Quibron, separated from the peninsula by a channel, and the sea next it is called the Bay of Quibron.

QUILLEBEUF, a small town of France, in Upper Normandy, and in the diocese of Rouen; seated on the river Seine, 8 miles S. W. of Caudebec, and 22 W. of Rouen. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

* QUILMANCI, a town of Africa, on the
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the coast of Zanguebar, and in the kingdom of Melinda, lying at the mouth of a river of the same name, and belonging to the Portuguese. Lon. 41. 20. E. lat. 2. 0. S.

QUILOA, a sea-port town of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, with a small citadel; seated in a fertile country, abounding in all the necessaries of life, and was discovered by the Portuguese in 1498, to whom it is now tributary. It is 300 miles N. of Mofambique. Lon. 39. 25. E. lat. 8. 30. S.

* **QUIMEAIA**, a province of S. America, in Popayan, 37 miles in length, and 35 in breadth, extending from the river Cauca, to the mountains called the Andes.

QUIMPER. See **KIMPER**.

QUIMPERLAY, a town of France, in Lower Bretagne, and in the diocese of Kimper, with a Benedictine abbey. It is 5 miles from the sea, and 8 N. W. of Port Lewis. Lon. 2. 23. E. lat. 47. 52. N.

QUINCEY, a town of France, in the Franche Comté, and in the district of Dole; seated on the river Louve, near a remarkable grotto, 35 miles E. of Amiens. Lon. 5. 39. E. lat. 47. 5. N.

* **QUINTEN**, a town of France, in Bretagne, with the title of a duchy, and a handsome castle. It is seated in a valley near the river Goy, and near a large forest of the same name, 8 miles S. of St. Brieu, and 225 W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 41. W. lat. 48. 26. N.

QUIRIEU, a town of France, in Lower Dauphiny, and in the Viennois, seated on an eminence, near the river Rhone, 17 miles from Lyons. Lon. 5. 25. E. lat. 45. 45. 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 Coanza. It is a mountainous country, and very little cultivated; but the Portuguese get abundance of salt there.

* **QUITEOA**, a large town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Dras, with a castle. It is inhabited by Berberies. Lon. 5. 15. W. lat. 28. 6. N.

* **QUISTELLO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, seated on the river Secchia, 3 miles from the place where it falls into the Po. It is famous for an action between the French and Imperialists in 1734, when marshal Broglio was surprized in his bed. It is 15 miles S. E. of Mantua. Lon. 30. 50. E. lat. 44. 55. N.

QUITO, a town of S. America, in Peru, seated in a pleasant valley, between two chains of high mountains called Cordillera-

de-los-Andes, on much higher ground than the rest of Peru that is habitable, being above 300 yards higher than the level of the sea, according to very exact observations. It is 1600 yards in length, and 1200 in breadth, with a bishop's see. There are several religious communities, and two colleges, which are a sort of universities, under the direction of the Jesuits and Dominicans. It contains about 35,000 inhabitants, of which one-third are original Spaniards. All sorts of merchandizes and commodities are exceeding dear, partly on account of the difficulty of bringing them hither. It is the seat of the treasurer of the kingdom, as well as of the other officers. Lon. 75. 10. W. lat. 0. 35. S.

QUITO, a province of Peru, in S. America, lying between two chains of the high mountain called Cordillera-de-los-Andes. The lands are generally well cultivated, and there are a great number of towns and villages inhabited by the Spaniards or native Americans. Every village is adorned with a large square, and the church stands on one side of it. The streets are generally straight, and respect the four quarters of the world; and indeed all the roads are laid out in a line, crossing each other, insomuch that the aspect of the country has the appearance of a large garden. It might be imagined this is a very hot country, but lies so high, and so near the mountains covered with snow, that the air is very temperate. There are no noxious animals, the tygers and serpents are below in the refts. They might have plenty of water here, if Lima had not an exclusive privilege of making it themselves. They have vicunas or guanacoës here, but they have an animal of the same kind, called by the natives Lamas, which is like a small car and can carry 50 pounds weight. They have all sorts of materials proper for building; and several sorts of fruits and plants which have been brought from Spain, besides those that naturally grow here. They have also imported bees and sheep. In the N. parts they get a great deal of gold. It is commonly reckoned 400 miles in length, and 200 in breadth, but this account is very exact.

QUIXOS, a province of S. America, in Peru, which makes part of the audience of Quito.

* **QUIZINA**, a chain of mountains of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Garet. It is above 100 miles in length, and reaches from the desert of Garet to the river Nocor; the inhabitants are said to be rich and warlike.

QUOJA, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guiney, which reaches from Sierra Leone to the Grain Coast, and contains, besides Proper Quoja, the kingdoms of Bolm, Quilliga, and Caredabu; but all these countries are very little known.

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RABAB, 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 a double ditch, and another that leads towards Alba Regalis. All the country round is plain, and there is nothing that is so to command it but a small hill at some distance, which is undermined and may be blown up. It was taken by Amurath III. in the loss of 20,000 men; but was surrendered soon after by count Palfi, who killed the Turks that were found therein. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Rabnitz, not far from the Danube, 32 miles W. of Gran, and 55 S. E. of Vienna. Lon. 18. 5. E. lat. 47. 45. N.

RABASTEENS, an ancient town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the diocese of Alby, with an old castle, almost in ruins. It is seated on the river Tarn, 15 miles from Alby. Lon. 1. 47. E. lat. 45. 50. N.

RABAT, a large and handsome sea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and the province of Tremecen, with a good harbour and a harbour. It has fine mosques, handsome palaces, and is seated at the mouth of the river Buarrig, almost in the midway between Fez and Tangier. Lon. 5. W. lat. 30. 40. N.

RACKHAM, a village in Suffex, with two fairs, on May 20, and October 13, for horned cattle and horses.

RACKERSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Styria. It is a strong, ancient place, and near it is a castle seated on a mountain. The Turks were beaten here in 1418. It is seated on an island formed by the river Muer, 22 miles S. E. of Gratz, and 100 S. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 53. E. lat. 46. 54. N.

RACLIA, a small, uninhabited island of the Archipelago, near that of Nio.

RACONI, a populous town of Italy, in Piedmont; seated in a pleasant plain, on the road from Savillan to Turin, on the rivers Grana and Macra. It belongs to the duchy of Carignan, who has a handsome castle here. It is 5 miles from Savillan,

and 5 from Carignan. Lon. 7. 40. E. lat. 44. 36. N.

RADICOFANI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, near the frontiers of the Siennese; seated on a mountain, and defended by a good citadel on an adjacent hill, 40 miles S. of Sienna. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 42. 50. N.

* RADMANSDORF, a town of Germany, in Upper Carniola, near the river Save.

RADNOR, a town of S. Wales, and capital of Radnorshire, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on October 29, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is seated near the spring-head of the river Somergil, in a pleasant valley, at the foot of a hill, where a castle formerly stood. It is a corporation, has large privileges, and sends one member to parliament. It is 28 miles N. W. of Hereford, and 149 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 6. W. lat. 52. 20. N.

* RADNORSHIRE, a county of S. Wales, 30 miles in length, and 25 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Herefordshire; on the W. by Cardiganshire; on the S. by Brecknockshire; and on the N. by Montgomeryshire. It contains 3160 houses, 18,960 inhabitants, 52 parishes, 4 market-towns, and sends two members to parliament. It is not a very fruitful country, being full of mountains, which renders the air very cold. It has several rivers, of which the Wye, the Terne, the Laig, and the Arrow, are the chief.

RADOM, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomer, and capital of a county of the same name; seated on a brook that falls into the Vistula, 50 miles N. of Sandomer, and 50 S. of Warsaw. Lon. 21. 35. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

* RADSTAY, a town of Germany, in the archbishoprick of Saltzburg, seated on the river Elms.

* RAGIVOLO, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, and in the duchy of Mantua, seated between the cities of Mantua and Reggio, 42 miles from each.

RAGUSA, an ancient town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, near the river Maulo, 15 miles N. of Modica. Lon. 14. 51. E. lat. 57. 8. N.

RAGUSA, a city of Dalmatia, and capital of Ragusan. It is about 2 miles in circumference, is pretty well built, and strong by situation, having an inaccessible mountain on the land-side, and on the side of the sea a strong fort. It has an archbishop's see and a republick, 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, and 110 N. of Brindisi. Lon. 18. 25. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

* **RAGUSAN**, a territory of Europe, in Dalmatia, lying along the coast of the gulph of Venice, about 55 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It is a republick under the protection of the Turks and of the Venetians. Ragusa is the capital town.

RAJAHMAL, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the kingdom of Bengal. It was formerly a place of great trade, carried on by the river Ganges, but it is now removed from thence. It is 100 miles N. of Hugly. Lon. 86. 40. E. lat. 23. 20. N.

RAJAPORE, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, on the coast of Malabar, and seated on a river of the same name, 50 miles N. of Goa. Lon. 73. 40. E. lat. 17. 0. N.

RAIN, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, seated on the river Acha, near the Lech, 5 miles E. of Donawert, and 8 W. of Luburg. Lon. 10. 40. E. lat. 48. 44. N. There is another town of the same name in Lower Styria, seated on the river Save, with a handsome castle, on the confines of Carniola. Lon. 18. 20. E. lat. 46. 14. N.

RAKKA, a town of Asia, and in the dominions of the Grand Seignior; seated on the river Euphrates, in the ancient Mesopotamia, and is the residence of a beglerbeg; but the castle is going to decay. This is but an indifferent place, though lately built; but old Rakka, whose ruins appear near it, was very magnificent. It is 110 miles S. W. of Diarbeck. Lon. 39. 55. E. lat. 35. 54. N.

RAKONICK, a town of Germany, and capital of a circle of the same name, in the kingdom of Bohemia; seated on a river which falls into the Miza, 30 miles W. of Prague, and 65 N. E. of Egra. Lon. 13. 57. E. lat. 52. 6. N.

* **RAMA**, an ancient town of Asia, in Palestine, now called Ramula by the Moors. It is seated in a plain, on a rising ground; the streets are narrow and the houses contemptible, though built of free-stone. However, there are many fine ruins of Christian churches and other buildings, which shew what it has been formerly. It is 8 miles from Jassa, and 20 from Jerusalem. Lon. 34. 55. E. lat. 32. 0. N.

RAMADA, a sea-port town of S. America, in the new kingdom of Granada, and in the government of St. Martha, near which is a rich copper-mine. It is seated at the foot of the snowy mountains, 100 miles E. of St. Martha. Lon. 68. 40. W. lat. 11. 30. N.

* **RAMANANCOR**, an island of Asia, in

the E. Indies, and towards the S. end the peninsula on this side the Ganges. lies near the country of Maravas, and about 23 miles in circumference; is very sandy, and has only a few villages in it and a temple. Lon. 79. 45. E. lat. 9. 2. N.

* **RAMBERTLE JOUG**, a town of France in Burgey, with a Benedictine abbey. It is seated near a branch of Mount Jura. Lon. 5. 28. E. lat. 35. 53. N.

RAMBERVILLIERS, a town of Lorraine and capital of Chatellany, seated on the river Agne, 30 miles S. E. of Nanci, and S. of Marsal. Lon. 6. 44. E. lat. 48. 2. N.

* **RAMBOUILLET**, a town of France in the Isle of France, and in Hurepoix, 100 miles from Paris, with a superb castle, and the title of a dutchy.

RAMEKINS, a fortress of the United Provinces, in Zealand, which was one of the put into the hands of the English by the Dutch, as a security for their fidelity, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It is seated on the S. coast of the Isle of Walcheren, about 4 miles S. of Middleburg. Lon. 3. 35. lat. 51. 30. N.

RAMERA, a town of Lower Champagne in France, seated on the river Aube, 15 miles N. E. of Troyes. Lon. 4. 17. E. lat. 47. 36. N.

RAMILLIES, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, remarkable for a famous battle fought here in 1706, when the duke of Marlborough beat the French, took most of their artillery, baggage, and colours, with 6000 prisoners, not to mention those that were slain. It is 10 miles N. of Namur, and 24 S. E. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

RAMMELBERG, a town of Germany in Lower Saxony. There is a mountain of the same name, in which there is a mine, between Brunswick, Goslar, and Thuringia.

* **RAMPANO**, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in the Morea. Lon. 20. 17. E. lat. 36. 54. N.

* **RAMSBURY**, a town in Wiltshire, on the road to Bath, and well known in London for its fine beer. It is a small place and has no market; but two fairs, on March 14, and September 25, for horses, cows, sheep, and toys. It is 46 miles E. of Bristol, and 69 W. of London.

* **RAMSEY**, a village in Huntingdonshire, with a small fair, on July 22, for pedlars ware.

RANSEY, a town of Huntingdonshire with a market on Wednesdays, and a fair

on July 22, for small pedlars ware. It is seated in the fens, among rich ground, proper for tillage and pastures, and near the meers of Ramsey and Whitefey, which afford excellent fish. It was formerly famous for an abbey, which brought such great riches to the inhabitants, that it was called Ramsey the Rich. It is 12 miles N. E. of Huntingdon, and 67 N. of London. Lon. o. 5. W. lat. 52. 26. N.

RAMSEY, an island of S. Wales, on the coast of Pembrokehire, about two miles in length, and a mile and an half broad. Near it are several small ones, known by the name of the Bishop and his Clerks. It is 4 miles W. of St. David's, and 17 N. W. of Milford-haven. Lon. 5. 20. W. lat. 51. 55. N.

RAMSGATE, a sea-port town of Kent, in the Isle of Thanet, where a very fine pier has been lately built, for the security of ships that come into the harbour, being seated near the Downs, between the N. and S. Foreland, 10 miles N. E. of Canterbury. Lon. 1. 20. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

RANCHIERA, a sea port town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and in the province of New Granada. There was formerly a pearl fishery here, and the Spaniards destroyed a great number of the natives, by forcing them to dive for the pearls beyond their strength. It is seated on a coast of the N. Sea. Lon. 72. o. E. lat. 11. 34. N.

RANDANS, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, near the river Allier, between Maringues and Vechy. It had formerly the title of a dutchy. Lon. 3. 30. E. lat. 45. 50. N.

RANDERSON, or RANDERS, an ancient town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, seated near the mouth of the river Gude, on the Baltick Sea. Near it is a plentiful salmon-fishery. Lon. 11. 15. E. lat. 56. 50. N.

* RANGAMATI, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, seated on the confines of the Great Mogul's dominions. In the road from Dacca to Rangamati is a river full of crocodiles, over which the passage is very dangerous. Lat. 27. o. N.

* RANGNITZ, a town of Ducal Prussia, on the confines of Samogitia, seated on the river Neimen, 55 miles E. of Konigsburg. Lon. 23. 10. E. lat. 44. 59. N.

RANTZOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Holstein. It is 8 miles N. of Eutin, and 21 N. of Lubeck, subject to Denmark. Lon. 70. 20. E. lat. 54. 45. N.

RAOLCONDA, a town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and in the

kingdom of Golconda. There is a rich diamond mine near this place, which is 120 miles N. W. of Massulapatan, and 150 N. E. of Golconda. Lon. 77. o. E. lat. 14. 30. N.

* RAON L'ETAPE, a town of Lorraine in the county of Salm; seated at the foot of Mount-Vosgue, at the confluence of the rivers Etape and Martel, about 30 miles above Nancy. Lon. 6. 57. E. lat. 48. 26. N.

RAPALLO, a maritime town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, seated on a gulph of the same name, 17 miles S. E. of Genoa. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 44. 22. N.

RAPERSWIL, a town of Swisserland, on the confines of the canton of Zurich, and of the territory of Gaster, with an old castle. It is strong by situation, being seated on a neck of land, which advances into the lake of Zurich, and over which there is a bridge 850 paces long. It is subject to the cantons of Bern and Zurich, and is 15 miles S. E. of Zurich, and 62 N. E. of Bern. Lon. 8. 57. E. lat. 47. 20. N.

RAPOLLO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicata, with a bishop's see. In September 1694, an earthquake threw down above 100 houses, and shook many more. It is 60 miles W. of Barri, and 66 E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 26. E. lat. 41. o. N.

* RAPOLTEIN, a town of France, in Upper Alsace, with the title of a barony. All the musicians of Alsace depend upon this baron, and are obliged to pay him a certain tribute, without which they cannot play upon their instruments. It is called in French Ribau-Pierre, and is 8 miles N. of Colmar. Lon. 7. 28. E. lat. 48. 15. N.

RAPPAHANOCK, a river of N. America, which rising in mountains W. of Virginia, and running E. S. E. falls into Chesapeake-Bay.

* RASCARANSCHI, a cape on the S. coast of Val-di-Noto, in Sicily, surrounded with small islands, and lies 5 miles E. of Camarana.

* RASCIA, a territory of Turkey in Europe, which is the N. part of Servia. It takes its name from the river Rasca, which falls into the Moraw. The principal town is Belgrade.

RASEBORG, a town of Sweden, capital of a canton in Finland; and in the territory of Nyland; seated on the gulph of Finland, where there is a good harbour, 37 miles S. E. of Abo. Lon. 24. 28. E. lat. 60. 20. N.

RASEN, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on October 6, for horned cattle. It is commonly called

called Market Rafen, and is feated on a branch of the river Ankone, 14 miles N. of Lincoln, and 145 N. of London. Lon. o. 12. W. lat. 53. 22. N.

* **RASLAPHA**, an ancient town of Asia, with an archbifhop's fee. It is feated on the river Euphrates, on the confines of Arabia Deferta.

* **RASOCALMO**, a cape of the Val-di-Demona, in Sicily, lying on the N. coaft, near a town of the fame name, to the W. of Cape Fajo, and to the N. of the city of Melfina.

* **RASTAT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbifhoprick of Saltzburg; feated on the river Ens, on the confines of Austria and Styria, 45 miles E. of Saltzburg. Lon. 14. 8. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

RASTAT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and marquifate of Baden, with a handfome caſtle. It is remarkable for a treaty concluded here between the French and Imperialiſts in 1714, and is feated on the river Merg, near the Rhine, 4 miles N. of Baden, and 21 S. W. of Philipfburg. Lon. 9. 14. E. lat. 48. 52. N.

* **RATENAU**, a town of Germany, in the middle Marche of Brandenburg, on the confines of the dutchy of Magdeburg; feated on the river Aavel, 15 miles N. W. of Brandenburg. Lon. 12. 53. E. lat. 52. 40. N.

RATENBURG, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, feated on the river Inn, with a caſtle. Lon. 11. 55. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

RATHININES, a remarkable place in Ireland, about a mile and an half from Dublin, where the duke of Ormond was defeated by the parliament's forces in 1649, when there was 4000 killed, and 3000 taken prifoners.

RATIBOR, a town of Germany, in Sileſia, and capital of a dutchy of the fame name, with a caſtle. It has been twice taken by the Swedes, and is feated on the river Oder, in a country fertile in corn and fruits, 15 miles N. E. of Troppaw, and 142 E. of Prague. Lon. 22. 24. E. lat. 50. 14. N.

RATIPORE, a town of Asia, in the peninsula on this ſide the Ganges, and capital of the province of Malva, 100 miles S. E. of Agra. Lon. 80. o. E. lat. 25. o. N.

RATISBON, an ancient, large, rich, handfome, and ſtrong city of Germany, in Bavaria, free and imperial, with a biſhop's fee, whoſe biſhop is a prince of the empire. It is full of gentry, and there are very handfome ſtructures, particularly three monaſteries, and three abbeys. The town-houſe is

very magnificent, and in its hall the general diets of the empire meet; only in 1740, there being a war in Germany, the meeting of the diet was transferred to Francfort on the Main, till after the death of the emperor Charles VII. It is feated on the Danube, and is pretty well fortified, over which river there is a ſtone bridge of 15 arches, ſo that in the time of war it is a paſſage of very great conſequence. The inhabitants are Proteſtants, and all their magiſtrates muſt be of that perſuaſion; however, the Roman Catholicks have the liberty of ſaying maſs there once a week. The abbot, and the two abbeſſes have the rank of prelates of the empire. Proviſions are very plentiful here, and they have a good trade in time of peace, the river on which it ſtands being navigable, and by which it communicates with a great part of Germany. It is 55 miles S. E. of Nuremberg, 62 N. of Munich, and 195 W. of Vienna. Lon. 11. 11. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

RATOLFZEL, a ſtrong town of Germany, in Suabia, near the W. end of the lake Conſtance. It is feated on that part of it called Bodenſee, and belongs to the houſe of Austria, who took it from the duke of Wirtemberg, after the battle of Nordlingen. It is 12 miles W. of the city of Conſtance.

RATZBURG, or **RATZEMBURG**, an ancient town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Lawenburg, with a biſhop's fee, and a caſtle. The town depends on the dutchy of Lawenburg, and the cathedral church on that of Ratzburg. It is feated on an eminence, and almoſt ſurrounded with a lake 25 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. This place is noted for its excellent beer, and is 12 miles S. E. of Lubeck, and 12 N. of Lawenburg. Lon. 10. 58. E. lat. 53. 47. N.

RATZIA, the eaſtern diviſion of Slavonia, ſubject to the houſe of Austria, whoſe inhabitants are called Raſcians.

RAVA, a town of Great Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the fame name, with a fortified caſtle, where they keep ſtate prifoners. The houſes are built of wood, and there is a Jeſuit's college. It is feated in a morafs covered with water, which proceeds from the river Rava, with which it is ſurrounded. It is 45 miles S. of Bloſko, and 50 S. W. of Warſaw. The palatinate is bounded on the N. by that of Bloſko; on the E. by that of Mazovia; on the S. by that of Sandomer; and on the W. by that of Lencicza.

RAUCOUX, a village of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhoprick of Liege,

Liege, where a battle was fought by the French and Germans in 1746. It is 3 miles N. of Liege, and 11 S. of Maestricht. Lon. 5. 42. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

* **KAUDEN**, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and in the principality of Lignitz, seated on a small river.

RAVELLO, a sea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato. There are magnificent palaces, and fine houses, and it has a bishop's see. It is seated near the sea, 10 miles W. of Salerno, and 20 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 37. E. lat. 40. 38. N.

RAVENGLASS, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on June 8, and August 5, for horses, horned cattle, and yarn. It is seated between the rivers Irt and Esk, which, with the sea, encompass three parts of it; and it has a good road for shipping, which brings it a little trade, being a well-built place. It is 17 miles S. of Cocker-mouth, and 272 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 5. E. lat. 54. 20. N.

RAVENNA, an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, capital of Romagna, with an archbishop's see, two academies, several colleges, four abbeys, and a great number of religious houses. They had a very flourishing trade, but it has greatly suffered 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 Theodoric is still to be seen, remarkable for being covered by a single stone, 28 feet in diameter, and 15 thick. This place is now continually going to decay. It is seated near the river Mantone, 37 miles S. E. of Ferrara, and 162 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 15. E. lat. 44. 22. N.

* **RAVENSBERG**, a county of Germany, in Westphalia, bounded on the N. by the bishopricks of Minden and Osnabrug; on the E. by Lemgow; on the S. by the bishoprick of Paderborn; and on the W. by that of Munster. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and has its name from the castle of Ravensburg. Hervorden is the capital town.

RAVENSBURG, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in Algow. It is well built, and the public structures are handsome. The inhabitants

are partly Protestants, and partly Papists; and without the walls is a house belonging to the castle. It is seated on the river Cleufs, 10 miles N. of Bukhorn, and 15 N. W. of Lindaw. Lon. 9. 46. E. lat. 47. 44. N.

RAVESTEIN, a town of the Netherlands in Dutch Brabant, and capital of a county of the same name, with an ancient and strong castle. It belongs to the elector palatine, but the Dutch have a right to put a garrison therein. It is seated on the river Mæse, on the confines of Guelderland, 10 miles S. W. of Nimeguen, and 15 N. E. of Boisleduc. Lon. 5. 35. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

* **RAVIERES**, a town of France, in Champagne, in the diocese of Langres; seated partly on the side of a hill, and partly at the foot, on the river Armanzon, 5 miles from Ancy le Franc, and 105 from Paris. Lon. 4. 10. E. lat. 47. 38. N.

RAGLEIGH, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on Trinity-Monday, for horses and toys. It is an ancient place, but not large, and the market is very small. It is 13 miles S. E. of Chelmsford, and 35 E. of London. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 51. 37. N.

* **RAUMO**, a town of Sweden, in N. Finland, seated on the gulph of Bothnia, at the mouth of a small river.

* **RAUSCHENBERG**, an ancient town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, and in the county of Zigenheim, and near it there is a handsome castle.

RE, an island of France, on its western coast, and in the territory of Aunis, 8 miles from Rochelle. It is about 10 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It is very fertile, and produces wine and salt. It lies well for trade, and is very populous, and defended by four forts. Lon. 2. 27. W. lat. 46. 15. N.

READING, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on February 1, for cheese and horses; on May 1, chiefly for horses; on July 25, for horses and other cattle; and on September 21, for cheese. It is pleasantly seated on the river Kennet, near the confluence with the Thames, and is the largest and best town in the county, with three parish churches, and large handsome streets. It had once a fine rich monastery, of which there are large ruins remaining. It also had a castle, built by king Henry I. but it was afterwards levelled with the ground. It is a corporation, enjoys several privileges, and sends two members to parliament. The two navigable rivers render it a fit place for trade. It is 75 miles E. of Bristol, and 40 W. of London. Lon. 11. 0. W. lat. 51. 15. N.

REAL. See CHIAPA.

REALAIO. See RIALEXA.

REALMONT, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Alby, 32 miles N. E. of Touloufe. Lon. 1. 50. E. lat. 43. 50. N.

REBEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg; seated on the lake Muritz, 10 miles S. of Waren, and 32 S. E. of Gutfrow. Lon. 12. 42. E. lat. 53. 28. N.

REBNICK, a populous town of Turkey in Europe, and in Walachia, seated on the river Aluta, with a bishop's see; 45 miles S. W. of Targowisk.

RECANATI, a town of Italy, in the Marche of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is a trading place, and has a great fair every year in September, which continues 15 days. The tomb of pope Gregory VII. is in the cathedral church. It is seated on a mountain, from whence there is a very fine prospect, near the river Musone, 12 miles S. of Ancona, and 110 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 44. E. lat. 43. 23.

RECHLINGHAUSEN a town of Germany, in the archbishoprick of Cologne, capital of a county of the same name, with a strong citadel, and a chapter of noble women. It is seated on the river Lippe, 20 miles from Ham, and 25 from Rhyenberg. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 51. 35. N.

RED RUSSIA, or LITTLE RUSSIA, a province of Poland, bounded on the W. by Upper Poland; on the N. by Lithuania; on the E. by the country of the Little Tartars; and on the S. by Moldavia, Transilvania, and a part of Hungary. It comprehends Russia, properly so called, Volhinia, and Podolia. It is about 650 miles in length, and from 150 to 250 in breadth. It consists chiefly of large fields, but little cultivated on account of the frequent inroads of the Tartars, and because there is no water-carriage. It had the name of Red Russia, from the colour of the hair of its inhabitants. Russia, properly so called, comprehends the three palatinates of Leopold, or Lemburg, Beliko, and Chelm, which see.

* REDBURN, a thoroughfare town on the road from London to Dunstable, in Hertfordshire, with no market, nor any considerable fair, they being all for toys. They are, on Wednesday after January 1, Easter-Wednesday, and Whitfun-Wednesday. It is 6 miles N. W. of St. Albans.

* REDDICH, a village in Worcestershire, with one fair, on the first Monday in August, for all sorts of cattle.

* RED-LINCH, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on June 29, for oxen and sheep.

* REDON, a town of France, in Lower Bretagne, in the diocese of Vannes, with a Benedictine abbey; seated on the Vilaine, 11 miles E. of Vannes, and 225 W. by S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 1. W. lat. 47. 38.

* REDONDELLA, a small but rich town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, with a good castle. It was pillaged by the English in 1702; and there is a fishery for anchovies on the coast. It is seated at the bottom of a bay, 15 miles S. of Pontvedra. Lon. S. 15. W. lat. 42. 6. N.

* REDONDA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a good castle, and a manufactory of cloth; seated at the mouth of the river Mondego, 17 miles S. W. of Coimbra. Lon. 8. 0. W. lat. 39. 57. N.

REDRUTH, a town of Cornwall, whose market is disused, but it has three fairs, on May 2, September 5, and October 1, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is 12 miles N. N. E. of Helstone, and 273 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5. 40. W. lat. 50. 17.

RED SEA, a name given to the Arabick gulph, through a mistake; for that which was anciently and more properly called the Red Sea, lies to the S. of Arabia and Persia. It is now called by the Arabians the Sea of Suph.

* REES, a considerable and strong town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Cleves, belonging to the king of Prussia. It is seated on the Rhine, 12 miles S. E. of Cleves, and 15 N. W. of Wesel. Lon. 6. 27. E. lat. 51. 45. N.

* REETH, a village in the N. riding of Yorkshire, near Bernard-castle, with four fairs, on Friday before Palm-Sunday, Friday fe'nnight before May 12, Friday before August 24, and Friday fe'nnight before November 22, for pewter, brags, hawkers and pedlars ware.

REGEN, a river of Germany, which has its source in Bohemia, runs cross part of the circle of Bavaria, passing by Chamb, and falling into the Danube over-against Ratisbon.

REGENSBURG, a handsome though small town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a strong castle; seated on a hill which is part of Mount Jura. There is a well sunk through a rock, 36 fathoms deep. It is 10 miles N. W. of Zurich.

REGGIO, an ancient and considerable town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, with an archbishop's see, and a woollen manufactory. It is seated in a country which produces plenty

plenty of dates, on the freight or pharos of Messina, and is a large populous place, 12 miles S. E. of Messina, and 200 S. by E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 3. E. lat. 38. 6. N.

REGGIO, an ancient, handsome, and strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, with a strong citadel, and a bishop's see. 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 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 to the S. of the Apennines, and to the N. of a spacious plain, 15 miles N. W. of Modena, and 83 miles E. of Milan. Lon. 10. 37. E. lat. 44. 3. N. The duchy of this name is bounded to the W. by that of Modena, and produces a great deal of silk, and belongs to the duke of Modena, except the marquisate of St. Martin, which belongs to a prince of that name.

REGINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, 15 miles N. of Cosenza. Lon. 16. 35. E. lat. 39. 35. N.

* REGNANO, a town of Italy, in the pope's territories, and patrimony of St. Peter. It is but thinly inhabited, and is seated near the river Tiber, 17 miles N. of Rome. Lon. 13. 0. E. lat. 42. 15. N.

REICHENAU, an island of Germany, in the Rhabia, and in the lake of Zell. It is extremely beautiful, and in it is a famous Benedictine abbey, with a library, in which are curious manuscripts. It is 3 miles W. of the city of Constance, and belongs to the shop of that place. It has also the title of barony.

* REICHENBACH, a town of Germany, in the Voigtland, which belongs to the elector of Saxony, and is a place of great trade. There is here another town of the same name in the Silesia, and in the palatinate of Sweidnitz, seated on a river of the same name. It was taken by the Austrians in 1533, who put to death the inhabitants to the sword.

* REICHENBERG, a castle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the county of Catzenelenbogen. It is seated on a mountain near the Rhine, and belongs to the prince of Hesse-Rheinfels. Lon. 7. 7. E. lat. 50. 4. N.

* REICHENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the Silesia, 5 miles from Glatz, famous for the mines in its neighbourhood. Lon. 6. 5. E. lat. 50. 25. N.

* REICHENSWEIF, a town of France

in Alsace, below Keyferburg.

* REICHERSBERG, a town of Germany in Bavaria, seated on the river Inn.

* REICHSHOFEN, a town of France, in Lower Alsace, with a castle in the neighbourhood of Hakenaw. It was taken by the Count Palatine in 1633.

* REIFERSCHEID, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the territory of Eifel, with a castle.

* REIFFENBERG, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, with a castle, seated on a mountain.

* REILLANE, a town of France, in Provence, and in the viguerie of Aix, with the title of a viscounty.

* REINE, ST. a town of France, in Burgundy, and the bailiwick of Semur en-Auxois, seated on a mountain, and frequented by pilgrims.

REMIREMONT, a town of Lorraine, in the diocese of Toule, and in the Vosges, with an illustrious chapter of canons, and whose abbess is a princess of the empire. All the ladies may marry except the abbess. It is seated on the river Moselle, at the foot of Mount Vofgue, 42 miles S. by E. of Nancy, and 55 N. E. of Befanzon. Lon. 6. 47. E. lat. 48. 5. N.

* REMY, a town of France in Provence, and in the diocese of Avignon, 10 miles from Arles.

* RENDSBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, on the confines of the duchy of Sleswick, with a castle. It is not large, but strong by situation, standing in an island formed by the river Eyder. It belongs to the king of Denmark, and is 12 miles S. E. of Sleswick. Lon. 9. 53. E. lat. 54. 30. N.

RENFREW, a town of Scotland, and capital of a shire of the same name, seated on the river Clyde, 46 miles W. of Edinburgh. The shire of Renfrew sends one member to parliament. Lon. 4. 20. W. lat. 55. 50. N.

RENNES, a town of France, in Bretagne, and capital of that province, with a bishop's see, two abbeys, a parliament, and a mint. It is very populous, the houses are six and seven stories high, and the suburbs of larger extent than the town itself. The cathedral church is large, and the parliament house a handsome structure. The great square belonging to it is surrounded with handsome houses. There is a tower, formerly a pagan temple, which now contains the town-clock. It suffered greatly by fire in 1720, and is seated on the river Villaine, which divides it into two parts, 58 miles N. of Nantes, and 42 S. E. of St. Maloes.

Lon. o. 23. E. lat. 48. 7. N.

RENTI, a town of the French Netherlands in Aitois, with the title of a marquifate. It is feated on the river Aa, 12 miles S. W. of Arè, and 50 N. W. of Arras. Lon. 2. 20. E. lat. 50. 36. N.

REOLE, a town of France, in the province of Guienne, and in Bazadois, with a Benedictine abbey; feated on the river Garonne, 20 miles S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. o. 4. W. lat. 44. 35. N.

* **REPAILLE**, a town of Savoy, in Chablais, feated 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 3 miles from Thonon, and 20 N. E. of Geneva. Lon. 6. 35. E. lat. 46. 23. N.

REPEHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on June 29, for ordinary horses, and petty chapmen. It is feated in a valley, and has two handsome churches standing in one church-yard, said to be built by two sisters. It is 10 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 111 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 15. E. lat. 52. 46. N.

REQUENA, a strong town of Spain, in New Castile, on the confines of the kingdom of Valencia, with a castle. It was taken by the English in 1706, and re taken by the French next year. It is feated on the river Ollana, 42 miles W. of Valencia, and 130 E. by S. of Madrid. Lon. o. 55. W. lat. 39. 50.

RESCHT, a large town of Asia in Persia, and capital of a territory of the same name, and of all Ghilan; feated in a fertile plain, surrounded with mountains. Near 40 years ago it was surrounded by a thick wood, which rendered it extremely unhealthy; but when the Russians got possession of it, they cleared the ground for 15 miles to the southward. No province in Persia produces such plenty of rice and silk; but the land being low, and often under water, it swarms with frogs, gnats, and spiders. The women, mules, and poultry, enjoy health, when all other animals pine away with sickness. It is remarkable for producing great quantities of box-trees, which the camels are fond of, though it is immediate death if they are not prevented from eating it. It is feated on the S. W. coast of the Caspian Sea, 120 miles N. of Casbin. Lon. 50. 50. E. lat. 37. 28. N.

* **RESOVIA**, or **REZOW**, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Russia, with

a castle; a great fair is held here every year. It is feated on the river Wisoch. Lon. 22. 37. E. lat. 40. 53. N.

* **RESSEL**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Warmia, near the Lake Zain. A body of Tartars were defeated here in 1120.

RETFORD, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs on March 23, and October 2, for horse and horned cattle. It is 30 miles N. of Nottingham, and 134 N. by W. of London. Lon. o. 48. W. lat. 53. 23. N.

RETHEL, an ancient town of France in Champagne, and capital of the Retheloi with the title of a duchy. It is feated on a mountain near the river Aisne, 22 miles S. of Rheims, and 108 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 49. 35. N. Rethelois bounded on the N. by the Netherlands, on the E. by Argonne and Clermontois, on the S. by Rhemois, and on the W. by Laon. It contains a great deal of timber, several forges, and good pastures.

RETHIGEN, an imperial city of Germany, in Suabia, and in the duchy of Wurttemberg, feated on the river Ecbetz, near the Neckar, 20 miles S. of Stutgard. Lon. o. E. lat. 48. 18. N.

* **RETIMO**, a town of the island of Candia, with a bishop's see, and a harbour defended by a citadel, where a bashaw resided. It was taken by the Turks in 1647, and have kept it ever since. All along the shore there is nothing to be seen but garde whose fruits are well tasted. The silk, wax, honey, wax, laudanum, and oil, are preferred to all others. It is feated on the N. coast of the island, in a pleasant country, 15 miles from Candia. Lon. 24. 45. E. lat. 35. 22. N.

REVEL, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the diocese of Lavaur, near the Black Mountain. The fortifications are now demolished. It is 5 miles S. of St. Papoul. Lon. 2. 6. E. lat. 43. 18. N.

REVEL, a large, rich, and strong town of the Russian empire, in Upper Livonia, and capital of Esthonia, with a good harbour, and a bishop's see. It is surrounded with high walls and deep ditches, and defended by a castle and good bastions. The houses are well-built, and have very good gardens. There is a college with four professors, and in 1733 two churches were allowed to the Protestants. It is become a place of great trade, since the Russians got it in possession, and there are two great fairs every year, in May and September, frequented by English and Dutch merchants. The

ans seized this important place in 1711, without the loss of a man, because most of the inhabitants were dead of the plague. It is seated on the coast of the gulph of Finland, partly in a pleasant plain, and partly on a mountain, 75 miles S. E. of Abo, and 33 W. by S. of Petersburg. Lon. 25. 7. lat. 59. 23 N.

REVERO, a strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, seated on the river Po, ever against Ostiglia, 10 miles N. E. of Mantua, and 20 S. E. of Mantua. Lon. 1. E. lat. 44. 58. N.

* RËUTLINGEN, a handsome, free, and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia and duchy of Wirtemberg; seated on a plain, on the river Eschez, near the Neckar, and adorned with handsome public buildings, and has a well frequented college. It is 10 miles E. of Tübingen, and 7 S. of Stuttgart. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 48. 1. N.

REUX, a fortified town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Hainault, with the title of county; 8 miles N. E. of Mons.

* REYNA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on a plain, with a castle built upon an eminence, 3 miles from Lerma, and in a territory abounding in wine and cattle. It was taken from the Moors in 1185, by Alphonso IX.

* REZ, a town of Germany, in Austria, on the frontiers of Moravia, seated in a country fertile in good wine. It was taken and ravaged by the Bohemians in 1424.

REZAN, or KEZANSKOI, an ancient town of Russia, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It was formerly considerable for its extent and riches, but it was almost ruined by the Tartars in 1568. The country is populous and fertile in corn, and had formerly its own princes. It is seated on the river Oca, 155 miles S. E. of Moscow. Lon. 42. 7. E. lat. 54. 54. N.

RHAUDERGWY, a town of Radnorshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on August 6, August 27, and September 26, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is seated on the river Wye, in the hilly part of the country, and is but a small place. It is 18 miles W. of Radnor, and 170 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 23. W. lat. 52. 25. N.

RHEIMS, a city of France, in Champagne, and capital of Rheimois. It is one of the most ancient, celebrated, and largest places in the kingdom, with an archbishop's see, whose archbishop is duke and peer of France. 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 relieve. It has a mint, an university, and 5 abbeys, the most famous of which is that of St. Remy. There are also several triumphal arches, and other monuments of the Romans. It is seated in a plain, surrounded with hills which produce excellent wine, on the river Vesle, 62 miles N. of Troyes, and 85 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 8. E. lat. 49. 14. N.

RHINE, a great river of Europe, which has its source in Mount Gothard, in the country of the Grisons, and in the Upper League. After it has crossed part of Germany and the Netherlands, it divides into two branches, one of which preserves the name of the Rhine, and loses itself in the sands below Leyden. The other takes the name of the Lech, and falls into the Merwe, 5 miles N. W. of Dordrecht. It passes by a great number of towns and places in its very long course, all which will be taken notice of, as being seated on the Rhine, when there is an account given of them in their proper places.

RHINE, the Lower Circle of, is one of the nine provinces which now compose the empire of Germany. It extends from the circle of Suabia, which bounds it on the S. to that of Westphalia, which lies to the N. to the E. is the lower part of the circle of the Upper Rhine and that of Franconia, and to the W. the upper part of the circle of the Upper Rhine, Lorraine, and Luxemburg. It contains the electorates of Mentz, Treves, or Triers, and Cologne. The elector of Mentz is the director.

RHINE, the circle of the Upper Rhine is one of the nine provinces of the empire of Germany, and is divided into two parts, the Upper and the Lower. The lower part comprehends the territories of the landgraves of Hesse-Cassel, Darmstadt, and Rhin-feld, the counties of Nassau, Solms, Hanaw, Isenburg, Seine, Wied, Wigenstein, Hatzfeld, and Waldeck, together with the abbeys of Fuld and Hirschfeld, and the imperial towns of Francfort, Fridburg, and Wetzlaw. The upper part of the circle of the Upper Rhine lies to the W. of that river, and comprehends the bishopricks of Basle, Strasburg, Spire, and Worms, with the duchy of Deux-ponts. The counties of Sponheim, Sarbruck, Falkenstein, and Lin-nenge, and the imperial towns of Worms and Spire. Alsace, Lorraine, and Savoy, were formerly in the circle, but do not now belong to Germany. The directors are the

bishop of Worms and the count of Sponheim.

RHINEBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and diocese of Cologne. It was in the possession of the French, but restored to the archbishop of Cologne by the treaty of Utrecht. It is seated on the Rhine, 40 miles N. W. of Cologne, and 40 S. E. of Guelderland. Lon. 6. 39. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

* **RHINECK**, a town of Germany, in the archbishoprick of Cologne, seated on the Rhine. Lon. 7. 53. E. lat. 50. 27. N. There is another town of the same name in Switzerland, capital of Rhinthal, seated on the Rhine, near the lake of Constance, with a good castle. Lon. 9. 53. E. lat. 47. 38. N.

RHINFELD, a small but strong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and the best of the four forest towns, belonging to the house of Austria. It has been often taken and re-taken in the German wars, and is seated on the Rhine, over which there is a handsome bridge, 3 miles E. of Basle, and 20 S. W. of Fribach. Lon. 7. 53. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

RHINFELS, a castle of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in a county of the same name. It is looked upon as one of the most important places seated on the Rhine, as well in regard to its strength as situation. It is near St. Goar, and built on a craggy rock. This fortress commands the whole breadth of the Rhine, and those who pass are always obliged to pay a considerable toll. In the time of war it is of great importance to the masters of this place. It is 75 miles S. of Coblenz. Lon. 7. 43. E. lat. 50. 3. N.

* **RHINLAND**, a name given to a part of S. Holland, which lies on both sides the Rhine, and of which Leyden is the capital town.

RHIN-SABERN, or **SAVERNE**, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and bishoprick of Spire, with a castle. Over against it, on the other side of the Rhine, is the town called Sckeck, near which prince Charles of Lorraine passed that river with the Austrian army in 1744. It is 18 miles S. W. of Spire. Lon. 8. 0. E. lat. 49. 0. N.

* **RHINTHAL**, a valley of Switzerland, lying along the Rhine, one end of which reaches to the lake of Constance. It is a fertile country, especially in wine, and belongs to the nine cantons, namely, to the eight ancient ones, and to that of Appenzell.

* **RHINWALD**, a large valley in the country of the Grisons, and in the Upper League,

where the Rhine has its source.

RHODES, an island of Asia, on the S. side of Natolia, and in the Mediterranean Sea, being about 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. The air is good, and the soil pretty fertile, but badly cultivated. It is famous for having been the residence of the knights of Jerusalem till the year 1523, when the Turks got possession of it. The principal town is of the same name, is an archbishop's see, and has a good harbour, with a narrow entrance between two rocks, on which are two towers built to defend the passage. Here in all probability stood the famous colossus, a statue of bronze, 70 cubits high. It was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world, for a ship with all its sails might pass between the legs. It was thrown down by an earthquake; and when the Saracens became masters of this island in 665, they knocked it in pieces, with which they loaded 900 camels. The knights of Jerusalem took it from the Saracens in 1309, and kept it till it was taken from them by the Turks as above. It is the only town in the island, and is looked upon as an impregnable fortress, being surrounded with 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.

RHONE, a large river of France, which has its source in Mount Fourche, on the confines of the bailiwick of Switzerland and runs cross the Valais, the lake, and the city of Geneva. After which it separates Bresse from Savoy, and from Dauphiny as far as Lyons, where turning directly S. it enters Lyonnois and Languedoc, which are to the W. and Dauphiny with Provence which lie to the E. and then proceeds to discharge itself into the Mediterranean Sea by several mouths. It receives many rivers in its passage, and washes several towns, namely, Sion, Geneva, and Seyfill, where it begins to be navigable for boats; from thence it passes to Bely, Lyons, Vienne, Tournon, Valence, Viers, Pont St. Esprit, Avignon, Beaucaire, Tarascon, and Arles.

* **RHOS FAIR**, a village of Cardigan shire, in S. Wales, with three fairs, on August 5, August 26, and October 13, for cattle, horses, wool, and pedlars ware.

* **RHYTYLAFARD**, a village in Carnarvonshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on June 29, for cattle.

* **RIALEXA**, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the province of Nicaragua; seated on a plain, on a small river, mil

miles from the S. Sea, where there is a good harbour. The air is very unwholesome, on account of the morasses. It is 60 miles W. of Leon, and the lake Nicaragua. Lon. 87. 10. W. lat. 12. 25. N.

* **RIBADAVIA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, with a fine safe harbour. It is near the mouth of the river Ribadeo, 25 miles from Lucaro, and stands upon a rock. Lon. 6. 47. W. lat. 43. 44. N.

* **RIBADAVIA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, seated at the confluence of the rivers Minho and Avia, in a territory that produces the best wine in Spain. It is 15 miles S. W. of Orense. Lon. 7. 45. W. lat. 42. 13. N.

* **RIBAS**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with the title of a marquisate; it is seated on the river Xarama, 8 miles from Madrid.

RIBBLE, a river which rises in the W. riding of Yorkshire, runs across Lancashire, and falls into the Irish channel below Preston.

* **RIBEMONT**, a town of France, in Picardy, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is seated near the river Oise, upon an eminence, 10 miles from St. Quentin. Lon. 3. 31. E. lat. 49. 48. N.

* **RIBEIRA GRANDE**, a town of Africa, in St. Jago, the principal of the Cape de Verde islands, with a good harbour and a bishop's see. The general of these islands resides here. It is seated between two high mountains. Lon. 23. 44. W. lat. 15. 0. N.

RIBNITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg. There is a nunnery for noble women, and it is seated on a bay of the Baltick Sea, 12 miles from Rostock and 40 E. of Wismar. Lon. 12. 45. E. lat. 54. 20. N.

RICHLIEU, a handsome town of France, in Lower Poitou, and diocese of Poitiers, with the title of a duchy, and a handsome castle. It was built by cardinal Richlieu in 1637; the streets are as strait as a line, and it contains a handsome square. It is seated on the rivers Amable and Vide, 27 miles N. of Poitiers, and 152 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 47. 0. N.

RICHMOND, a village in the county of Surry, with a royal palace, where the kings of England formerly resided. It has a very fine park, with delightful gardens, and is visited by a great number out of curiosity. It is 12 miles W. of London. Lon. 0. 14. W. lat. 51. 20. N.

RICHMOND, a town in the N. Riding of

Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on the Saturday before Palm-Sunday, the first Saturday in July, and September 14, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated on the river Swale, over which there is a stone bridge; and is a corporation, containing two churches, and handsome houses, many of which are of free-stone. The streets are handsome, the market-place large, and it sends two members to parliament. It is well inhabited, and has, or had, a manufacture for stockings and caps. It is 40 miles N. W. of York, and 262 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 54. 20. N.

* **RICKMANSWORTH**, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is seated on the river Colne, 8 miles S. W. of St. Albans, and 22 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 21. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

* **REITBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and the chief place of a county of the same name, which is 15 miles long, and 5 broad. It lies near Paderborn, and belongs to the king of Prussia.

RIETI, an ancient and rich town of Italy, in the Pope's territories and duchy of Spoleto, with a bishop's see. It is 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 town of France, in Upper Languedoc, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Rife, 25 miles S. W. of Toulouse, and 83 W. of Narbonne. Lon. 1. 17. E. lat. 43. 16. N.

RIEZ, a town of France, in Provence, with a bishop's see. It is a pleasant, populous place, though small, but was formerly much larger than it is at present. It is seated on the river Auvestre, in a plain abounding with good wine and excellent fruits, 35 miles N. E. of Aix, and 52 N. E. of Toulon. Lon. 6. 32. E. lat. 43. 52. N.

RIGA, a large, strong, populous, and rich town of the Russian empire, and capital of Livonia. It is a large trading place, and has a very considerable fortrefs; the trade is chiefly in corn, skins, leather, and naval stores. It was taken by the Russians in 1710, after they had blocked it up a long while, during which the inhabitants were afflicted with the plague. The castle is square, and defended by four towers and six bastions; besides which it has a fine arsenal. The Protestants have still a handsome college here. It is seated in a large plain, on the river Dwina, 5 miles from its mouth, and 95 S. E. of Stockholm. Lon.

24. 25. E. lat. 56. 53. N.

RIMINI, an ancient, populous, and handsome town of Italy, in Romagne, which is part of the territory of the church, with a bishop's see, an old castle, and a strong tower; as also many remains of antiquity, and very fine buildings. It is famous for a council in 359, consisting of 400 bishops, who were all Arians except 20. It is seated in a fertile plain, at the mouth of the river Marecchia, on the gulph of Venice, 20 miles S. E. of Ravenna, and 145 N. by E. of Rome. Lon. 12. 39. E. lat. 44. 6. N.

* **RIMMEGEN**, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Juliers, seated on the river Rhine. It is remarkable for several Roman antiquities, and it was taken and burnt by the Swedes in 1683.

* **RINGAUD**, a territory of Germany in Mentz, which lies almost 20 miles along the Rhine. It is very populous, and is full of gardens and vineyards.

RINGCOPING, a town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, in the diocese of Ripen, seated on the western coast of that province.

* **RINGSTED**, a town of Denmark, in the Isle of Zealand, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name. It is a very ancient place; the kings of Denmark formerly resided, and were buried here. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 58. 28. N.

RINGWOOD, a town of Hampshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on July 10, and December 11, for pedlars wares, and forest colts. It is seated on a river near the sea, and is a large town, with a plentiful market. It is governed by a constable, and has one church, with about 400 houses; the town chiefly consists of one street, which is pretty broad, but not paved, and about a mile long. Here is a considerable manufactory of worsted knit hose. It is 30 miles S. W. of Winchester, and 96 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 50. 50. N.

RINTLEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the county of Schawenburg, with an university; seated on the river Weser, 15 miles from Minden, and 35 S. W. of Hanover. It is subject to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. Lon. 9. 11. E. lat. 52. 18. N.

RIO-GRANDE, a river of S. America, in Terra Firma, which rises almost under the Equator, and running N. through Terra Firma, falls into the N. Sea, between Carthagena and St. Martha.

RIO-GRANDE, a river of Africa, which runs from E. to W. through Negroland, and falls into the Atlantick ocean, in 11 de-

grees of lat. Some take it to be a branch of the Niger, of which there is not the least proof.

* **RIO-GRANDE**, a river of S. America, in Brasil, which has its source in an unknown country; it crosses the captainship of Rio-Grande, and falls into the sea at Natal los Reyes.

RIO DE LA HACHA. See **HACHA**.

RIO DE LA PLATA. See **PLATA**.

RIO-JANEIRO, a river of S. America, which rises in the mountains W. of Brasil, and running E. through that country, falls into the Atlantick ocean, in lat. 23. 30. S. The province of Janeiro is one of the richest in Brasil, and produces gold, silver, diamonds, and other precious stones.

* **RIO-DE-VOLTA**, a very rapid river of Africa, in Guiney, on the gold coast, which falls into the sea, 25 miles from Ackraw.

RIOM, a town of France, in Auvergne; seated on a hill, in so agreeable a country, that it is called the garden of Auvergne. It is 8 miles N. E. of Clermont, and 115 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 12. E. lat. 45. 51. N.

* **RIONS**, a town of France, in Guienne, and in Bourdellois, 8 miles from Bourdeaux.

* **RIOXA**, a small province of Spain, in Old-Castile, abounding in corn, wine, and honey. The river called Rio-Oxa runs thro' it, from whence it has its name.

* **RIPA TRANSONE**, a small, handsome, populous, and strong town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the marche of Ancona, with a bishop's see; 5 miles from the gulph of Venice, and 8 from Fermo. Lon. 14. 3. E. lat. 42. 57. N.

RIPEN, a town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, and capital of a diocese of the same name, with a bishop's see, a good harbour, a castle, two colleges, and a public library. The tombs of several of the kings of Denmark are in the cathedral church, which is a very handsome structure. The harbour, which has contributed greatly to the prosperity of this place, is at a small distance, being seated at the mouth of the river Nip-saa, in a country which supplies the best beeves in Denmark. It is 45 miles N. W. of Sleswick, and 25 S. by W. of Wiburg. Lon. 8. 54. E. lat. 55. 25. N. The diocese is bounded on the N. by those of Wiburg and Arhuys, on the S. by the dutchy of Sleswick, and on the E. and W. by the sea.

RIPHOEAN MOUNTAINS, are a chain of high mountains in Russia, to the N. E. of the river Oby, where there are said to be the finest fables of the whole empire.

RIPLEY, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire,

Yorkshire, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on August 25, 26, 27, for sheep, horned cattle, and linen. It is seated on the river Nyd, 23 miles W. N. W. of York, and 183 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 21. W. lat. 54. 6. N.

* **RIPLEY**, a village in Derbyshire, with one fair, on October 23, for horses and horned cattle.

RIPON, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursdays, and 6 fairs, on Thursday after January 24, on Thursday after March 21, on May 12, and 13, Holy Thursday, first Thursday after August 12, and November 22, for horses and sheep. It is seated on the river Yore, over which there are two bridges, and is an ancient place, famous for its religious houses. It is at present a large well-built corporation, sends two members to parliament, and has a church with magnificent as a cathedral, adorned with three lofty spires. It is 26 miles N. W. of York, 190 N. N. W. of London, and is noted for its manufactures of hard-ware, particularly spurs. Lon. 1. 16. W. lat. 54. 12. N.

* **RICQUIER**, an ancient town of France, in Picardy, and in the county of Ponthieu, with a celebrated abbey; seated on the river Cardon, 5 miles N. E. of Abbeville, and 95. N. of Paris. Lon. 1. 51. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

* **RIS**, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, and in the election of Gannat. It is seated on a hill, half a mile from the river Allier.

RISBOROUGH, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on May 6, for cattle. It is seated on the hills, 14 miles S. of Aylesbury, and 34 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 40. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

RISENBERG, the highest mountain in Silesia, wherein are mines of tin, copper, iron, and vitriol; as also, some gold and silver, and several sorts of precious stones; many rivers have their sources here, and it is seated between the countries Jawn and Bohemia.

RITBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name, about 15 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It has a castle, and is seated on the river Embs, 10 miles W. of Paderborn, and 35 S. E. of Munster. Lon. 8. 0. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

RIVA, a small strong town of Italy, in the bishoprick of Trent. It was taken by the French in 1703, who abandoned it soon after. It is seated at the mouth of a small river, on the Lake Garda, 17 miles S. W.

of Trent. Lon. 10. 47. W. lat. 45. 48. N.

RIVADEA. See **BIBADEO**.

RIVADEC, a sea-port town of Spain, in Galicia, 37 miles N. W. of Oviedo. Lon. 7. 21. W. lat. 43. 41. N.

* **RIVALLO**, a handsome town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, seated on a mountain, 20 miles from Naples.

* **RIVESALTES**, a town of France, in Roussillon, and in the diocese of Perpignan, seated on the river Egly. It is famous for its fine wine.

* **RIVIERE**, a town of France, in Forez, and in the election of St. Etienne.

RIVIERE VERDUN, a territory of France, which makes part of Armagnac, near the county of Comminges. It lies along the river Garonne, and forms an election.

* **RIVOLI**, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, with a magnificent castle; 7 miles W. of Turin. Lon. 7. 31. E. lat. 44. 50. N.

RIVOLO, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, seated on the E. side of the Lake Garda, 20 miles W. of Verona, and subject to Venice. Lon. 11. 1. E. lat. 45. 36. N.

* **ROA**, a strong town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a citadel and a handsome castle. It is seated on the river Douero, in a country fertile in corn and wine, 10 miles S. W. of Aranda, and 75 N. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 15. E. lat. 41. 48. N.

* **ROAD**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on Monday after August 29, for cattle and cheese.

ROAN. See **ROUEN**.

ROANOAK, an island of N. America, near the coast of N. Carolina, in Albemarle-county. Here the English first attempted to settle in 1585; but for want of being supplied with provisions, were forced to abandon it. Lon. 75. 0. W. lat. 35. 40. N.

ROANOAK, a river of N. America, which rises in Virginia, runs through Carolina, and at length falls into the sea, where it forms a long narrow bay, called Albemarle's Sound.

* **ROBEN EILAND**, an island on Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope, lying at the entrance of the Table Bay. It is 8 miles in circumference, but not inhabited. Lon. 20. 2. E. lat. 33. 40. S.

* **ROBIL**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the river Muretz.

* **ROCCA D'ANFO**, a strong town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Bressano, seated on the lake Idro, 25 miles S. E.

S. E. of Trent. Lon. 10. 27. E. lat. 45. 50. N.

* **ROCCA D'ANNONE**, and **ROCCA D'ARAZZE**; are two forts of Italy, in Montferat, each of which are seated on a mountain, in the road from Asti to Alexandria.

* **ROCH-BERNARD**, a town of France, in Brittany, and in the diocese of Nantes, seated on the river Villaine, 10 miles from its mouth, with the title of a barony.

ROCHDALE, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on May 14, Whit-Tuesday, and November 7, for horned cattle, horses, and woollen-cloth. It is seated in a vale on the river Roch, and is but a small place, though the market is very considerable. It is 55 miles W. S. W. of York, and 175 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 6. W. lat. 53. 36. N.

ROCHE, an ancient town of the Netherlands, in the dutchy of Luxemburg, and in the forest of Ardenne, 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. 51. E. lat. 50. 5.

ROCHE, a strait to the S. of America, 360 miles E. of that of Le Maire, in lat. 35. 5. S. It was passed through in 1675, by a captain of the same name, in his return from the S. Sea to Europe.

* **ROCHE**, a village in Cambridgeshire, with one fair, on Rogation Monday, for horses.

* **ROCHE-CHOUART**, a town of France, in Poitou, with the title of a dutchy, and a castle on the top of a mountain, on the declivity of which the town is seated, on a small river that falls into the Vienne. It is 62 miles S. by E. of Poitiers, and 205 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 55. E. lat. 45. 43. N.

* **ROCHE DIRIEN**, a town of France, in Brittany, 5 miles from Friguere, famous for the sieges it has sustained, and for the battle fought here in 1347.

ROCHFORD, a town of Essex, in a hundred of that name, which formerly had a market, and has now two fairs, on Easter Tuesday, for toys, and on the Wednesday after Michaelmas day, for wholesale taylors, gloves, and toys. It is 10 miles S. of Malden. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 51. 35. N.

ROCHEFORT, a handsome and considerable sea-port town of France, in the territory of Aunis, with a very commodious harbour, and one of the most famous in the kingdom. 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 thing, which relates to the fitting out of ships, that comes within the compass of their province. They likewise cast great guns here; and have artists, whose employment is sculpture and painting. There are also stocks for building men of war, ropewalks, magazines of provisions and powder, a manufactory of sail-cloth, an hospital for sailors, and proper places to clean the ships. Add to these, the house of the intendant, the square of the capuchins, and the superb structure, which contains lodgings for 300 marine guards; where they are taught the business and exercises belonging to seamen and officers, who go on board the men of war. It is seated on the river Charente, 4 miles from its mouth; and the entrance of the river is defended by several forts. It is 5 miles S. E. of Rochelle, and 255 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 54. W. lat. 46. 3. N.

ROCHEFORT, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Condros, with a handsome castle. It is seated on the rocks, on the confines of the bishopric of Liege, 15 miles S. E. of Dinant, and 50 N. W. of Luxemburg. Lon. 5. 15. E. lat. 50. 9. N.

ROCHE-FOUCAUD, a town of France, in Angoumois, with a castle, and the title of a dutchy; seated on the river Tardouere, 12 miles N. W. of Angouleme, and 238 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 28. E. lat. 45. 45. N.

ROCHELLE, a handsome, large, strong, rich, and celebrated city of France, capital of the territory of Aunis, with a very commodious and safe harbour, a bishop's see, a college for humanities, an academy, a school for medicine, anatomy and botany, and a mint. The houses are fine, and supported with piazzas, under which persons may walk in all weathers; and the streets in general as strait as a line: there are several handsome churches, and other structures, besides a remarkable pump in the square of Dauphiny, which throws out the water through several pipes. There are no remains of the old fortifications, except on the side of the harbour, where there are bulwarks and strong towers, to defend the entrance. The new fortifications are in the manner of Vauban. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade, especially in wines, brandy, salt, paper, linnen-cloth, and serge. Lewis XIII. took this place from the Huguenots in 1628, after 13 months siege. It is seated on the ocean, 67 miles S. by E. of Mantz, and 258 W. S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 11. W. lat. 46. 10. N.

* **ROCHE MACHERAN**, a town of the Netherlands, in the dutchy of Luxemburg, with

with a very strong castle, 15 miles N. E. of Luxemburg. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 46. 36. N.

* ROCHE-POSAY, a town of France, in Tourain, seated on the river Creuse, and is remarkable for its mineral waters. Lon. 0. 57. E. lat. 46. 45. N.

* ROCHE SUR-YON, a town of France, in Poitou, with the title of a principality; seated near the river Yon, 12 miles N. W. of Luzon, and 212 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 23. W. lat. 46. 38. N.

ROCHESTER, a city of Kent, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Fridays, and two fairs, on May 30, and December 11, for horses, bullocks, and all sorts of commodities. It is seated on the river Medway, over which there is a very handsome stone bridge, with strong iron work on the copings. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 12 common-councilmen, and sends two members to parliament. It is an ancient place, and was formerly much larger than at present. Its castle rendered it of great importance; but it is now in ruins: and there are here also some remains of a priory. It is a bishop's see, and has an handsome cathedral, with 3 parish churches, built with stone and flints. It contains about 700 houses, and about 2000 inhabitants. It consists of only one principal street, which is wide, and paved with flints. The houses are generally well built with brick, and inhabited by tradesmen and innkeepers: it has also four narrow streets; but no sort of manufactory is carried on here. It has two free-schools, the one called the King's, and the other the City School. There is here also an alms-house for 6 poor travellers, who are supplied with a supper, a bed, and breakfast, with fourpence to carry them forward on their journey; but they are to stay no longer than one night. Stroud is at the W. end of this place, and Chatham at the East. It is 27 miles N. W. by W. of Canterbury, and 30 S. E. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 34. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

* ROCHILZ, an ancient town of Germany, in Saxony, and in the circle of Leipfick, with a castle, copper-mines, and an handsome bridge over the river Muldaw.

* ROCKBO, a large river of Asia in China, which rises in the province of Yunnan, whence it runs S. through the kingdom of Tonquin, and falls into the bay of Cochinchina.

ROCKINGHAM, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on September 25, for horses, cows, sheep, hogs, pewter, black hats, and cloaths. It is seated on the river Weland, which falls

into the river Nen, and was formerly of note for its castle, long since demolished. It is 11 miles S. of Oakham, and 83 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 50. W. lat. 52. 30.

* ROCKINHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate, near Falkenstein.

* ROKISAW, a town of Germany, in Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. It was taken and burnt in the year 1421, but it has since been rebuilt.

* Rocoux, a village of the Netherlands, near Liege, remarkable for a battle fought here on October 11, 1746, when the French gained the victory.

ROCREY, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the Retelois; seated in a plain, surrounded by forests, on the confines of Hainault, 7 miles from the river Maese, and 25 N. of Rethel. Lon. 4. 37. E. lat. 49. 56. N.

* RODAS, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Mogul, and kingdom of Bengal. It is a very strong place, and seated on a mountain, 340 miles S. E. of Patna. Lon. 7. 33. W. lat. 25. 22. N.

* RODESTO, or RODOSTO, or RUDISTO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with a harbour, and a Greek bishop's see. It is a populous trading place, seated on the side of a hill, on the coast of the sea of Marmora, 12 miles S. W. of Heraclea, and 62 S. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 27. 57. E. lat. 40. 56. N.

RODEZ, an ancient and handsome town of France, capital of Rouergue, with a bishop's see. The steeple of the cathedral is remarkable for its height, and is thought to be the best built in France. It is seated on the river Aveiro, 22 miles W. by S. of Mende, and 150 E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 2. 39. E. lat. 44. 21. N.

ROER, a river of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, which runs across the dutchy of Westphalia and by Eringsburg, and then passing into the county of Mark, it proceeds to discharge itself into the Rhine below Duisburg.

ROER, or REUR, a river of the circle of Westphalia, which rises in the dutchy of Juliers, passes by the town of that name, as also Ruremond in Guelderland, and a little after falls into the Maese.

ROERMOND. See RUREMOND.

* ROEUX, a handsome town of the Netherlands in Hainault, with the title of a county; 8 miles N. E. of Mons. Lon. 4. 10. E. lat. 50. 29. N.

ROGAROFF, a town of Poland, in the dutchy of Lithuania, seated on the river Nieper, 150 miles N. of Kioff, or Kiow. Lon. 24. 0. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

* **ROGATE**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on September 27, for horned cattle and horses.

* **ROHACZOW**, a considerable town of Europe in Poland, and in the dutchy of Lithuania, capital of a district of the same name; seated at the confluence of the rivers Nieper and Ordwa, 37 miles N. W. of Rzecica, and 138 N. of Kioff, or Kiow. Lon. 31. 40. E. lat. 53. 12. N.

ROHAN, a town of France, in Bretagne, and in the diocese of Van, with the title of a dutchy; seated on the river Aouft, 25 miles N. W. of Vannes. Lon. 2. 52. W. lat. 48. 2. N.

ROLDUC, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the dutchy of Limburg, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle; 12 miles E. of Valkenburg, and 8 N. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Lon. 6. 20. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

* **ROM**, or **ROEM**, an island of Denmark, on the eastern coast of S. Jutland, between those of Manoe and Sylt. It is 5 miles in length, and half as much in breadth, and contains a few villages.

ROMAGNA, a province of Italy, in the Pope's territories, bounded on the N. by the Ferrarese; on the S. by Tuscany and the dutchy of Urbino; on the E. by the Gulph of Venice; and on the W. by the Bolognese and a part of Tuscany. It is fertile in corn, wine, oil, fine fruits, and pastures. It has also mines, mineral waters, and salt-works, which make its principal revenue. Ravenna is the capital town.

* **ROMAIN-LE-PUY**, ST. a town of France, in Forez, and in the election of Mont-Brison.

* **ROMAIN-MOTIER**, a small handsome town of Swisserland, in the territory of Romandy and capital of a bailiwick, with a castle. It is seated in a valley at the foot of a high mountain.

* **ROMAND**, a territory of Swisserland, bounded on the S. by Vallais and Savoy; on the W. by the territory of Gex; and on the E. by the Franche comté. It extends to the cantons of Berne and Friburg, and is of a triangular figure; 60 miles in length, and divided into 13 bailiwicks.

ROMANIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Bulgaria; on the E. by the Black Sea; on the S. by the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora; and on the W. by Macedonia and Bulgaria; being 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It was formerly called Thrace, and is the principal and largest of all the provinces the Turks possess in Europe. It is a fruitful country in corn and pastures, and there are

mines of silver, lead, and allum. It is divided into three great governments or sanjagates; namely, Kikel, of which Philippi is the capital; Galipoli, whose capital is of the same name; and Byzantium, or Byzia, or Viza, of which Constantinople is the capital. The Turks bestow the name of Romelia on all the territories they possess in Europe.

* **ROMANO**, a strong and populous town of Italy, in Bergamasco, and which carries on a great trade in corn. It is seated on a river that runs between the Oslio and the Serio.

ROMANS, a town of France in Dauphiny, and in Viennois. It is an ancient place, moderately large and populous, and has some trade. There is a handsome wooden bridge, which joins the town to the suburbs, over the river Isere, on which it is seated. It is 25 miles S. W. of Grenoble, and 30 S. of Viënnne. Lon. 5. 7. E. lat. 45. 6. N.

ROME, a famous city of Europe, founded 750 years before the birth of Christ. It was formerly three times as large as it is at present, and is now one of the largest and handfomest cities in Europe. It has 28 gates, 300 towers, as many churches, 6 bridges over the Tiber, and about 150,000 inhabitants. There are a great many monuments of the ancients; such as baths, obelisks, amphitheatres, ciques, columns, mausoleums, aqueducts, fountains, catacombs, pagan temples, and triumphal arches; besides a prodigious number of fine statues. The pope has three superb palaces, namely, that of the Vatican, which stands by St. Peter's church, where he resides in winter. They reckon 560 apartments in it, and 3 galleries, one above another. The garden has delightful walks, groves of orange trees, water works, and many other fine ornaments. His summer-house is built on Mount Cavallo; and the third is the palace of the Lateran, near the church of St. John, where they crown the popes. St. Peter's church is the largest in all Christendom; and is incrufted within and without with marble. It is 840 feet in length, 725 in breadth, 300 in height, and 2465 in circumference; 23 popes have died since its foundation; and it has cost twenty three millions of crowns. In the great square before this church is an obelisk of granite, 80 feet in height without the pedestal, which is 82 feet high. The church of St. John Lateran is the cathedral of the bishop of Rome, and adjoining to it is the Scala Santa, which has 28 steps of white marble, on which every one must ascend on their knees, because they pretend it is the same Christ went up in the palace of the high

high priest Caiphas. The Rotonda is very remarkable for having no pillar; and was a temple of the ancient Romans, called the Pantheon. It is now dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and all saints; but a few years ago the roof unhappily fell in, to the great damage of that ancient structure. The library of the Vatican is the largest and most complete in the world, especially since that of Heidelberg was carried to Rome above 100 years ago. There is a vast number of manuscripts in all languages, and of all ages, besides excellent pictures by the best masters. Rome is divided into 14 wards, called Rione; and the castle of St. Angelo is sufficient to keep the whole city in awe. It is built near the river Tiber, is flanked with 5 bastions, and defended by a great number of cannon. In the middle is a large tower, called the Mausoleum of Adrian, and was built by him for a sepulchre. Here they keep the archives and treasure of the church; and there is a subterranean passage to it from the Vatican. There are a great number of magnificent palaces, the most remarkable of which are those of Farnese and Borghese. But what is as remarkable as any thing at Rome, are the hospitals where they take care of the poor, the sick, and the unfortunate; here are not only hospitals for each particular nation, but there are houses of charity for widows, old maids, women that have bad husbands, and repenting prostitutes. The university called the Sapienza, is not much frequented; but the Jesuits, called the Roman College, has a pretty large number of students. Rome is said to take up as much ground as Paris within the walls; but then it is not all inhabited, for there are many gardens and vineyards. The inhabitants are said to be very polite, and far from bigotry, though the contrary might be expected. Rome is very well supplied with water by their magnificent aqueducts and fountains; and there is plenty of all sorts of provisions, with a great variety of wines; but a price is set upon every thing by the magistrates. Rome has been several times taken, pillaged, and burnt, by the Goths, Vandals, and other nations, and last of all, by the emperor Charles V. which is the reason it has lost so much of its ancient splendor. It is seated on the river Tiber, which runs through a part of it, and it is 670 miles S. E. of Paris, 450 S. W. of Vienna, 900 S. by E. of London, 875 S. by E. of Amsterdam, 625 S. by W. of Cracow, 750 N. E. of Madrid, and 750 N. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 12. 45. E. lat. 41. 54. N.

* ROMHILDEN, a town of Germany, in

Franconia, with a castle. It belongs to the duke of Saxe Altenburg.

ROMNEY, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on August 21, for pedlars ware. It is one of the cinque port towns, and is seated in a marsh of the same name, famous for feeding cattle; but the air is unhealthy. It was once a very large place, containing 5 churches, a priory, and an hospital; but since the sea has retired, it is reduced to a small place.

* ROMONT, or RONDONT, an handsome and strong town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg; seated on a mountain, 10 miles from Friburg, and 12 from Bern. Lon. 7. 25. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

* ROMORANTIN, a town of France, in Blaisois, and in Sologne, with a castle; 45 miles E. of Tours, and 100 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 47. E. lat. 47. 20. N.

RONCIGLIONE, a town of Italy, and capital of a small district of the same name, in the Pope's territories. It is seated on the river Tereia, near a lake of the same name, 12 miles S. of Viterbo, and 27 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 12. 15. E. lat. 42. 15. N.

RONDA, a handsome and strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, on the frontiers of Andalusia, 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. 4. 52. W. lat. 36. 32. N.

* RONEBY, a populous town of Sweden in Blefingia, surrounded with rocks, and 3 miles from the sea.

• RONNE. See ROJANE.

* RONSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Pilsen, near the river Henstein, with a castle.

* ROQUE, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Nismes. It is finely situated in a place difficult of access.

* ROQUEBRUNE, a town of Italy, in the principality of Monaco, with a castle, seated near the sea. It is 3 miles from Monaco.

* ROQUEFORT, a town of France, in Rouergue, and in the election of Milhaud.

* ROQUE-DE-MARSAU, a town of France in Gascony, in the diocese of Aire, seated on the river Douze, 10 miles from Mont-de-Marsan.

* ROQUELAURE, a town of France, in Armagnac, with the title of a duchy.

* ROQUEMADOUR, a town of France, in Quercy, and in the diocese of Cahors.

* ROQUEMAURE, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, seated on a craggy rock near the Rhone, 5 miles from Avignon. Lon. 4. 53. E. lat. 44. 3. N.

* ROSANA, a town of Poland, in Lithuania,

thuania, and in the palatinate of Novogrodec; full of very handsome buildings, and seated near the river Zolva, 20 miles S. W. of Novogrodec. Lon. 25. 35. E. lat. 53. 20. N.

* **ROSAÿ**, a town of France, in Brie, with a magnificent castle near it. It is 15 miles from Meaux, and 30 from Paris. Lon. 2. 57. E. lat. 48. 40.

ROSBACH, a town of Germany, in Saxony, famous for a victory obtained here by the king of Prussia over the French on November 5, 1757, in which 10,000 of the French were killed and taken prisoners, with the loss of no more than 500 Prussians.

ROSCILD, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a bishop's see, and a small university. It is famous for a treaty concluded here in 1658; and in the great church there are several tombs of the kings of Denmark. It is seated at the bottom of a small bay, 15 miles S. W. of Copenhagen, and 65 S. E. of Arhuys. Lon. 12. 20. E. lat. 55. 40. N.

ROSCOMMON, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 50 miles in length, and 28 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Longford and Eastmeath; on the N. by Slego and Letrim; on the S. by Galway; and on the W. by another part of Galway, and Mayo. It is a level, fruitful country, and by the help of good husbandry yields excellent corn. It contains 8780 houses, 39 parishes, 6 baronies, 3 boroughs, and sends 8 members to parliament. The principal town is Athlone.

ROSEBRUGGE, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, 11 miles N. W. of Ypres. Lon. 2. 35. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

ROSENFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Tayah, 12 miles S. W. of Sultz. Lon. 8. 49. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

ROSÈS, a town of Spain, in Catalonia and Emperdan, with a harbour, defended by a strong citadel. It is seated near the Mediterranean Sea, on a bay of the same name, 17 miles N. E. of Gironne, and 62 N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 3. 13. E. lat. 42. 6. N.

ROSETTO, a town of Africa, in Egypt, seated on the western branch of the river Nile; the Egyptians call it Raschid, and account it one of the pleafantest places in Egypt. It is near two miles in length, and has not above two or three streets. Any one that sees the hills about Rosetto, would judge that they were the ancient barriers of the sea, and conclude that the sea has not lost more ground than the space between the hills and the water. They have a great manufactory of striped and other coarse lin-

ens; but the chief business of the place is the carriage of goods from hence to Cairo; for all European merchandizes are brought hither from Alexandria by sea, and thence carried by boats to Cairo. The Europeans have their vice-consuls and factors here, who transact business. The country to the N. has delightful gardens, full of orange, lemon, and citron trees, and almost all sorts of fruits, with a variety of groves of palm-trees; and when the fields are green with rice, it adds greatly to the beauty of the country. It is 25 miles N. E. of Alexandria, and 100 N. W. of Cairo. Lon. 41. 35. E. lat. 31. 10. N.

ROSIENNE, a town of Poland, in Samogitia; seated on the river Dubissa, 62 miles S. of Mittau, and 188 N. E. of Warsaw. Lon. 24. 22. E. lat. 55. 20. N.

ROSIFERS AUX SALINES, a town of France, in Lorraine, and in the bailiwick of Nancy, famous for its salt-works. The works that king Stanislaus has made here are much admired. It is seated on the river Muert, 5 miles S. E. of Nancy, and 180 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 27. E. lat. 48. 32. N.

* **ROSLÈY HILL**, a village in Cumberland, with a fair on Whit-Monday, and every fortnight after till September 29, for horses, horned cattle, and linnen-cloth.

ROSS, a town of Herefordshire, with a market on Thursday, and 5 fairs, on Holy-Thursdays, for horned cattle and sheep; on June 13, for horned cattle and cheese; on July 20, for horned cattle, sheep, and wool; on October 10, for horned cattle, cheese, and butter; and on December 11, for horned cattle and hogs. It is commodiously seated on the river Wye, and is a handsome town, containing about 300 houses, and the market is good for corn and cattle. It is 13 miles W. by W. of Hereford, and 117 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 51. 55. N.

ROSS, a county of Scotland; bounded on the N. by Strathnaver; on the E. by Sutherland and the German Ocean; on the S. by Inverness; and on the W. by the Irish Sea. It has many bays, particularly on the western coast, and abounds in woods and pastures, but has little corn; however, there are flocks of sheep, cattle, and deer. It sends one member to parliament.

ROSSANO, a strong town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, with an archbishop's see, and the title of a principality. It is pretty large, well peopled, and seated on an eminence surrounded with rocks, 3 miles from the gulph of Venice, and 140 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 52. E. lat. 39. 45. N.

ROSSE, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, seated on a bay of the ocean, 22 miles W. of Kinsale. Lon. 6. 50. W. lat. 20. 0. N.

ROSTOCK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and dutchy of Mecklenburg, with an university, and a very good harbour. It is the best town in this country, and has good fortifications, with an arsenal. Some years since the duke has built a strong castle, which may be looked upon as a citadel: there are several handsome churches, and it was formerly one of the Hanſiatick Towns. It is divided into three parts, the Old, the New, and the Middle towns. It is still imperial, under the protection of the duke of Mecklenburg; is seated on a lake where the river Varne falls into it, and carries large boats, 3 miles from the Baltick Sea, 12 N. W. of Gultrow, and 70 E. by N. of Lubeck. Lon. 12. 55. E. lat. 54. 8. N.

ROSTOFF, or **ROSTOW**, a large town of the Russian empire, and capital of a territory of the same name, with an archbishop's see; seated on the Lake Coteri, 95 miles N. E. of Moscow. Lon. 40. 25. E. lat. 57. 5. N. The dutchy of Rostoff is bounded on the N. by Jaroslow, on the E. by Sutdal, on the S. by the dutchy of Moscow, and on the W. by that of Tuere.

ROTA, a town and castle of Spain, in Andalusia; seated at the entrance of the bay of Cadiz, 7 miles N. of Cadiz. Lon. 6. 40. W. lat. 36. 32. N.

ROTENBURG, a handsome, free, and imperial town of Germany, in Franconia, and on the confines of Suabia, with very handsome publick buildings; seated on the river Tauber, 32 miles W. of Nuremburg, and 15 N. W. of Anspach. Lon. 10. 13. E. lat. 49. 22. N.

ROTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in the county of Hoenburg, with a castle. It belongs to the house of Austria, is seated on the river Neckar, 8 miles W. of Tubingen, and remarkable for its mineral waters. Lon. 8. 55. E. lat. 48. 25. N.

ROTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the landgrava e of Hesse-Cassel, seated on the river Fulda, with a castle, 25 miles S. of Cassel. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

* **ROTHBURY**, a town of Northumberland, whose market is discontinued, but has four fairs, on Friday in Easter-week, Whit-Monday, October 2, and November 1, for horned cattle, linnen and woollen cloth. It is 9 miles S. W. of Alnwick, 30 N. by W. of Newcastle, and 281 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 40. W. lat. 55. 25. N.

ROTHERAM, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Whit-Monday, for horned cattle and sheep; and on December 1, for horned cattle and horses. It is seated on the river Don, over which there is a handsome stone bridge. It is a well-built place, and the market is large for provisions, cattle, and corn. It is 31 miles N. of Nottingham, and 161 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 53. 25. N.

* **ROTHERFIELD**, a village in Suffex, with two fairs, on June 18, and October 20, for cattle and pedlars ware.

* **ROTHERSTRIDGE**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on September 25, for pedlars ware.

ROTHSAY, a borough-town of Scotland, in the isle of Bute, 70 miles W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 0. 1. W. lat. 55. 50. N.

* **ROTHWELL**, or **ROWEL**, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Mondays, and one fair, on Trinity-Monday, for horses, horned cattle, and leather. It is seated on the side of a hill, 15 miles N. N. E. of Northampton, and 69 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 43. W. lat. 52. 25.

ROTTERDAM, a large, strong, handsome, and rich town in the United Provinces, in Holland, with one of the finest harbours in the Netherlands, which renders it a place of great trade. It is the most considerable place in Holland, for largeness, beauty of its buildings, trade, and riches, next to Amsterdam. Indeed the whole city may be said to be a harbour, there are so many fine deep canals, that the greatest ships may unload at the very doors of the magazines. The town is governed by a regency, consisting of 24 counsellors, and 4 burgo-masters. There are a great many handsome buildings, and the town-house, the bank, those of the E. India company, and the arsenals, are very magnificent. It is more frequented by British merchants than Amsterdam, because the ice goes away sooner, and a single tide in two or three hours will carry a vessel into the open sea. The English and Scotch have each of them a church here. Erasmus was born in this place, and his statue in bronze is still to be seen. It is seated on the river Maese, 13 miles S. E. of the Hague, and 30 S. S. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 25. E. lat. 51. 57. N.

ROTWEIL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in the Hegow. It is a free, imperial city, and in alliance with the Swiss cantons since the year 1513. A mile and half from this place is a famous abbey, where they receive none but noble women. It is seated on the river Neckar,

near its source, and also near that of the Danube, 17 miles S. of Tubingen, and 37 N. of Brifach. Lon. 8. 44. E. lat. 48. 5. N.

* **ROUANE**, or **ROANE**, an ancient and considerable town of France, in Lower Forez, with the title of a dutchy; seated on the river Loir, at the place where it begins to be navigable for boats, 42 miles N. E. of Clermont, and 215 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 9. E. lat. 46. 2. N.

ROUEN, a city of France, and capital of Normandy, with an archbishop's see, a parliament, a mint, a handsome college, an academy, two abbeys, and an old castle. It is 7 miles in circumference, and surrounded with 6 suburbs; and contains 35 parishes, and 24 convents, for men and women. The metropolitan church has a very handsome front, on which are two lofty steeples, whence there is a fine view of the town and country. The great bell is 13 feet high, and 11 in diameter. The church of the Benedictine abbey is much admired by travellers. The parliament house is adorned with beautiful tapestry and fine pictures. There are a great number of fountains, tho' the houses are ordinary; but the walk upon the quay is very pleasant, and there are 13 gates from thence into the city. The number of the inhabitants are about 60,000, and they have several woollen manufactures. It is seated on the river Seine, and the tide rises so high, that vessels of 200 tons may come up to the quay; but one of the greatest curiosities is the bridge of 270 paces in length, supported by boats, and consequently is higher or lower according to the tide. It is paved, and there are ways for foot-passengers on each side, with benches to sit upon; and coaches may pass over it at any hour of the day or night. It is often called Roan by English historians, and is 5 miles S. W. of Amiens, and 70 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 10. E. lat. 49. 26. N.

ROVERE, or **ROVEREDO**, a strong town of the Tyrol, on the confines of the republick of Venice; seated on the river Adige, at the foot of a mountain, and on the side of a stream, over which there is a bridge, defended by two large towers and a strong castle, 10 miles S. of Trent. Lon. 11. 1. E. lat. 46. 12. N.

* **ROVEREIT**, a town of Italy, in the Tyrol, on the confines of the republick of Venice. It is seated near the river Etch, and belongs to the Venetians.

ROVERGUE, a province of France, in the government of Guienne; bounded on the E. by the Cevennes and Gevaudan, on

the W. by Querci, on the N. by the same and Auvergne, and on the S. by Languedoc. It is 75 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; not very fertile, but feeds a number of cattle, and has mines of copper, iron, allum, vitriol, and sulphur. It is divided into a county, and the upper and lower marche. Rhodéz is the capital town.

* **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, in a peninsula on the western coast, 8 miles S. of Petenno, and 35 S. W. of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 13. 53. E. lat. 45. 14. N.

ROVIGO, a town of Italy, in the Polesino de Rovigo, belonging to the Venetians; seated on the river Adigesto, 21 miles S. of Padua, and 37 S. W. of Venice. Lon. 11. 46. E. lat. 45. 4. N.

* **ROUMOIS**, a territory of France, in Upper Normandy, which lies partly in the diocese of Rouen, and between the rivers Seine and Rille.

ROUSSELART, a town of the Netherlands, in French Flanders, 10 miles N. E. of Ypres, and 20 S. E. of Ostend. Lon. 3. 5. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

ROUSSILLON, a province of France, in the Pyrennees, bounded on the E. by the Mediterranean Sea. on the W. by Cerdagne, on the N. by Lower Languedoc, and on the S. by Catalonia, from which it is separated by the Pyrennees. It is a fertile country, about 50 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, and remarkable for its great number of olive-trees. Perpignan is the capital town.

* **ROWELL**, a village in Northamptonshire, with one fair, on Trinity-Monday, for horses, horned cattle, and leather.

ROXBURGH, a shire in Scotland, which sends one member to parliament.

ROXENT CAPE, or the **ROCK OF LISBON**, a remarkable mountain and promontory in Portugal, lying at the N. entrance of the river Tago, 22 miles W. of Lisbon. Lon. 9. 25. W. lat. 38. 50. N.

ROYAN, formerly a large town in Saintonge, and famous for a siege maintained by the Huguenots against Lewis XIII. in 1622; and is now almost in ruins. It is seated at the mouth of the river Garonne, 30 miles S. of Rochelle. Lon. 0. 57. W. lat. 45. 38. N.

ROYE, a strong town of France, in Upper Picardy, and in the territory of Santerre, capital of a bailiwick of the same name; 5 miles S. W. of Nesle, and 65 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 52. E. lat. 49. 42. N.

ROYSTON, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and 4 fairs, on Ash-Wednesday, Easter Wednesday, Whit-Wednesday, first Wednesday in July, and the Wednesday after September 29, for all sorts of cattle. It is a large place, seated in a fertile vale, full of inns, and the market very considerable for corn. It is 15 miles S. by E. of Huntingdon, and 38 N. of London. There was lately discovered here, almost under the market-place, a subterranean chapel of one Rosia, a Saxon Lady; it has several altars and images cut out of the chalky sides, and is in the form of a sugar-loaf, having no entrance but at the top. Lon. 0. 1. E. lat. 52. 3. N.

* **RUABON**, a village of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with three fairs, on the last Friday in February, May 22, and November 20, for cattle.

RUATAN, an island of N. America, in the gulph of Honduras, lately planted and fortified by the English, having a good harbour, proper for ships that resort to this gulph for the cutting of logwood. However, it is now abandoned.

* **RUBIERA**, a small, but very strong town of Italy, and one of the keys of the Modenese; seated on the river Secchia, 8 miles from Modena. Lon. 10. 55. E. lat. 44. 34. N.

RUBININSKOI, a northern province of Russia, bounded on the N. by Dwina, on the E. by Syrianes, on the S. by Belozero, and on the W. by the Lake Onega.

* **RUDELSTAT**, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, and in the county of Swartzburg, near the river Sala, with a castle.

* **RUDEN**, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, seated on the river Moen; it is on the confines of the bishoprick of Paderborn, and belongs to the elector of Cologne.

* **RUDESHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, and in the Rhin-gow, 3 miles from Bingen, and 3 from Geisenheim. Lon. 7. 55. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

* **RUDGWICK**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on Trinity-Monday, for horned cattle and sheep.

* **RUDHAM**, a village in Norfolk, with two fairs, on May 17, and October 2, for horses.

* **RUDLAM**, a village in Flintshire, in N. Wales, 3 miles N. W. of St. Asaph, with 3 fairs, on February 2, March 25, and September 8, for cattle.

RUDOLFWERD, a strong town of Germany, in Carniola, with an abbey, and the title of a principality, which belongs to the house of Austria; seated on the river Gurck,

in a country fertile in good wine, 12 miles N. W. of Metlin, and 45 S. E. of Laubach. Lon. 15. 50. E. lat. 46. 3. N.

* **RUE**, a town of France, in Picardy, and in the county of Ponthieu, seated on the river Maye, 3 miles from Crotoy. Lon. 1. 41. E. lat. 50. 16. N.

* **RUEL**, a town of France, 5 miles from Paris, seated on the river Seine, with a handsome castle built by cardinal Richlieu, and now belongs to the duke of Richlieu.

RUFFAC, a town of France, in Alsace, capital of the territory of Mundat; is seated on the river Rotbach, 7 miles S. of Colmar, and 17 N. W. of Basle. Lon. 7. 24. E. lat. 47. 57. N.

* **RUFFECQ**, a town of France, in Angoumois, and in the diocese of Angouleme, seated on the rivulet Lieu, with the title of a marquisate.

* **RUFFORD**, a village in Lancashire, with one fair, on May 1, for horned cattle.

RUGBY, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on August 21, and November 22, for horses, cows, sheep, and cheefe. It is a town indifferently large, and has a free-school, and four alms-houses; 11 miles S. E. of Coventry, and 86 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 52. 22. N.

RUGELY, a town of Staffordshire, with a small market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on June 6 and October 21, for horses, sheep, and cattle; seated on the S. side of the river Trent, near Cankwood, on the road from London to Chester, and is a good thoroughfare-town. It is 7 miles N. W. of Litchfield, and 126 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 52. 45. N.

RUGEN, an island of the Baltick Sea, on the coast of Pomerania, over-against Stralsund, about 23 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, with the title of a principality. It is strong both by art and nature, abounds in corn and cattle, and belongs to Sweden. The chief town is Bergen. Lon. 14. 30. E. lat. 54. 32. N.

* **RUGENWALD**, a handsome town of Germany, in Pomerania, the chief place of the dutchy of Wenden, with a handsome castle. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated on the river Wiper, 8 miles from the sea, and 35 N. E. of Colberg. Lon. 16. 45. E. lat. 54. 35. N.

RUGLAN, or **RUTHERGLIN**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Clydesdale, 3 miles S. E. of Glasgow. Lon. 4. 7. W. lat. 55. 48.

* **RUISHTON**, a village in Effex, with one fair, on Whit-Monday, for bullocks and toys.

* **RUISTON**,

* **RUITON**, a village in Hampshire, with one fair, on July 5, for horses and sheep.

RUMELIA. See **ROMANIA**.

RUMFORD, a town in Essex, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and one fair, on June 24, for cattle. It is a large thoroughfare place, with several good inns, and is noted for its hog-market on Tuesdays, and its corn-market on Wednesdays. It is 17 miles W. S. W. of Chelmsford, and 12 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 12. E. lat. 51. 36. N.

* **RUMILLY**, a handsome town of Savoy, seated in an elevated plain, at the confluence of the rivers Seran and Nepha, 5 miles from Annecy. The French demolished the fortifications in 1630. Lon. 6. 5. E. lat. 45. 50. N.

RUMNEY, NEW, a small borough in Kent, which sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor and 12 jurats. It consists of only one street, which is broad, and paved with stones, and contains about 100 houses.

RUMSEY, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Easter-Monday, August 26, and November 8, for horses, cattle, cheese, and hogs. It is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, 12 burgessees, a town-clerk, recorder, and two serjeants at mace. It has a very large church, and about 500 houses. Here is a large manufactory of shalloons, which are esteemed as good as any in England, and near the town are several paper and corn-mills. It is 8 miles N. N. W. of Southampton, and 78 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 42. W. lat. 51. 0. N.

RUPEL, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, being the Neckar so called after its confluence with the Demer. It runs from E. to W. and falls into the Scheld at Rupelmonde.

RUPELMONDE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, and territory of Maesland; seated on the river Scheld, over-against the mouth of the river Rupel, 8 miles S. W. of Antwerp, and 22 N. E. of Ghent. Lon. 4. 16. E. lat. 51. 8. N.

RUPERT FORT, a fort in N. America, belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, seated on the E. side of the bottom of Hudson's Bay. Lon. 80. 0. W. lat. 51. 3. N.

* **RUPIN**, or **RAPIN**, a town of Germany, in the marquisate of Brandenburg, and capital of a dutchy of the same name: it is divided into the Old and the New. The Old was nothing but an ancient castle, very well furnished, the present king of Prussia before his father's death, residing there. New Rupin is seated on a lake, and become

a considerable place of trade, with a manufactory of cloth. It is also noted for brewers, and is 35 miles N. W. of Berlin, and 27 N. E. of Brandenburg. Lon. 13. 23. E. lat. 53. 0. N.

RUREMONDE, a handsome, populous, and strong town of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, with a bishop's see. It suffered greatly by fire in 1665, and has been taken and re-taken several times in the late wars. It is seated near the confluence of the rivers Maese and Roer, and belongs to the house of Austria. It is 15 miles S. W. of Venlow, and 70 N. E. of Mechlin. Lon. 6. 0. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

* **RUSHLAKE GREEN**, a village in Suffolk, with one fair, on October 10, for cattle and pedlars ware.

RUSSE, a river of Russia, otherwise called **NIEMEN**, which see.

RUSSIA, the empire of, is a large country, partly in Asia, and partly in Europe; bounded on the N. by the Frozen Sea; on the S. by Great Tartary, the Caspian Sea, and Persia; on the E. by the sea of Japan; and on the W. by Poland and Sweden. There were three countries that had the name of Russia, namely, Red Russia, which now belongs to Poland, and has before been taken notice of; White Russia, which comprehends the great dutchy of Lithuania, which has also been described; and Black Russia, otherwise called Muscovy, which is a large country. This empire taken all together, that is, with the conquests lately made in Asia, may be likened to a square, whose sides are 2000 miles each. The seas of Russia are, the Baltick, the White Sea, the Frozen Ocean, the Black Sea near the frontiers of Turkey, and the Caspian Sea. There are also five large rivers, namely, the Nieper or Boristhenes, which runs between Lithuania and Poland, the Wolga, which runs through the middle of the country, and falls into the Caspian Sea; the Don, which after several turnings runs into Little Tartary, and falls into the sea of Asoph; the Dune, which running northward falls into the White Sea, and the Oby, which running N. falls into the Frozen Ocean. It may easily be conceived, that a country of such vast extent must lie in different climates, and that the soil must be very different. The most fertile part is near the frontiers of Poland; inasmuch 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 beeves, rein-deer, martens, white and black foxes,

foxes, weasels, ermins, and fables, whose skins make the best furs in the world; as also hyænas, called by the Russians Rosa macha, which signifies gluttons, for they are voracious animals; 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, of which they dry part, and sell to the Russian monks. There are a vast number of sturgeons, and in some places they have melons which weigh 30 pounds weight; they had very few vines, before Peter the Great caused them to be planted in different places. In Russia there are also large quantities of cotton and silk, with which they make all sorts of stuffs; the other merchandizes are, skins, furs, Russia leather, talc, tallow, hemp, Russia-cloth, honey, wax, and almost all the merchandizes of China, India, Persia, Turkey, and some European countries. It is divided into Western Russia, Eastern Russia, Muscovite Lapland, and Muscovite Tartary; which are again subdivided into several provinces, taken notice of in their proper places. 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, to which their victories are to be attributed rather than to their valour. They had no men of war, nor merchant ships, before the reign of Peter the Great; and he first sent a fleet into the Black Sea against the Turks. They then employed their sea-force against Sweden; but a fleet of English men of war sent into the Baltick is always sufficient to keep them in awe. The late empress augmented her forces so much by sea and land, that in the last war against the Turks and Tartars she had considerable success. Since her reign Russia has undergone several revolutions; and the court had so little policy, that after the peace in 1739, they sent home a great number of German officers who had done very great service. Formerly the Russian wo-

men were shut up, and their dress was very ridiculous; likewise a man never saw his wife before the day of marriage: the women thought they were never beloved, unless their husbands beat them very often; but now the case is greatly altered, for they dress like the German women, and imitate their manners. Their religion is that of the Greeks, and they depended formerly on the Greek patriarch, who resided at Constantinople. When they baptize their children, they plunge them into the water up to the head. They use red wine at the sacrament, and give it by spoonfuls mixed with crumbs of bread; and for eight days before the communion they eat no flesh. They will not allow Jesus Christ to be an intercessor; but say it is the Virgin Mary and St. Anthony that perform this office. 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 intreat 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, and under him are four metropolitans, and 8 archbishops. Every priest is called a Pope, and of these there are 4000 in Moscow only. Formerly he was thought a learned man who could read and write; but Peter the Great undertook to introduce arts and sciences, and in 1724 the first university was founded that ever was in Russia; and there is also an academy of sciences at Petersburg, supplied with some of the best professors in Europe. The czar is an absolute and despotick prince, and all his subjects are reckoned slaves; but this is felt most by tradesmen and peasants. There are 32 great councils, called in their language Pricées, and each have their proper department. They can raise at any time an army of 300,000 men, and generally keep 100,000 regular troops in pay. In the reign of the empress Catharine they had 140 galleys, on which they embarked 30,000 men; but the water in the harbour of Cronstot being fresh, vessels cannot lie there long without rotting. The ordinary revenue of this vast empire is 20,000,000 of rubles, which is partly drawn from contributions, partly from duties on merchandizes, and partly from farms. The orders of knighthood are, that of St. Andrew, St. Catharine, and St. Alexander Newski, which are all of late institution. The punishment of their criminals is very barbarous, nor have they always the privilege of a fair trial, for they extort confessions by racks and tortures.

The lowest punishment is the knout, in pursuance of which the criminal is whipt with instruments that tear his flesh, or beaten with cudgels till he is not able to stand.

RUTHIN, a town of Denbighshire, with a market on Mondays, and five fairs, on May 19, Friday before Whit-Sunday, August 8, September 30, and November 10, for cattle, and pedlars ware. It is seated in a vale on the river Cluyd, and had once a strong castle, now in ruins. It is well inhabited, has a large hospital, a free-school, and the best market in the vale. It is 15 miles S. W. of Holywell, and 183 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 20. W. lat. 53. 6.

RUTLANDSHIRE, a county of England, and the least of them all, 15 miles in length, and 11 in breadth. It is bounded on the W. by Leicestershire; on the N. by Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire; and on the E. and S. E. by Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire. It contains 2360 houses, 19,560 inhabitants, 48 parishes, and two market-towns, and sends only two members to parliament, which are for the county. The air is very good, and the soil rich, producing excellent corn, and feeding a great number of cattle and sheep. The principal rivers are the Welland and the Gwash, in which are plenty of fish. The shire town is Oakham.

* **RUTIGLIANO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Bari, 5 miles from the town of that name.

Ruvo, a populous town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Bari, with a bishop's see; 20 miles S. W. of Bari. Lon. 16. 35. E. lat. 41. 13. N.

RYE, a town in Suffex, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, but no fairs. It is one of the cinque ports, and is a handsome well-built place, governed by a mayor and jurats, and sends two members to parliament. It has a church built with stone, and a town-hall, and consists of three streets, paved with stone. One side of the town has been walled in, and the other is guarded by the sea. It has two gates, and is a place of considerable trade in the shipping way. From hence large quantities of corn are exported, and many of the inhabitants are fishermen. It is 34 miles S. E. by S. of Tunbridge, and 64 on the same point from London. The mouth of the harbour is of late choaked up with sand, which, if well opened, would be a good station for privateers that cruize against the French. Lon. 0. 50. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

RYEGATE, a town in Surry, with a mar-

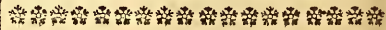
ket on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on June 3, and Sept. 14, for bullocks and horses. It is seated in a valley called Homesdale, and had a castle, now in ruins. It is a pretty large place, and sends two members to parliament. It is 16 miles E. of Guildford, and 24 S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 51. 15. N.

RYSWICK, a large village in Holland, seated between Hague and Delft, where the prince of Orange has a palace; and is remarkable for a treaty concluded here in 1697, between England, Germany, Holland, France, and Spain. Lon. 4. 20. E. lat. 52. 8. N.

RZECZICA, a town of Lithuania, capital of a territory of the same name in White Russia. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Wyedrzwek and Nieper, 105 miles N. of Kiow, or Kioff. Lon. 31. 55. E. lat. 50. 22. N.

* **RZEVA**, a town of the Russian empire, and capital of a province of the same name, bounded on the N. by the dutchies of Tvere and Moscow, on the S. by Biela, on the E. by the palatinate of Vitepsk, and on the W. by Pleskow. The town is seated on the river Volga, near its source. Lon. 37. 10. E. lat. 55. 56. N.

* There is another town of the same name in this province, called Rzeva the Desert. Lon. 30. 35. E. lat. 56. 22. N.



S.

* **SAADAH**, a town of Arabia-Felix in Asia, very strong and populous, and where they make fine Turkey leather. It is about 108 miles N. E. of Almacharana. Lon. 44. 55. E. lat. 17. 50. N.

SABA, an island of America, and one of the Caribbees; about 12 miles in circumference, pleasant and fertile, inhabited by a few Dutch families from the island of Eustachia, and almost all shoemakers. It lies a little to the W. of St. Christopher's. Lon. 63. 35. W. lat. 17. 35. N.

* **SABA**, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in Irac-Agemi, on the road from Sultania to Kom, seated in a large plain. Lon. 65. 25. E. lat. 34. 56. N.

* **SABAKZAR**, a town of the Russian empire, in the kingdom of Cazan, to the S. of the river Volga, and the isle of Mokritz.

* **SABBATO**, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which has its source in the Hither Principato, crosses the Faither Principato, and receives the Calore a little below

below Benevento, after which it joins the Volturno in the Terra-di-Lavoro.

SABIA, a cape of Africa, on the Barbary coast, in the kingdom of Tripoly, and at the bottom of the Gulph of Sidra, on the confines of the kingdom of Barca.

SABINA, a province of Italy, in the territory of the Church; bounded on the N. by Umbria; on the E. by Farther Abruzzo; on the S. by the Campagna of Rome; 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 abounds in oil and wine. There is no walled town in it, and Magliano is the principal place.

* **SABIONCELLO**, a peninsula of Dalmatia, in the republick of Ragusa, about 75 miles in circumference. It lies to the S. of the Gulph of Narenta, and to the N. of a channel which separates the islands of Curfola and Meleda.

* **SABIONETTA**, a strong town of Italy, on the confines of Mantua, and Cremona, and 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. 24. E. lat. 45. 2.

SABLE, an ancient town of France, in Lower Maine, with the title of a marquissate; seated on the river Sarte, on the confines of Anjou, 25 miles N. E. of Angiers, and 135 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 20. W. lat. 47. 50. N.

SABLE CAPE, the most southerly province of Nova Scotia, in N. America, near which is a fine cod fishery. Lon. 65. 1. W. lat. 43. 45. N.

SABLESTAN, or **SABLUSTAN**, a province of Asia in Persia, on the frontiers of Indostan; bounded on the N. by Khorasan; on the E. by the mountains of Balk and Candahar; on the S. by Sagestan, or Seggestan; and on the W. by Heri. It is a mountainous country, very little known to Europeans; nor is it certain which is the capital town.

* **SAO**, a territory, called a kingdom of Africa, on the gold coast of Guiney, hardly two miles in length along the shore. It produces abundance of Indian corn, yams, potatoes, palm-wine, and oil. The inhabitants are very treacherous, and there is no dealing with them without a great deal of caution. It contains several villages, of which Sabo is the principal; and the Dutch have a fort here called Nassau.

* **SACANIA**, a name given to one part of the Morea, lying between the Gulph of Lepanto, Engia and Napoli, as also between

the dutchy of Clarence and the isthmus of Corinth.

SACCAI, a very strong town, and one of the most famous in Japan, with several fortified castles, handsome temples and palaces, as well without as within the city. It has a harbour, and is seated on the sea-shore, having a mountain on one side, which serves as a rampart. It is 300 miles S. W. of Jeddo. Lon. 135. 25. E. lat. 34. 0. N.

* **SACILE**, a town of Italy, in the marche of Trevifano, which makes part of the state of Venice, and is called the Garden of that Republic.

SADERASAPATAN, a sea-port town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Coromandel, where the Dutch have a factory. It is 40 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 80. 0. E. lat. 12. 30. N.

* **SADUGAL**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with the title of a county; seated on the river Coa, 12 miles from Guarda.

* **SAFIA**, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Duquela, with a castle. The Portuguese were in possession of it a long while, but they forsook it in 1641. It is a trading-place, and surrounded by several eminencies which command the town. Lon. 7. 55. W. lat. 32. 0. N.

SAGAN, a town of Silesia, and capital of a principality of the same name, belonging to prince Lobkowitz. It is a pretty strong place, well built, has double walls, a handsome castle, and a priory belonging to monks of the Augustine order. There was a jesuits college, but it was burnt to the ground in 1730. By the permission of the emperor, in 1709 there was a Lutheran school founded here. It is seated on the rivers Boher and Queis, 67 miles N. W. of Breslaw, and 100 N. by E. of Prague. Lon. 15. 37. E. lat. 51. 35. N.

* **SAGRES**, a very strong town of Portugal, in the province of Algarve, with a harbour and a fort, wherein is a strong garrison. It is about four miles from Cape St. Vincent, and 125 S. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 32. W. lat. 36. 50. N.

* **SAGUENAY**, a province of N. America, lying along the river of St. Lawrence, in Canada, of which Quebec is the capital town.

SAGENTUM. See **MORVEDRO**.

* **SAHAGUN**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a rich abbey; seated on the river Sea, in a plain fertile in corn, 17 miles from Palencia. Lon. 4. 21. W. lat. 42. 31. N.

* SAHARA, or ZARA, a large desert of Africa, commonly called the Desert of Barbary, and lies to the N. of Negro-Land from the river Albach, over-against the Canary Islands, as far as Egypt and Nubia. It consists principally of barren burning sands, and is almost uninhabited, except by people who ramble from place to place, and live rather like beasts than men. Caravans, indeed, pass over it from Barbary to Negro-Land, but sometimes meet with no water for 8 or 9 days together; and there have been instances wherein great numbers have been buried in the sands.

SAID, a town of Africa, in Upper Egypt, seated on the river Nile, 200 miles N. of Cairo. Some authors pretend that it is the ancient Thebes. Lon. 32. 20. E. lat. 27. 0. N.

* SAINT ANNE, the name of three islands of America, on the coast of Brasil, in the bay of St. Louis de Maragnan. They are all covered with trees, among which there are a great number of birds called Boobies, which are easily taken. Lon. 31. 35. W. lat. 1. 47. S.

* SAINT ANNE, an island and harbour of N. America, on the coast of Cape Breton. The harbour is good and very large, and the fishery plentiful.

* SAINT ANN'S HILL, a place in Wiltshire, near the Devizes, with one fair, on August 6, for horses, cheese, and sheep.

* SAINT AVIULD, a town of Lorraine, in the bishoprick of Mentz, with a Benedictine abbey.

* SAINT DECUMANS, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on August 24, for cattle, and all sorts of goods.

* SAINT HARMON, a village of Radnorshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on August 15, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

* SAINT LAWRENCE, a village in Kent, with one fair, on August 10, for toys.

* SAINT MARGERITS, a village in Wiltshire, near Marlborough, with one fair, on July 31, for horses, cows, and sheep.

* SAINT MARGERITS, a village in Kent, with one fair, on July 31, for breeches, gloves, ribbands, and toys.

* SAINT MARY-CRAY, a village in Kent, with one fair, on September 10, for toys.

* SAINT NINION, a village in Northumberland, near Fenton, with one fair, on September 27, for black cattle, sheep, horses, and merchants goods.

* SAINT STEVENS, a village in Cornwall, with three fairs, on May 12, July 31, and September 25, for horses, oxen, sheep,

cloth, and a few hops.

* SAINTES, the name of three small islands of America, in the W. Indies, between Guadaloupe and Dominica.

SAINTEs, an ancient and considerable town of France, and capital of Saintonge, 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 river Charente. The castle is seated on a rock, which renders it impregnable; and the cathedral church has one of the largest steeples in France. There are several convents, besides a jesuits college, and an abbey-remarkable for its steeple, built with small stones, which admits the light. It is seated on an eminence, 37 miles S. E. of Rochelle, and 262 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 38. W. lat. 45. 38. N.

* SAINTONGE, a province of France; bounded on the E. by Angoumois and Perigord, on the N. by Poitou and the territory of Aunis, on the W. by the ocean, and on the S. by Bourdelois and Giron, about 62 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. 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 they make the best salt here in Europe.

SAL, an island of Africa, and one of the Cape de Verd's. It lies to the E. of St. Nicholas, and is about 42 miles in circumference. It has its name from the great quantity of salt made here from sea-water, which overflows part of it from time to time. It is 300 miles W. of the coast of Africa. Lon. 23. 35. W. lat. 17. 0. N.

SALA, a river of Germany, which rises in Franconia, enters Saxony, and passing through several territories, falls into the river Elb below Dessau.

SALA, a town of Sweden, in Westmanland, on the frontiers of Upland, 30 miles W. of Upsal, and 50 N. W. of Stockholm. It had formerly mines of silver, but they have done working them. Lon. 17. 15. E. lat. 39. 58. N.

SALAMANCA, an ancient, large, handsome, rich, populous, and trading city of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a bishop's see, and a famous university, consisting of 24 handsome colleges. The structure called the Schools, where all sorts of sciences are taught, is very large and curious, being built with free-stone. It is adorned with handsome structures, magnificent churches, a large publick square, fine fountains, and every thing else that can contribute to the beauty and commodiousness

nests of a city. There were formerly 7000 students, when the Spanish monarchy was in a flourishing condition; and there are now 4 or 5000 from all parts of the kingdom. The scholars are all clothed like priests, having their heads shaved, and caps thereon. In every college are 30 that live upon the foundation, for they have all large revenues. The cathedral is one of the handsomest in Spain, and has a fine steeple, about which are galleries to walk in. There are also 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, being surrounded with a wall. It contains 8000 houses, and is accounted one of the best cities in the kingdom. 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, as appears from the inscriptions. It is 37 miles S. E. of Miranda, 105 S. of Leon, and 88 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 2. W. lat. 41. 5. N.

SALAMANCA, a town of N. America, in Mexico, and in the province of Jucatan, near the Gulph of Honduras, 140 miles S. of Campeachy. It is now an inconsiderable place, and almost reduced to a village. Lon. 103. 35. W. lat. 17. 15. N.

SALAMIS. See COLOURI.

* **SALANCHES**, a town of Italy, in Savoy, on the Upper Faucigny, on a brook which falls into the Arvo, 12 miles N. of Cluses.

SALANKAMEN, a town of Hungary, in Slavonia, and territory of Sirmium; 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 Peterwaradin. Lon. 20. 53. E. lat. 45. 14. N.

* **SALE**, an ancient, strong, and considerable town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, with a harbour and several forts. It is famous for its pyracies, and is seated on the river Guerou, 100 miles W. of Fez. Lon. 6. 30. W. lat. 34. 0. N.

SALEM, a sea-port town of New-England, in N. America, a little to the N. of Boston, and was the first settlement of the English in New England. Lon. 70. 0. W. lat. 42. 20. N.

SALERNO, an ancient and considerable town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the Hither Principato, with an archbishop's see, a castle, a harbour, and an university, principally for medicine. It is seated at the bottom of a bay of the same name, 27 miles S. E. of Naples, and 30

S. of Benevento. Lon. 14. 43. E. lat. 40. 45. N.

* **SALERS**, a town of France, in Upper Auvergne, seated among the mountains, in the election of St. Flour.

* **SALHBERG**, a town of Sweden, in Westermania, seated on the river Salha, near a mountain wherein there are mines of silver.

* **SALIES**, a town of France, in Gascony, and in Bearn, remarkable for its springs of salt-water, wherewith they make very white falt.

* **SALIGNAC**, a town of France, in Upper Perigord. Lon. 1. 23. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

SALIGNAS, a town of Spain, in Biscay, and territory of Guipuzcoa, 28 miles S. E. of Bilboa. It is seated on the river Deva, at the foot of a mountain, 8 miles N. of Vittoria, and 28 S. E. of Bilboa. Lon. 2. 54. W. lat. 43. 15. N.

SALINES, a considerable town of France in the Franche Comté, 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, 20 miles S. of Befanzon, and 200 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 1. E. lat. 46. 58. N.

SALISBURY, a city of Wiltshire, of which it is capital, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, on Tuesday after January 6, for cattle and woollen cloth; on Monday before March 25, for broad and narrow woollen cloth; on Whit-Monday and Tuesday, for broad cloth and pedlars ware; and on Tuesday after October 20, for hops, colons, and cheese. It is a bishop's see, has the title of an earldom, and is pleasantly seated on the river Avon, that waters most of the principal streets, which are large and spacious. It has several handsome buildings, particularly the cathedral, which is a stately handsome structure, and commonly said to have as many gates or doors as there are months in the year, as many windows as weeks, and as many pillars as days. It is adorned with a lofty spire, which may be seen at a great distance. It has also a large cloister of curious workmanship; and near it is the bishop's palace. The town-hall is a handsome building, and stands in a spacious market place. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, &c. and sends two members to parliament. It is 25 miles N. W. of Southampton, and 84 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 55. W. lat. 51. 3. N.

SALLER, an ancient, considerable, and strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez,

Fez, with a harbour and several forts. It is one of the best harbours in the country, and yet on account of a bar that lies cross 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 hardly ever used, for want of skill and materials. It is a large place, divided into the Old and New Towns, by the river Guero. It has long been famous for its rovers, or pyrates, 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. 30. W. lat. 34. 0. N.

SALM, a town of France, in Lorraine, on the frontiers of Alsace, and in the Vosgue, with a castle, and the title of a principality. It is seated at the source of the river Sar, 20 miles W. of Strasburg, and 55 S. E. of Nancy. Lon. 7. 22. E. lat. 48. 34. N.

SALO, an important town of Italy, in the republick of Venice, and in the Bresciano; seated on the Lake Digarda, 10 miles N. W. of Garda, and 17 N. E. of Brescia. Lon. 10. 31. E. lat. 45. 38. N.

* **SALOBRENA**, or **SOLOBRENA**, a sea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a well fortified 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 S. E. of Almunecar, and 30 S. of Granada. Lon. 4. 25. W. lat. 36. 45. N.

SALON, a town of France, in Provence, seated on a canal, which communicates with the river Durance, 20 miles N. W. of Aix, and 24 N. W. of Marseilles. Lon. 5. 15. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

SALONA, a sea-port town of Dalmatia, seated on a bay of the Gulph of Venice. It was formerly a very considerable place, and its ruins shew that it was 10 miles in circumference. It is 5 miles N. of Spalatta, and subject to Venice. Lon. 18. 0. E. lat. 43. 15. N.

* **SALONE**, a town of Greece, in Livadia, with a bishop's see. The inhabitants are Christians and Turks, which are pretty equal in number; the Jews are not suffered to live there. It is seated on a mountain, on the top of which there is a citadel, 20 miles N. E. of Lepanto. Lon. 23. 1. E. lat. 38. 50. N.

SALONICHI, formerly called **THESSALONICA**, a sea-port town of Turkey in Europe, and capital of Macedonia, with an archbishop's see. It is ancient, large, populous, and rich, being about 10 miles in circumference. It is a place of great trade, car-

ried on principally by the Greek Christians and Jews, the former of which have 30 churches, and the latter as many synagogues; the Turks also have a few mosques. It is surrounded with walls, flanked with towers, and defended on the land-side by a citadel, and near the harbour with three forts. It was taken from the Venetians by the Turks in 1431. The principal merchandize is silk. It is seated at the bottom of a gulph of the same name, partly on the top, and partly on the side of a hill, near the river Vardar, 50 miles N. of Larissa, and 270 W. of Constantinople. Lon. 23. 13. E. lat. 40. 41. N.

SALSES, a very strong castle of France, in Rouffillon, on the confines of Languedoc. It was taken from the Spaniards by the French in 1642, and is seated on a lake of the same name, among mountains, 10 miles N. of Perpignan. Lon. 3. 0. E. lat. 43. 35. N.

* **SALSETTA**, an island of Asia, in the E. Indian ocean, near the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of the kingdom of Decan. It is 25 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and is very fertile in rice, fruits, and sugar-canes. It belongs to the Portuguese, and the Jesuits possess the best part of it. It has a great many villages and churches, but no town, except an old one called Cora, hewn out of the side of a rock, which is extremely ancient. It is near a mile in length, and has many antique figures and columns, curiously carved in the rock; at present it has no inhabitants, but wild beasts and birds of prey. They have no trade, except in dried fish, because it is so near Bombay, being only separated from it by a channel half a mile over, which is fordable at low water. In 1694, the Arabs made a descent here, and made great ravages, burning the villages and churches, and killing the priests. They also carried away 1400 people into slavery. In 1720 the priests wanted to disturb the English; but a bomb being thrown into one of the churches, and killing a few people, made them quiet. In 1722, they wanted to be troublesome again, but after 40 of them were slain, the rest ran away. Lon. 72. 15. E. lat. 19. 0. N.

SALSONNA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the river Lobregat, 46 miles N. W. of Barcelona. Lon. 1. 25. E. lat. 41. 50. N.

* **SALTA**, a town of S. America, in Tucuman, which carries on a great trade in corn, wine, and cattle. It belongs to the Spaniards, and is 37 miles from Estreco. Lon. 63. 20. W. lat. 25. 50. S.

SALTASH, a town of Cornwall, with a market

market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on February 2, and August 5, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated on the descent of a steep hill, and consists of three streets, which are washed clean by every shower of rain. It is a corporation, has some trade, especially in malt, and sends two members to parliament. It is 6 miles N. by W. of Plymouth, and 226 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 30. W. lat. 56. 0. N.

* **SALTZA**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Magdeburg. It takes its name from the salt-pits, and is 12 miles from Magdeburg. Lon. 12. 1. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

SALTZBURG, a large, ancient, and strong town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of a territory of the same name, belonging to the archbishop of Saltzburg, who is a sovereign prince. It is populous, well-built, and defended by a castle, seated on a mountain. The archbishop's palace is a superb structure, has a magnificent garden, adorned with statues, and planted with uncommon trees. This is his summer-house, but that for winter contains 163 apartments, all richly furnished, without reckoning the halls and galleries. The houses are five stories high, but the streets narrow; the university depends on the Benedictine monks. In 1737, a college was built here for young gentlemen. The cathedral is very fine, and well built, containing five organs. It is seated on both sides the river Saltz, 25 miles S. of Passau, and 155 W. by S. of Vienna. Lon. 13. 15. E. lat. 47. 42. N. Near it are salt-works, which bring in a great revenue.

* **SALTZBURG**, the archbishoprick of that name, is a country of Germany, bounded on the N. by Bavaria; on the E. by Austria; on the S. by Carinthia and Tyrol; on the W. by the same, and by Bavaria. It is a mountainous country, but pretty fertile, and contains mines of copper, silver, and iron. It is about 70 miles in length, and 60 in breadth; the principal town is of the same name.

* **SALVADOR**, a large town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, and in the province of Sogno, with a large palace, where the king resides, and a Portuguese bishop. It is seated on a craggy mountain. Lon. 14. 25. E. lat. 5. 0. S.

* **SALVADORE-ST.** a large, populous, and handsome town of S. America, in Brasil, with an archbishop's see, and several forts. It is the residence of the viceroy, and contains several religious houses. The inhabitants are voluptuous, proud, ignorant, and

superstitious, but carry on a considerable trade. The houses are two or three stories high, and the walls thick and strong, being built with stone. The principal streets are large, and there are many gardens, full of a great variety of fruit-trees, herbs, and flowers. The chief commodities are sugar, tobacco, woods for dyers, raw hides, tallow, and train oil. It is seated on an eminence, on the bay of All-Saints, and the harbour is just below it. Lon. 38. 0. W. lat. 13. 0. S.

* **SALVAGES**, is the name of two small islands, between Madeira and the Canaries. They have no inhabitants, but a vast number of Canary birds.

* **SALVATAT**, a town of France, in Rouergue, in the election of Ville Franche, seated near a rivulet.

SALVATERRA, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on the river Tajo, and where there is a royal palace. Lon. 7. 51. W. lat. 38. 59. N.

* **SALVATIERRA**, a very strong town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, seated on the frontiers of Spanish Estremadura. It was taken by the French in 1704, and by the allies in 1705. It is seated on the river Elia, 12 miles N. E. of Alcantara, and 37 S. W. of Placentia. Lon. 5. 47. W. lat. 39. 33. N.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, and on the frontiers of Portugal, seated on the river Minho, 30 miles N. W. of Brague, and 58 S. of Compostella. Lon. 8. 5. W. lat. 41. 48. N.

* **SALVATIERRA**, a town of Spain, in Biscay, and one of the principal places of the province of Alava. It is seated at the foot of Mount St. Adrian, 21 miles E. of Vitoria. Lon. 2. 17. W. lat. 42. 50. N.

SALUZZO, a town and castle of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a marquisate of the same name, with a bishop's see; the cathedral church is very 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, and 15 S. E. of Pignerol. Lon. 18. 27. E. lat. 44. 35. N. The French call it Saluces, and it is subject to the king of Sardinia.

* **SALUZZO**, the marquisate of, is a province of Italy, in Piedmont, bounded on the N. by Dauphiny, and the province of the four valleys; on the E. by those of Savignano and Fossano; on the S. by that of Cona, and the county of Nice; and on the W. by Barcelonetta. It was ceded to the duke of Savoy in 1601.

* **SAMARAND**, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, seated on the eastern part of the island

island of Java, and is very populous.

SAMARCAND, or **SARMACAND**, an ancient, large, strong, handsome, famous, and populous town of Asia, capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the country of the Usbeck Tartars, with a castle and a famous university. The houses are built with stone, and it was the seat of the famous Tamerlane the Great. It carries on a trade in excellent fruits, and is pleasantly seated near the river Sogde, which runs into the river Amo, 120 miles E. by N. of Bokharia. Lon. 69. 0. E. lat. 39. 50. N.

* **SAMARI**, or **TANDAY**, an island of Asia, in the E. Indian ocean, and one of the Philippines, to the S. E. of Luzon; from which it is separated by a strait. It is about 320 miles in circumference, and is full of craggy mountains, among which are fertile valleys.

SAMARIA, formerly a town of Asia, in Palestine, now entirely destroyed, though it is said the ruins of it are still to be seen.

SAMBALLAS, several islands of America, on the N. coast of the isthmus which joins N. and S. America. None of them are inhabited, but they are claimed by the Spaniards who live on the isthmus of Darien. They are so situated, as that with the mountains and neighbouring forests, they yield a charming prospect, and were formerly the rendezvous of privateers.

SAMBRE, a river of the Netherlands, which has its source at the village of Novion, in Picardy; and passing by Landrecy, Maubeuge, Thun, and Charleroy, falls into the Maese at Namur.

* **SAMLAND**, a circle so called in Regal Prussia, lying near the Gulph of Courland, and is very famous for the amber found on the coast. It is divided into four bailiwicks, and the principal town is Coninsberg.

* **SAMMATAN**, a town of France, in Comminges, formerly a strong place, and has still a very strong castle, standing on a mountain. It is seated in a valley, on the river Save, 3 miles S. E. of Lombez. Lon. 1. 2. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

SAMOGITIA, a province of Poland; bounded on the N. by Courland; on the E. by Lithuania; on the W. by the Baltick Sea; and on the S. by Regal Prussia, being about 175 miles in length, and 125 in breadth. It is full of forests and very high mountains, which feed a great number of cattle, and produce a large quantity of honey. There are also very active 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. Ros-

fenna and Womia are the principal places.

SAMOIEDA, a country of the Russian empire, between Asiatick Tartary and Archangel, lying along the sea-coast as far as Siberia. The inhabitants are so rude a people, that they can hardly pretend to humanity, except in their face and figure; for they have little understanding, and in many things resemble brutes, for they will eat dead animals of every kind. They travel on the snow on sledges, drawn with an animal like a rein-deer, but with the horns of a stag. Those that have seen them affirm, that no people on the earth make such shocking figures; their stature is short, their shoulders and faces broad, with flat broad noses, great blubber hanging lips, and staring eyes; their complexion is dark, their hair long, and as black as pitch, and they have very little beards. If they have any religion at all, it is idolatry, though there has been some attempts of late to convert them. Their huts are made of birch bark sewed together, which are laid upon stakes set in the ground, and at the top is a hole to let out the smoke; the fire is made in the middle, and both men and women lie naked round them all night. They have little regard to the nearness of kin, and take as many wives as they can keep. The stories about their conjurations are ridiculous, and not worth repeating; their only employment is hunting and fishing.

SAMOS, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Natolia; bounded on the N. by a gulph of the same name; on the S. by the gulph of Ephesus; and on the E. by the isle of Nicaria. It is about 32 miles in length, and 22 in breadth, and extremely fertile. The inhabitants live at their ease, their taxation by the Turks being moderate. The women are very nasty and ugly, and they never shift above once a month. They 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. They have abundance of melons, lentils, kidney-beans, and excellent Muscadine grapes. They have white figs, four times as big as the common sort, but not so well tasted. Their silk is very fine, and their honey and wax admirable. This island abounds with wild fowls, such as partridges, woodcocks, snipes, thrushes, wood-pigeons, turtle-doves, and wheat-ears; besides which their poultry are excellent: 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 are about 12,000, who are almost all Greeks, and the monks

monks and priests occupy most part of the land. They have a bishop who resides at Jora.

SAMOTHRACIA, now called **SAMANTRACHI**, 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, but has no remarkable place. Lon. 27. 7. E. lat. 40. 34. N.

* **SAMPFORD-PEVERII**, a village in Devonshire, with two fairs, on April 21, and August 29, for cattle.

* **SAMSHA**, a province of Asia, in Georgia; bounded on the S. by Armenia; on the W. by Guerel; on the N. by Immeretia; and on the E. by Caker. It has a prince of its own, tributary to the Turks, but has no remarkable place.

* **SAMSO**, or **SAMSOI**, an island of Denmark, in the Baltick Sea, on the coast of Jutland, from whence it is 8 miles distant. It is 8 miles long, and 3 broad, and is very fertile and pleasant. Lon. 10. 27. E. lat. 55. 0. N.

* **SAMSON-ST.** a town of France, in Normandy, seated on the river Rille, 5 miles from Pontaudemer. There is another town of that name in Main, and in the election of Mano; as also another in Anjou, and election of Angiers.

* **SANAA**, a large, populous, and handsome town of Asia, and capital of Arabia Felix, and in proper Yemen. Its situation is very pleasant among the mountains, and here are fine orchards. It is 80 miles N. E. of Aden. Lon. 46. 25. E. lat. 14. 58. N.

SANBACH, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, and Thursday after September 10, for cattle and horses. It is seated on the river Welock, and is not large, but it has a handsome church. In the marketplace are two square stone crosses, adorned with images. It is 26 miles E. of Chester, and 152 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 28. W. lat. 53. 6. N.

SANBENDETTO. See **BENEDITTO**.

* **SANCERRE**, a town of France, in Berry, on the frontiers of Nivernois; seated on a mountain near the river Loire, 22 miles N. W. of Nevers, and 110 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 55. E. lat. 47. 16. N.

* **SANCIAN**, a small island of Asia, on the coast of the province of Quantong in China; about 42 miles in circumference, and famous for being the burying-place of St. Francis Xavier.

* **SANCOINS**, a town of France in Berry, on the confines of Bourbonnois, seated

on the rivulet Argent.

SANDECZ, a strong town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. There are mines of gold and copper in its territory, and it is the capital of a chetellany. It is seated at the foot of Mont Krapack, 32 miles S. E. of Cracow. Lon. 21. 21. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

* **SANDHURST**, a village in Kent, with one fair, on May 25, for cattle and pedlars ware.

* **SANDO**, an island of Japan, on the N. coast of Nippon; with a town of the same name, and about 87 miles in circumference. Lon. 138. 25. E. lat. 37. 15. N.

SANDOMIR, a strong town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle; seated on a hill on the river Vistula, 75 miles E. of Cracow, and 112 S. of Warsaw. Lon. 32. 17. E. lat. 50. 23. N.

* **SANDOMIR**, the palatinate of, is one of the three provinces of Little Poland. It is bounded on the N. by those of Lencicza, Rava, and Mazovia; on the E. by those of Lublin and Russia; and on the S. and W. by the palatinate of Cracovia. The soil is very fertile, and it has mines of gold, silver, and copper. The capital town is of the same name.

SANDULIET, a town of the Netherlands in Brabant, seated on the river Scheld, 10 miles N. of Antwerp. Lon. 3. 8. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

SANDWICH, a town in Kent, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on September 4, for drapery goods, haberdashery wares, shoes and hardware. It has the title of an earldom; is a corporation and cinque port, governed by a mayor, and 11 jurats; and sends two members to parliament, called barons. It has three churches, St. Clement's, St. Peter's, and St. Mary's, and had another called St. James's. This town consists of about 1500 houses, most of them old and built with wood, tho' there are a few new ones built with brick and flints. It has three long narrow streets paved, and 30 cross streets or allies, with about 6000 inhabitants, but no particular manufactory. The town is walled round, and also fortified with ditches and ramparts; but the walls are much decayed, though four of the gates are still standing. This was once a town of considerable trade, but it is much decayed, on account of the harbour being so choaked up with sand, that a ship of 100 tons burthen cannot get in. It is 13 miles W. by S. of Canterbury, and 72 E. by S. of London, Lon. 1. 20. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

SANGUESA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, and on the frontiers of Arragon; seated on the river Arragon, 20 miles S. of Pampeluna. Lon. 1. 3. W. lat. 42. 28. N.

* **SANQUAR**, a borough-town of Scotland, in the county of Nithsdale, 21 miles N. of Dumfries. Lon. 3. 40. W. lat. 55. 50. N.

SAN MATHEO, a town of Valencia, in Spain, 58 miles N. of the city of Valencia. Lon. 0. 23. W. lat. 40. 31. N.

SANTA CLARA, an island of S. America, in the S. Sea, and in the bay of Guyaquil, on the coast of Peru, 80 miles S. W. of the city of Guyaquil. Lon. 79. 51. W. lat. 3. 18. S.

* **SANTA CRUZ**, a town of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, and in the province of Suz and kingdom of Morocco, with a harbour and a fort. The Moors took it from the Portuguese in 1536. It is seated at the extremity of Mount Atlas, on the Cape Aguer. Lon. 9. 55. W. lat. 36. 30. N.

* **SANTA CRUZ**, a large island of the S. Sea, and one of the most considerable of those of Solomon, being about 250 miles in circumference. Lon. 130. 0. W. lat. 10. 21. S.

* **SANTA CRUZ DE LA SIERRA**, a town of S. America, and capital of a province of that name in Peru, and in the audience of Los-Charcas, 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. Lon. 59. 35. W. lat. 20. 40. S.

SANTA CRUZ, a sea-port town of N. America, in the island of Cuba, seated at the N. side of the island, 60 miles E. of the Havannah. Lon. 80. 22. W. lat. 22. 30. N.

SANTA FEE, a town of N. America, and capital of New Mexico, seated among the mountains, near the Rio del Norte, 750 miles N. of Mexico. Lon. 116. 35. W. lat. 35. 32. N.

SANTA FE DE BOGOTA, a town of S. America, and capital of New Granada, with an archbishop's see, a supreme court of justice, and an university. It is seated on the river Magdalena, in a plentiful country, abounding in corn, cattle, and fruit, with mines of silver in the mountains, 360 miles S. of Carthagena. Lon. 60. 5. W. lat. 3. 58. N.

* **SANTA MARIA**. See **MARIA ST.**

SANTAREN, a handsome town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on a mountain near the river Tajo, in a country very fertile in wheat, wine, and oil. They get in their harvest here two months after they

have sown their corn. It was taken from the Moors in 1447, and is 20 miles S. of Syria, and 35 N. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 45. W. lat. 39. 12. N.

SANTEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the dutchy of Cleves. It has a handsome church belonging to the Papists, wherein is an image of the virgin Mary, which they pretend performs a great many miracles. Here the fine walks begin that run as far as Wesel, from which it is 5 miles distant to the N. W. Lon. 6. 33. E. lat. 51. 38. N.

SANTERRE, a small territory of France, in Picardy; bounded on the N. by Cambresis, on the E. by Vermandois, on the W. by Amienois, and on the S. by the river Somme. It is very fertile, and the capital town is Peronne.

SANTILLANE, a sea-port town of Spain, in the province of Asturias, of which it is capital. It is seated on the sea coast, 55 miles E. of Oviedo, and 200 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 33. W. lat. 43. 30. N.

SANTORINI, an island of the Archipelago, to the N. of Candia, and to the S. W. of Naphio. It is 8 miles in length, and almost as much in breadth, and almost covered with pumice-stone, whence the soil in general must be dry and barren: it is however, greatly improved by the labour and industry of the inhabitants, who have turned it into a garden. It affords a great deal of barley, plenty of cotton, and large quantities of wine, in which, and their cotton manufactures, their trade consists. Fruit is scarce, except figs, and they have neither oil nor wood. They kill their bees but once a-year, and then they put it in pickle, which makes it very hard a length. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and are about 10,000 in number. Pyrgos is the capital town, and there are several little towns and villages. They have but one spring in the island, for which reason they preserve the rain-water in cisterns, and the they are subject to the Turks, they chuse their own magistrates. Lon. 25. 58. E. lat. 39. 10. N.

SAONE, a considerable river of France which has its source in mount Vosgue, near Darney, runs thro' the Franche Comté, Burgundy, Beaujolois, and falls into the Rhone at Lyons. It passes by Gray, Chalons, and Mâcon.

SAPIENZA, an island and cape of the Mediterranean Sea, and in Turkey in Europe. It is very near the S. coast of the island of the Morea, and is very small, and badly cultivated. The pirates of Barbarossa hide themselves behind it, to surprize vessels

which come from the gulph of Venice, or the coasts of Sicily. Lon. 21. 15. E. lat. 36. 45. N.

SAR, a river of Germany, which rises in Alface, and running N. enters Lorrain, passing by Sarburg, Sarverden, Sarbruk, Sar-Lewis, and Waudrevange; then it enters the electorate of Triers, and falls into the Moselle a little above Triers.

SARACENS, a people who made a great noise some centuries ago, and who came from the deserts of Arabia; Sarra, in their language, signifying a desert. They were the first disciples of Mahomet, and afterwards conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe; that is, within 40 years after his death, and kept possession of Spain several hundred years. They maintained a war in the Holy Land a long time against the western Christians, and at length drove them entirely out of it; but now there are no people known by that name, for those who conquered Spain, that is, the descendants of them, are known by the name of Moors.

SARAGOSSA, a city of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, with an archbishop's see, an university, and a court of inquisition. It is said to be built by the Phenicians, and the Romans sent a colony here in the reign of the emperor Augustus, whence it had the name of Cæsar Augustus, which by corruption has been changed into Saragossâ. It is large, handsome, and well built. The streets are long, broad, well paved, and very clean, and the houses from three to six stories high. It is adorned with many magnificent buildings, and they reckon 17 large churches, and 14 handsome monasteries, not to mention others less considerable. There are four gates into the city, corresponding with the four corners of the world. The river Ebro runs cross the place, dividing it in two; and on its banks is a handsome quay, which serves for a publick walk. The Holy-street is the largest, and so broad it may be taken for a square; and here they have their bull-fights: in this street there are several noblemen's families, particularly that of the viceroy. The convents are handsome and richly adorned, as well as the churches. The cathedral church is a spacious building, after the Gothic taste; but the finest church is that of Nuestra Señora del Pilar, seated on the side of the Ebro, and is a place of the greatest devotion in Spain. They tell us the Virgin, yet living, appeared to St. James, who was preaching the gospel, and left him her image, with a handsome pillar of jasper; it is still 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; but the place is so dark, that it cannot be seen without the assistance of lamps, which are 50 in number, and all of silver. There are also chandeliers and balustrades of massy silver. The ornaments of this image are the richest that can be imagined, her crown being full of precious stones of an inestimable price; in short, there is scarce any thing to be seen but gold and jewels, and a vast number of people come in pilgrimage hither. The town-house is a sumptuous structure, adorned with fine columns; in the hall are the pictures of all the kings of Arragon, and in a corner of it St. George on horseback, with a dragon of white marble under him. It is seated in a very 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 97 miles W. by N. of Tarragona, 137 W. of Barcelona, and 150 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 48. W. lat. 41. 47. N.

* SARAYO, a large and strong town of Turkey in Europe, 120 miles S. W. of Belgrade, and 67 S. E. of Jaicza. Lon. 18. 53. E. lat. 34. 40. N.

SARATOS, a town of the Russian empire, in the kingdom of Astracan, most of whose inhabitants are soldiers. It is seated on the side of a mountain, near the river Volga or Wolga, 220 miles S. of Casan, and 300 N. W. of Astracan. Lon. 49. 25. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

* SARAVI, a province of Africa, in Abyssinia, where they have excellent horses.

SARBURG, or SARBRUCK, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Triers, seated on the river Sare, over which there is a bridge, 8 miles S. of Triers. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 49. 35. N.

SARBRUCK, or SARBURG, an ancient town of Lorrain, in a German bailiwick, near the frontiers of Lower Alface. It is seated on the river Sare, over which there is a bridge, at the foot of a mountain, 15 miles E. of Marfal, and 50 S. E. of Metz. Lon. 7. 9. E. lat. 48. 44. N.

SARDAM, a sea-port town of Holland, where there are vast magazines of timber for building ships, and naval stores, with a great number of shipwrights. It is seated on the N. side of the river Wye, 7 miles N. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 52. 23. N.

SARDINIA, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, 142 miles in length from N. to S. and 80 in breadth from E. to W. The soil is fertile in corn and wine, and there are a great number of oranges, citrons, and olives. On the coast is a fishery for anchovies and coral, of which they send large quantities to Genoa and Leghorn. Bees and sheep are numerous, as well as horses, which are very good for labour and the road. They are fed in the little islands about it, which abound in game; and in that of Asinaria there are a great number of turtles. The air is very unhealthy, from the marshy land. The inhabitants were formerly so rude and clownish, that the Romans banished their state-prisoners to this island; but they are much more civilized since, and enjoyed full liberty till they set up an inquisition at Sassari. However, as the inhabitants are not very industrious, the land is not sufficiently cultivated, nor are they much addicted to trade. It contains mines of silver, lead, sulphur, and allum, 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 of which he is now king, and has a viceroy there. Cagliari is the capital town.

SARDO, a town of Turkey in Asia, and in Natolia. It was formerly called Sardis, and was the seat of the famous king Croesus. It is now gone to decay, there being but a few wretched huts. However, here is a large caravanfary, where there are handsome lodgings for travellers, it lying in the great road from Smyrna to Aleppo; and the Turks have a mosque, which was formerly a Christian church. The inhabitants are now almost all shepherds, who feed their flocks in the neighbouring plains. There are also a few Christians, who employ themselves in gardening, but they have neither church nor priest. Lon. 28. 0. E. lat. 37. 45. N.

* **SARE**, a river of France, in Lorraine, which has its source in German Lorraine, a little above the Sarm, falls into the Moselle a little above Treves, or Triers.

SARGANS, a town of Swisserland, and capital of a county of the same name in the canton of Zurich, with a castle seated on a rock. It stands on the top of a hill, and near it are mineral springs good for various diseases.

* **SARGEL**, a large and ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Tremecen, with a castle and a harbour, seated on the sea-coast, 25 miles

from Algiers. Lon. 6. 55. W. lat. 33. 30. N.

* **SARGUEMINE**, a town in German Lorraine, seated on the river Sare, 8 miles from Sarbruck. Lon. 7. 12. E. lat. 49. 4. N.

SARK, a little island belonging to Great Britain, lying between the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, on the coast of Normandy in France.

SARLAT, a town of France, in Perigord, with a bishop's see. It is but a poor place, and seated in a bottom surrounded with mountains, 27 miles S. E. of Perigueux, and 87 E. by N. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 1. 19. E. lat. 45. 3. N.

SAR-LOUIS, a strong town of France, in Lorraine, fortified after the manner of Vauban, and seated on the river Sare, 30 miles E. of Thionville, and 32 N. E. of Metz. Lon. 6. 55. E. lat. 49. 22. N.

* **SARMAN**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoly, inhabited by Berberies, who are very numerous.

SARMATIA, anciently a country partly in Europe and partly in Asia, which lay to the N. of the Black and Caspian Seas, but at present the bounds are hardly known, the best geographers not being agreed about them.

* **SARNFOLGRIN**, a village of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, with one fair, on June 27, for cattle.

SARNO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a bishop's see, and the title of a duchy. It is seated on the river Sarno, near its source, 12 miles N. E. of Salerno, and 20 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 35. E. lat. 40. 48. N.

* **SARNO**, a small river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which rises near a town of that name, runs along the confines of the Hither Principato, and the Terra di Lavoro, and falls into the gulph of Naples.

* **SAROZ**, a strong castle, in Upper Hungary, in a county of the same name, on the frontiers of Poland; seated on the river Tariza, at the foot of Mount Krapach, 5 miles from Eperies, capital of the county. Lon. 21. 53. E. lat. 49. 12. N.

* **SARREAL**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the river Francoli, in whose neighbourhood there are quarries of alabaster, so transparent, that they glaze their windows with it. Lon. 2. 0. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

SARSINA, a town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and in Romagna, with a bishop's see; seated on the frontiers of Tuscany, 20 miles S. W. of Rimini, and

138 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 11. 11. E. lat. 43. 58. N.

SARUM, commonly called **OLD-SARUM**, a place almost without inhabitants, in Wiltshire, though it sends two members to parliament. It did cover the summit of a high steep hill, and was strongly fortified; but there is nothing now to be seen but the ruins and the traces of the walls. It is a little to the N. of Salisbury, or New Sarum. Lon. 1. 55. W. lat. 51. 9. N.

* **SARVERDEN**, a town of France, in Lorraine, capital of a county of the same name; seated on the river Sare, 5 miles from Fene Strange, and 10 from Sarburg. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 48. 59. N.

* **SARVITZA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, and in the territory of Comenolotari, seated partly on a mountain, and partly in a plain, on a small river.

* **SARWAR**, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, seated on the river Rab, at the place where a small river runs into it. Lon. 17. 48. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

SARZANA, an ancient and 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 river Macra, on the frontiers of Tuscany, 30 miles N. W. of Massa, and 50 S. E. of Genoa. Lon. 10. 2. E. lat. 44. 8. N.

* **SASERON**, a large town of Asia, in India, and in the kingdom of Bengal; seated at the foot of a mountain, near a great lake, in the middle of which is an island, with a superb mosque, with a fine bridge that leads thereto. Lon. 84. 45. E. lat. 26. 10. N.

SASSARI, a city of Italy and one of the principal of the island of Sardinia, being the capital of the territory of Lugari. It has a castle and an archbishop's see, and contains about 30,000 inhabitants. It is famous for a fountain called Roffel, which is said to be much more magnificent than the best at Rome. The inhabitants have the following proverb, *Chi non vidde Roffel, non vidde mondo*; he that has not seen Roffel, has not seen the world. The French plundered it in 1527. It is seated in a plain, 5 miles N. of Alghier, and 20 S. of Villa-Aragonense. Lon. 8. 39. E. lat. 40. 46. N.

* **SASSEBES**, a strong town of Transilvania, and capital of a county of the same name; seated at the confluence of two small rivers, which fall into the Maroch. Lon. 27. 40. E. lat. 46. 16. N.

SAS VAN GHENT, a small, but strong

town of Dutch Flanders, in the quarter of Ghent. It has fine sluices, and is seated on a canal, which communicates with Ghent, about 8 miles N. from it. It was built by the inhabitants of Ghent, as a bulwark to that town, but was taken by the Dutch in 1644. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

SASSUOLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, and in the province of Carpi. It has a strong castle, and is seated on the river Secchia, 10 miles S. W. of Modena. Lon. 10. 49. E. lat. 44. 32. N.

* **SATALIA**, a large and very strong town of Turkey, in Asia, and in Natolia; seated on the coast of Carmania, with a small harbour, and is divided into three towns. There is a superb mosque, which was formerly a fine church, and the country about it is very fertile; but the citrons and oranges are extremely fine. It is 150 miles W. by S. of Cogni, and 275 S. by E. of Constantinople. Lon. 31. 11. E. lat. 37. 8. N.

SAVANNA, a town of N. America, in Georgia, belonging to Great-Britain. It was built not many years ago by the trustees of Georgia, and stands on a bank of the river, which is 45 feet high above the water. Lon. 101. 20. W. lat. 32. 0. N.

SAVE, a river of Germany, which has its source in Upper Carniola, on the frontiers of Carinthia. It runs through Carniola, from W. to E. and afterwards separates Sclavonia from Croatia, Bosnia, and part of Servia, and then falls into the Danube at Belgrade.

* **SAVERDUN**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the county of Foix; divided into the Upper and Lower towns, and the latter divided into the town and suburbs. It is seated on the river Ariege, 15 miles from Foix, and 25 from Thoulouse. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 43. 10. N.

* **SAVERNE**, or **ZABERN**, a town of France, in Lower Alsace, on the frontiers of Lorraine, with a handsome palace, where the bishop of Strasbourg sometimes resides. It is seated at the foot of Mount Vosgue, in a pleasant, fertile country, which produces plenty of wine. 12 miles N. W. of Strasbourg, and 120 from Paris. Lon. 7. 27. E. lat. 48. 44. N.

* **SAUGUES**, a town of France, in the government of Languedoc, and in Gevaudan. There is another town of the same name in Auvergne, and in the election of Brioude.

SAVIGLIANO, a handsome and strong town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is advantageously seated

feated on the river Maira, 5 miles W. of Fossano, and 22 S. of Turin. Lon. 6. 43. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

* **SAVIGLIANO**, the territory of, is bounded on the E. by those of Chierasco, and Fossano; on the S. by the province of Coni; on the W. by the marquisate of Saluzzo; and on the N. by Carmagnola.

* **SAULGE-ST.** a town of France, in Nivernois, with a priory of the order of St. Benedict, seated in a valley.

SAULGEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and the principal place of a county of the same name, which belongs to the baron of Walburg.

* **SAULICU**, a town of France, in Burgundy, and capital of the bailiwick of Auxois. It is seated on an eminence, in a country fertile in corn, and abounding in cattle, 45 miles W. of Dijon, and 142 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 19. E. lat. 47. 17. N.

* **SAULT**, a town of France, in Provence, and in the diocese of Carpentras. It is the chief place of a county, and of a valley of the same name.

SAUMUR, a considerable town of France, in Anjou, and capital of the Saumarois, with an ancient castle. Here is an important passage over the Loire, upon which there is a famous bridge. It is 22 miles S. E. of Angiers, and 160 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 2. E. lat. 47. 15. N.

SAVOLAXIA, a territory of Finland, in Russia; bounded on the N. by Cagania; on the E. by Kexholm; on the S. by Ca elia; and on the W. by Bothnia. It is a large country, full of trees, lakes, and marshes, and is almost a desert. Nyslot is the principal place.

SAVONA, a large, populous, handsome, and strong town of Italy, and in the territory of Genoa, with two castles, and a bishop's see. There are several fine churches, and other well-built structures. The Genoese fearing that it would hurt the trade, ruined the harbour, and rendered it unfit for large vessels. It was taken by the king of Sardinia in 1746: the country about it is very well cultivated, and abounds in silks and all sorts of fruits. It is seated on the Mediterranean Sea, 25 miles S. W. of Genoa, and 12 N. E. of Final. Lon. 8. 27. E. lat. 44. 20. N.

* **SAVONIERS**, a town of France, in Touraine, 5 miles from Tours, near which there are caverns, famous for their petrifications.

SAVOY, a sovereign dutchy of Europe, between France and Italy; bounded on the N. by the lake of Geneva, which separates it from Swisserland; on the E. by the Alps,

which divide it from Piedmont and Valais; on the W. by the river Rhone, which parts it from Bugey and Brasse; and on the S. by Dauphiny and a part of Piedmont. It is 83 miles in length, and 67 in breadth, and is divided into Proper Savoy, the Genevese, Chablais, Faucigny, the Tarentese, Morienno, and a part of Bugey. The air is cold on account of the high mountains, which are almost always covered with snow; however, the soil is pretty fertile, and supplies the inhabitants with the necessaries of life, but they can supply their neighbours with nothing but chestnuts and raddishes. The mountains which are not covered with snow in winter, abound with pastures that feed a vast number of cattle. There is also a great deal of game; among which are stags, fallow-deer, roebucks, wild-boars, bears, marmots, white-hares, red and grey partridges, wood-hens, and pheasants. The lakes are full of fish, and the principal rivers are the Isere, the Arc, and the Arve. This country has suffered greatly by ruinous wars, which it has sustained against France and Spain. The inhabitants are laborious, sober, good soldiers, and faithful subjects; Chamberry is the capital town.

* **SAUVANT-ST.** a town of France, in Poitou, and in the diocese of Poitiers.

* **SAUVES**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Alais, seated on the river Vidourle, with a Benedictine abbey.

* **SAUVETERRE**, a town of France, in Bearn, with an old ruined castle, 17 miles from Pau.

* **SAUVEUR LE VISCOMTE ST.** a town of France, in Normandy, in the diocese of Coutances, seated on a morass on the river Beaupries, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

* **SAUXILANGES**, a town of France, in Auvergne, and in the election of Issoere, with a famous monastery of the order of Cleeuni.

* **SAUBRIDGEMORTH**, a village in Hertfordshire, with two fairs, on April 23, and October 19, for horses.

SAXENHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Schawenburg, 20 miles N. W. of Hanover. Lon. 9. 6. E. lat. 52. 35. N.

SAXMUNDHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair on Midsummer day, which lasts two days. It is situated upon a hill, and has one large church, and a dissenting meeting-house. The town consists of about 400 houses, which are in general pretty good ones; but the streets are narrow, and not paved. No particular manufactory is carried on here, and

and the town contains nothing remarkable. It is 19 miles N. E. of Ipswich, and 87 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 38. E. lat. 52. 22. N.

SAXONY, a large country of Germany, divided into three parts, namely, the circle of Upper Saxony, the circle of Lower Saxony, and the dutchy of Saxony. The circle of Lower Saxony contains a great number of territories, governed by particular princes, and is bounded on the E. by Prussia, and a part of Poland and Silesia; on the S. by Bavaria, Bohemia, and the circle of Franconia; on the W. by the circle of the Upper Rhine, and that of Lower Saxony; and on the N. by the Baltick Sea, and the circle of Lower Saxony. The elector of Saxony is the director. It comprehends the electoral circle of Saxony, the principality of Anhalt, the landgravate of Thuringia, the margravate of Misnia, the marche of Brandenburg, and the dutchy of Pomerania; and these again are subdivided into many lesser districts, taken notice of in their proper places. The circle of Lower Saxony is bounded on the N. by the Baltick Sea, and the dutchy of Sleswick; on the W. by the German ocean, and the circle of Westphalia; and on the S. and E. by the circle of the Upper Rhine, and the circle of Upper Saxony. The directors of this circle are the dukes of Magdeburg, Bremen, and of Brunswick-Lunenburg. It comprehends the archbishoprick of Magdeburg, the bishoprick of Hildesheim, the archbishoprick of Bremen, the bishoprick of Halberstadt, the bishoprick of Schweren, the bishoprick of Ratzburg, the bishoprick of Lubeck, and the bishoprick of Sleswick. All these have been secularized, except Lubeck and Hildesheim. The other territories are the dutchies of Brunswick-Lunenburg, Lawenburg, and Mecklenburg; the principality of Verden, the counties of Reinstein and Blanburg; as also the free cities of Hamburg, Lubeck, Goslar, Mulhausen, and Northhausen, which see in their proper places. The dutchy of Saxony is bounded on the N. by the margravate of Brandenburg; on the E. by Lower Lusatia; on the S. by Misnia; and on the W. by the principality of Anhalt. It is about 75 miles in length, and 62 in breadth, and is a very fertile and trading country, abounding in mines. It is cut into two unequal parts by the river Elb. This is commonly called the electoral circle of Saxony, and Wirtemberg is the capital town.

SAYBROOK, a sea-port town of N. America, in New England, and in the province of Connecticut, seated at the mouth of the river Connecticut, 85 miles S. W. of Boston.

Lon. 72. 0. W. lat. 41. 0. N.

SAYCOCK, one of the islands of Asia, in Japan, divided from Niphon 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. 120. 58. E. lat. 32. 0. N.

SAYD. See **SIDON**:

SCAGEN, or **SCAGERIF**, a promontory of N. Jutland, in Denmark, at the entrance of the passage out of the ocean into the Baltick Sea. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 58. 0. N.

SCALA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a bishop's see. It was a large city formerly, but it is now greatly decayed. It is 5 miles N. of Amalfi. Lon. 14. 32. E. lat. 40. 38. N.

* **SCALANOVA**, a handsome town of Turkey in Asia, and in Natolia, with a castle and harbour. It is seated on the sea-coast, 8 miles from Ephesus, in a country abounding in good wine. Lon. 27. 31. E. lat. 37. 54. N.

SCALITZ, or **SCALA**, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Pofon, and on the confines of Moravia. There is a very advantageous passage by it, from Moravia to Hungary, and is seated on the river Marck, 50 miles N. of Presburg, and 45 N. W. of Leopoldstadt. Lon. 17. 47. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

SCALLOWAY, a town of Scotland, in the island of Mainland, being one of those of Shetland, and in the county of Orkney, 130 miles N. E. of Cathness. Lon. 1. 5. W. lat. 61. 12. N.

SCANDEROON. See **ALEXANDRETTA**.

SCANDINAVIA, a large country of Europe, formerly so called, which comprehends Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.

SCARA, or **SCAREN**, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, seated to the S. of the Lake Wener, 66 miles N. E. of Gottenburg. Lon. 14. 0. E. lat. 58. 36. N.

SCARBOROUGH, a town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Holy-Thursday, and November 22, for toys. 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 green large plain, with a little well 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; 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 December 1737, and the water was lost; but in clearing away the ruins, in order to

rebuild

rebuild the wharf, it was recovered, to the great joy of the town. Here are assemblies and balls, in the same manner as at Tunbridge. It is a place of some trade, and has a very good harbour, and sends two members to parliament. It is 43 miles N. E. by E. of York, and 204 N. of London. Lon. o. 3. E. lat. 54. 18. N.

SCARDONNA, a sea-port town of Dalmatia, seated on the eastern banks of the river Cherca, with a bishop's see. It has been taken and re-taken several times by the Turks and Venetians, and these last ruined the fortifications, and its principal buildings, in 1537; but they have since put it in a state of defence. It is 45 miles N. of Spolato. Lon. 17. 25. E. lat. 43. 55. N.

* **SCARLINO**, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the principality of Piombino, with a castle; seated on the sea-coast, 5 miles S. of Maffo, and 10 from Piombino. Lon. 10. 57. E. lat. 42. 58. N.

* **SCARO**, a town of the island of Santorini, with a bishop's see. Lon. 25. 58. E. lat. 36. 10. N.

SCAROS. See **SAROS**.

SCARPANTO, an island of the Archipelago, and one of the Sporades, lying to the S. W. of the isle of Rhodes, and to the N. E. of that of Candia. It is about 22 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, and there are several high mountains. It abounds in cattle and game, and there are mines of iron, quarries of marble, with several good harbours. The Turks are masters of it, but the inhabitants are Greeks.

SCARPE, a river of the Netherlands, which has its source near Aubigny, in Artois, where it washes Arras and Douay, after which it runs on the confines of Flanders and Hainault, passing by St. Amand, and a little after falls into the Scheld.

* **SCELLA**, a province of Africa, in Abyssinia, to the W. of the province of Bamba, and to the E. of that of Tamba. It is full of very high mountains, which are well inhabited, afford good pastures, and feed great numbers of cattle.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, a large, handsome and strong town of Swisserland, capital of a canton of the same name, with a castle in the form of a citadel. It is well built, with fine large streets, and adorned with several fountains; and the greatest part of the houses are painted on the out-side. It is well fortified, and the cathedral is the largest church in Swisserland; besides which, the minister with the monastery adjoining thereto, the arsenal, the town-house, the great clock, which shews the course of the sun

and moon, with their eclipses; and the stone bridge over the Rhine, are well worth the observation of a traveller. That river is of great consequence to the inhabitants, with regard to trade. It is 22 miles N. of Zurich, and 39 E. of Basil. Lon. 8. 51. E. lat. 47. 39. N.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, the canton of, in Swisserland, is bounded on the N. and W. by Suabia; on the E. by the canton of Zurich, and the bishoprick of Constance; and on the S. by the same, and by Thurgaw. It is but 22 miles in length, and 10 in breadth; but produces all the necessaries of life, as wine, fish, wood, flax, horses, sheep, wool, black cattle and deer. The principal town is of the same name.

SCHALHOLT, a town, or rather a large village of Iceland, with a bishop's see and a college. Lon. 19. 10. W. lat. 64. 30. N.

SCHAMACHYA, a town of Asia, in Persia, and capital of Schirvan. It has very large manufactories of silks and cottons, and is seated on the W. side of the Caspian Sea, 250 miles N. E. of Tauris. It was formerly very large, but is now decayed, above 6000 houses having been thrown down by an earthquake. Lon. 37. 5. E. lat. 40. 50. N.

SCHANTZ STERNEY, a fortress of Russian-Finland, in the province of Carelia, seated on the river Nieva, a little to the eastward of Petersburg. Lon. 31. 15. E. lat. 60. 0. N.

SCHARDING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, seated on the river Inn, 7 miles S. of Passaw. Lon. 13. 25. E. lat. 48. 28. N.

* **SCHARNITZ**, a town of France, in the circle of Austria, and in Tyrol. It is seated on the confines of Bavaria, and is a passage of great importance, and well fortified.

SCHAWENBURG, a small territory of Westphalia, about 22 miles in length, and 10 in breadth, which belongs to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel.

SCHELD, one of the most considerable rivers of the Netherlands, which has its source in Vermandois, near the Villan Baurevoir. It passes through Flanders, and some miles below Fort Lillo divides into two branches, one of which runs thro' Berg-op-zoom, and is called the eastern Scheld, and the other to Flushing, called the western Scheld: they both fall into the German ocean.

* **SCHELESTADT**, an ancient and strong town of France, in Upper Alsace, formerly very important, but the fortifications were ruined by the French in 1673; however, when it was ceded to them they fortified it again.

again. It is feated on the river Ill, 20 miles S. E. of Strafburg. Lon. 7. 36. E. lat. 48. 17. N.

SCHELLA, a town of Upper Hungary, feated on the river Waag, where there is a harbour, and near it a volcano continually burning. It is 25 miles N. E. of Presburg. Lon. 18. 10. E. lat. 48. 32. N.

SCHELLENBERG, a fortrefs of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, remarkable for a battle obtained here by the allies over the French and Bavarians in 1704. It is 22 miles W. of Ingolftadt. Lon. 11. 0. E. lat. 48. 44. N.

SCHELLING, an ifland of Holland, lying at the entrance of the Zueder-Zee, between Vly-Ifland and Ameland. Lon. 4. 0. E. lat. 53. 34. N.

SCHEMNITZ, a town of Upper Hungary, and one of the feven mountain-towns, with three caftles. It is famous for mines of filver, and other metals; as alfo for its hot baths. Near it is a high rock of a fhining blue ftone, mixed with green and fome fpofts of yellow. It is 50 miles N. E. of Presburg. Lon. 19. 0. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

SCHENECTIDA, a fortrefs of N. America, in New-York, feated on Hudfon's river, in the province of Albany, and adjoining to the country of the Iroquois, belonging to Great-Britain, 100 miles N. of New York town. Lon. 71. 30. W. lat. 42. 30. N.

* **SCHENING**, a town of Sweden, in E. Gothland, formerly more confiderable than at prefent. It is pleafantly feated in a fertile country, and in a good air, 8 miles S. E. of Waftena. Lon. 15. 47. E. lat. 58. 12. N.

SCHENKENSANS, a fortrefs of Germany, in the circle of Weftphalia, and dutchy of Cleves; feated on the place where the Rhine divides into two large branches, one of which preferves the name, and the other is called the Waal, 12 miles E. of Nimeguen, and fubject to the king of Pruffia. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 51. 52. N.

* **SCHER**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, feated on the river Danube, over which there is a bridge; it belongs to the baron of Walberg.

* **SCHERDING**, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, feated on the eastern bank of the river Inn, nearly S. of Paffaw.

SCHETLAND, iflands fo called, lying to the N. of the Orkneys, of which fome reckon them part. They lie 200 miles N. E. of Cathnefs, in Scotland, and are famous for the herring-fifhery on their coaft. The Dutch begin here on Midsummer-day, and follow the fhools of herrings down to the coasts of Norfolk, where they arrive about

Michaelmas. The number of thefe iflands are reckoned to be 40, befides 30 which are naked rocks; the chief of them is called Mainland. The inhabitants live by fifhing, and are like the Norwegians, an honeft people, who live a long time. Two months in the fummer the fun never fetts, and in two of the winter months he never rifes.

* **SCHERVE**, a town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, and in the diocefe of Wyburg, feated at the mouth of a river in the Gulph of Virk-Fund, where there are excellent horfes bred.

* **SCHIEDAM**, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, feated on a large canal, which communicates with the Maefe. It is 3 miles from Rotterdam, and 5 from Delft. Lon. 4. 20. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

* **SCHILTA**, a ftrong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra, feated on the river Waag.

SCHIRAS, a large and famous town of Perfia, capital of Farfifan. It is 3 miles in length, from E. to W. but not fo much in breadth. It is feated at the N. W. end of a fpacious plain, furrounded with very high hills, under one of which the town ftands. The houfes are built of bricks dried in the fun; the roofs are flat and terraced. There are 15 handsome mofques, tiled with ftones of a blueifh green colour, and lined within with black polished marble. There are many large and beautiful gardens, furrounded with walls 14 feet high, and 4 thick. They contain various kinds of very fine trees, with fruits almoft of every kind, befides various beautiful flow-ers. The wines of Schiras are not only the beft in Perfia, but as fome think in the whole world. The women are much addicted to gallantry, and it is called an earthly paradife by fome. The ruins of the famous palace called Perfeopolis are 30 miles to the N. E. of this place. It is 225 miles S. E. of Ispahan. Lon. 56. 0. E. lat. 29. 36. N.

SCHLESTADT, a town of France, in Alface, formerly imperial. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Weftphalia, and is feated on the river Ill, 18 miles S. of Strafburg. Lon. 7. 36. E. lat. 48. 17. N.

* **SCHLEUSINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and in the province of Henneburg, feated on the river Schleus.

* **SCHMIBERG**, a town of Germany, in Silefia, and in the dutchy of Jaur, feated at the foot of a mountain, near the fource of the river Bauber. Almoft all the inhabitants are fmiths, from whence this place takes its name.

* **SCHOMBERG**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, or Triers, with the title of a dutchy. It is seated on a mountain, 15 miles from Lillburg.

SCHONECK, or **SCHOINECK**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Treves, or Triers, with a castle; seated on the river Nymys, 20 miles N. of Treves, and 23 S. of Limburg. Lon. 6. 6. E. lat. 50. 15. N.

SCHONEN, or **SCANIA**, a province of Sweden, bounded on the W. by the strait of the Sound, which separates it from Zealand; on the N. by Halland and Smaland; on the E. and S. by Bleckingia and the Baltic Sea. It is about 58 miles in length, and 40 in breadth, and is a very fertile country. Lunden is the capital town.

* **SCHONGAW**, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, seated on the river Lech, 30 miles from Augsburg.

* **SCHONREIN**, a town of Germany, in Franconia, on the confines of the bishoprick of Wirtzburg, and capital of a bailiwick. It is seated on the river Meyn, and belongs to the bishoprick of Wirtzburg.

SCHOONHOVEN, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Holland, with a very commodious haven. It is seated on the river Lech, in which there is a good salmon-fishery, 14 miles E. of Rotterdam. Lon. 4. 45. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

SCHORNDORF, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and dutchy of Wirtemberg, with a strong castle, and salt-springs, with which they make a great deal of salt. It is seated on the river Rems, 15 miles E. of Stutgard, and 17 N. W. of Gemund. Lon. 10. 28. E. lat. 48. 47. N.

* **SCHOUTEN**, islands so called in the S. Sea, near the coast of New Guiney. They were discovered by William Schouten, a Dutchman, in 1616. Lon. 156. 25. E. lat. 5. 0. S.

SCHOWEN, an island of the Netherlands, in Zealand, lying between the islands of Gorce and Beveland, being 15 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, Ziriczee is the capital town.

SCHUT, a large island of Hungary, formed by the river Danube, which is 35 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. It is divided into two parts, by a branch of the Danube, and Komore and Sumaraine are the principal towns.

SCHWALBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in the territory of Wetteraw, and county of Nassau; seated on the river Aar, 8 miles N. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 50. E. lat. 50. 8. N.

SCHWARTZ, a town of Germany, in the

Tyrol, famous for its mines of different metals; seated on the river Ill, 10 miles N. E. of Inspruc, and 8 S. E. of Rottenburg. Lon. 11. 46. E. lat. 47. 6. N. Some call it Schwatz.

SCHWARTZBURG, a town and castle of Germany, and circle of Upper Saxony, in the landgravate of Thuringia, and capital of a county of the same name, belonging to a prince of the house of Saxony. It is seated on the river Schwartz, 20 miles S. E. of Erford, and 35 N. of Cullembach. Lon. 11. 27. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

SCHWARTZEMBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a principality of the same name. The castle is seated on the river Lec, 5 miles N. W. of Nuremburg, and 20 E. of Wertzburg, subject to its own prince. Lon. 10. 27. E. lat. 49. 43. N.

SCHWEIDNITZ, a strong town of Germany, in Silesia, and capital of a province of the same name, with a castle. It is the handsomest town of Silesia, next to Breslaw. The streets are large, the church fine, and the houses well built. The fortifications are not very considerable; the royal palace is turned into a convent. All the magistrates are Roman catholics, but most of the inhabitants are protestants, who have a church without the town, as also a publick school and bells. It is seated on an eminence on the river Weisritz, 27 miles S. E. of Lignitz, and 22 S. W. of Breslaw. Lon. 16. 48. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

SCHWEINFURT, a very strong, free, and imperial town of Germany, in Franconia, with a magnificent palace, where the senators meet, who are twelve in number. The environs are rich in cattle, corn, and wine, and the inhabitants are protestants, but not very rich. However, they carry on a large trade in woollen and linen-cloth, goose-quills, and feathers. It is seated on the river Main, 27 miles N. E. of Wirtzburg, and 22 W. of Bamberg. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 50. 4. N.

* **SCHWINBURG**, a town of Denmark, on the eastern coast of the island of Fionia, over-against the islands of Arroa and Langeland. Lon. 10. 55. E. lat. 55. 8. N.

* **SCHWITZ**, or **SWITZ**, a canton of Switserland, 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 Glaris; and on the N. by those of Zurich and Zug. Its principal riches consist in cattle, and the capital town is of the same name. This is a large, handsome place, seated near the lake of the four cantons, in a pleasant country among

among the mountains, 10 miles S. E. of Lucern, and 12 S. of Zug. Lon. 8. 41. E. lat. 47. 2. N.

* **SCIATI**, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Janna, to the N. of Negropont, and almost at the entrance of the Gulph of Salonichi. It is about 22 miles in length, and 8 in breadth.

SCIO, one of the most beautiful, pleasant, and celebrated islands of the Archipelago, near to the coast of Natolia, to the S. of Metelin, and to the N. E. of Samos. It is 32 miles in length, and 15 in breadth; a mountainous country, and yet pleasant enough, there being fruits of various kinds growing in the fields; such as oranges, citrons, olives, mulberries, and pomegranates. There is also a large quantity of pleasant wine, which they export to the neighbouring islands; but their principal trade is in silks. They have also a small commerce in wool, cheese, figs, and mastick. The women are better bred than in other parts of the Levant; though the dress is odd, yet it is very neat. The partridges are tame, being sent every day into the fields to get their living, and in the evening are called back with a whistle. The town called Scio is large, pleasant, and the best built of any in the Levant, the houses being beautiful and commodious, some of which are terraced, and others covered with tiles. The streets are paved with flint stones, and the Venetians, while they had it in their possession, made a great many alterations for the better. The castle is an old citadel built by the Genoese, in which the Turks have a garrison of 1400 men. The harbour of Scio is the rendezvous of all shipping, that goes to or comes from Constantinople, and will hold a fleet of fourscore vessels. They reckon there are 10000 Turks, 100000 Greeks, and 10000 Latins, on this island. The Turks took it from the Venetians in 1695. Scio is a bishop's see, and is seated on the sea-side, 47 miles W. of Smyrna, and 210 S. W. of Constantinople.

SCILLY, a cluster of islands and rocks, lying to the W. of Cornwall, dangerous for strangers to sail near, without a good pilot, there having been often ships wrecked upon them; and particularly Sir Cloudeley Shovel, with 4 men of war, were cast away here, in the night of October 22, 1707; when there were not only a great number of common sailors, but people of distinction lost. St. Mary's is the largest and most cultivated, containing more inhabitants than all the rest put together, and who are also the richest. Likewise in this, and in two or three other of the largest islands, there

are various antiquities, particularly the remains of the temple of the Druids, and ancient sepulchres; but the greatest ornament of this island is the light-house, of 51 feet high, and the gallery is four. The sail lights are 11 feet 6 inches high, and 3 feet 2 inches broad. It stands on high land, and is a very fine column.

SCIRO, an island of the Archipelago, to the W. of Metelin, to the N. E. of Negropont, and to the S. E. of Sciati. It is 15 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. It is 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. There is but one village, and that is built on a rock, which runs up like a sugar-loaf, and is 10 miles from the harbour of St. George. The inhabitants are all Greeks, the Cadi being the only Turk among them.

SCIAVONIA, a country of Europe, between the rivers Save, the Drave, and the Danube. It is divided into 6 counties, viz. Posega, Zabrab, Creis, Warasden, Zreim, and Walpon, and belongs to the house of Austria. It was formerly called a kingdom, and is very narrow, not being 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 Ratzians. These from a particular nation, are of the Greek church. The language of Sciaonia is the mother of four others, namely, those of Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, and Russia.

* **SCOLE**, a village in Norfolk; with one fair, on Easter Tuesday, for horses and toys.

SCONE, or **SCOON**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth. It is the place where the kings of Scotland were usually crowned, and is 30 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 15. W. lat. 56. 28. N.

* **SCOPELO**, an island of the Archipelago, 5 miles E. of Sciati, and 17 N. of Negropont. It lies at the entrance of the Gulph of Salonica, and is about 10 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It is very fertile, produces plenty of good wine, and contains 12,000 inhabitants, who are almost all Greeks.

* **SCOFIA**, or **USCAPIA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, on the confines of Bosnia, and capital of a sangiacate; seated on the river Vardar, over which there is a bridge of 12 arches, and is an archbishop's see. It is 67 miles W. of Sophia. Lon. 22. 15. E. lat. 42. 20. N.

SCOTLAND, the kingdom of, is the N. part of the island of Great-Britain, which is now united to England, and both together

make but one nation. It is bounded on all sides by the ocean, except the S. where it is separated from England by the river Tweed, towards the E. by Cheviot-hills, and the river Esk, and Solway-Frith towards the W. It is generally reckoned 380 miles in length, from Aldermouth-head, near the isle of Mull, to Buchanefs, and 190 in breadth, where it is broadest. Besides the main land, there are 300 islands belonging to Scotland, some of which are very considerable. These are called the Western islands, the Orkneys, and the Schetland isles. The air is generally wholesome, though colder than that of England; but it is purified by the winds, which are pretty strong and frequent. In the northern parts the days in summer are very long. The soil is different in different parts, there being many rich and fruitful plains, though what is called the Highlands, is full of mountains and heaths. They do not want wheat, but the grain mostly cultivated is oats, as it will grow in the mountainous parts. The productions of Scotland are much the same as in England, though not in so great plenty. In the low lands there is little timber, but in the more northern parts are forests of fir-trees, which might afford masts for the largest men of war; but it is difficult to bring them to the sea-side. They burn coals in several parts; in the Highlands they have plenty of wood; however, in other places they burn turf, peat, heath, broom, and furzes. They have large flocks of sheep, and plenty of horned cattle, many of which are brought to England for sale, and even as far as London, though they are generally very small. They have also a great number of horses, which, though small, will bear a great deal of fatigue. The soil produces plenty of hemp and flax, which are manufactured in many places; and particularly at Edinburgh, they have brought all sorts of linnen to great perfection, and export very large quantities. Some years ago, the women never appeared abroad without their plaids; but now that custom is pretty much laid aside. This was likewise the chief dress of the Highlanders, but by a late act of parliament, they have been obliged to lay them aside, and conform to the Lowland dress. No country in the world has greater plenty of fish, eggs and fowls; and a very great advantage might be made of their fisheries. They have mines of several sorts, particularly of lead, with quarries of free stone for building; so that the principal towns are constructed with nothing else. They have mines of very good coal, great quantities of which are brought to London, and is known by the name of Scotch coal. With regard to

what is said of their precious stones, gold and silver mines, and other uncommon productions, we shall pass over in silence. The established religion in Scotland, is the Presbyterian: however, all others are tolerated, or at least connived at. As for the rivers and lakes, we shall take notice of the principal, in their proper places.

SCOTLAND NEW. See ACADIA.

* SCOTTER, a village in Lincolnshire, with one fair, on July 10, for horses and goods.

* SCOTTO, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on Easter-Tuesday, for horses and petty chapmen.

SCRIVAN, a sea-port town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and in the province of Darien, 50 miles E. of Porto Bello. Lon. 112. 0. W. lat. 10. 0. N.

SCUTARI, a large and populous town of Turkey, in Europe, and capital of Upper Albania; seated on the Lake Zeta, at the mouth of the river Bocana. It is well fortified, is a bishop's see; and 20 miles N. E. of Antivari, and 47 N. W. of Albanopoli. Lon. 19. 35. E. lat. 42. 5. N.

SCUTARI, a large and handsome town of Turkey in Asia, and Natolia, with a well frequented harbour; seated on the W. side of Constantinople, to which it is looked upon as a suburb, being directly over against it. It contains a very handsome mosque, and is built on the side of a hill. Lon. 29. 5. E. lat. 41. 45. N.

SCYLLA, a rock, or rocks, in the Faro of Messina, over against a whirlpool, formerly called Charybdis. They lie before Cape Seglio, and make a great noise, and are very dangerous when the sea is much agitated.

SCYTHIA, anciently a large country of Asia, often taken notice of by the Roman writers, whose bounds were never accurately determined; however, we are certain it included modern Tartary.

* SDILLES, a famous island of the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades, formerly called Delos. There is still to be seen the ruins of the temple of Apollo, with many other fine remains of magnificent buildings; near to this, is another called Little Sidiles. Lon. 25. 45. E. lat. 37. 22. N.

SEAFORD, a sea-port town in Suffex, whose market is difused, but it has two fairs, on March 14, and July 25, for pedlars wares. It is 8 miles S. by E. of Lewis, and 101 S. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 9. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

* SEAMORE, a village in Yorkshire, with one fair, on July 15, for boots, shoes, and horses.

SEATON, a sea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Lothian, seated on the frith of Forth, 9 miles E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 44. W. lat. 56. 0. N.

* **SEATON**, a village of Devonshire, with one fair, on March 1, for cattle.

* **SEAUX**, a town of France, 5 miles from Paris, on the road to Orleans. It is famous for a magnificent palace, or castle, now belonging to the dukes of Maine, whose gardens are extremely pleasant.

SEBASTIAN, ST. a handsome, populous, and strong town of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa, with a good and well frequented harbour. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, and the harbour secured by two moles, and a narrow entrance for the ships: The town is surrounded with a double wall, and to the sea-side it is fortified with bastions and half-moons. The streets are long, broad, and straight, and paved with white flag stones. The houses are pretty handsome, the churches neat, and the environs are very pleasant. It carries on a great trade, and is so populous, that several families are obliged to live in the same house. At the top of the mountain is a strong citadel, well furnished with cannon, having a garrison. Their greatest trade consists of iron and steel, which some take to be the best in Europe; they also deal in wool, which comes from Old-Castile. It is 50 miles E. of Bilboa, and 50 N. W. of Pampeluna. Lon. 1. 59. W. lat. 43. 23. N.

* **SEBASTIAN**, ST. a large and handsome town of S. America, in Brasil, with a bishop's see, a large harbour, and a small fort. The Jesuits and the Benedictine monks have houses here. The inhabitants are much addicted to pleasure, and practise all sorts of debauchery. It is the residence of the governor of the province. Lon. 34. 16. W. lat. 22. 59. S.

SEBENICO, a strong sea-port town of Dalmatia, and capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see, a large harbour, a fort, and a castle. It belongs to the Venetians, and the Turks have often attempted in vain to take it. It is seated near the mouth of the river Cherca, in the Gulph of Venice, 37 miles N. of Spolato, and 25 S. E. of Zara. Lon. 16. 43. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

SEBURG, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hainaut, 15 miles E. of Valenciennes, and 12 S. of Conde. Lon. 3. 30. E. lat. 50. 24. N.

SECANDRA, a town of Asia, in Indostan, and in the province of Agra. This is supposed to have been formerly called Alex-

andria, and to be the utmost bounds of Alexander's conquests. It is 35 miles E. of Agra. Lon. 76. 25. E. lat. 26. 30. N.

SECCHIA, a river of Italy, which has its source in the mountains of Carfagnana, and runs on the confines of the duchies of Modena and Reggio, and falls into the Po a little below St. Benedetto.

SECKAW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in Upper Styria, with a bishop's see. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is seated on the river Gayle, 8 miles N. E. of Judenburg, and 90 S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 15. 17. E. lat. 47. 24. N.

* **SECKINGEN**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and one of the forest towns. There is nothing remarkable in it but a large square; it belongs to the house of Austria, and is seated on an isle, formed by the Rhine, 6 miles S. E. of Rheinfeld, and 27 W. of Schaffhausen. Lon. 8. 4. E. lat. 47. 38. N.

SEDAN, a strong town of France, in Champagne, on the confines of Luxemburg. It is one of the most important keys in the kingdom; and there is a very strong castle, a well furnished arsenal, and a fine manufactory of woollen cloth and stuffs. It is seated on the river Maese, 32 miles S. E. of Charlemont, and 135 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 2. E. lat. 49. 42. N.

* **SEDBURG**, a village in the W. riding of Yorkshire, on the borders of Lancashire, with two fairs, on March 20, and October 29, for horned cattle.

* **SEECHING**, a town of Norfolk, with a market on every second Tuesday, for fat bullocks, but no fair. It is seated on a small navigable river, near which there are rich pastures for cattle, 4 miles S. of Kinslyn, and 94 N. by E. from London. Lon. 0. 17. E. lat. 52. 44. N.

SEEZ, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, with a bishop's see, a Benedictine abbey, and 3000 inhabitants. It is seated in a pleasant country, on the river Orne, near the forest of Escouves, 12 miles N. of Alençon, and 102 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 15. E. lat. 48. 36. N.

SEGBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, and in Wagria, with a castle standing on an high mountain, consisting of lime-stone, large quantities of which are carried to Hamburg and Lubeck. It belongs to Denmark, and is seated on the river Trave, 25 miles S. of Kiell, and 27 N. of Hamburg. Lon. 10. 23. E. lat. 54. 5. N.

SEGEDIN, a strong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Czongrad, with a castle. The Imperialists took it from the

Turks in 1686. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Teiffe and Masroch, 5 miles S. E. of Colocza, and 62 S. W. of Waradin. Lon. 20. 25. E. lat. 46. 15. N.

SEGESWAR, a town of Transilvania, and capital 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 Kokel, 50 miles N. W. of Cronstadt, and 37 N. of Hermanstadt. Lon. 23. 55. E. lat. 46. 55. N.

SEGEWOLD, or SEWOLD, a town of the Russian empire, in Livonia, and in the province of Lettia, seated on the river Treiden, 5 miles S. E. of Treiden, and 27 N. E. of Riga. Lon. 25. 13. E. lat. 57. 14. N.

SEGNA, or SEGNI, a strong town of Croatia, with a strong fort, a good harbour, and a bishop's see. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is seated on the coast of the Gulph of Venice, 112 miles N. W. of Spolatio. Lon. 15. 2. E. lat. 45. 4. N.

SEgni, an ancient town of Italy, in the campagna of Rome, with a bishop's see, and the title of a duchy. It is said that organs were first invented here. It is seated on a mountain, 12 miles S. E. of Palestino, and 32 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 5. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

SEGORBE, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, with the title of a duchy, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the side of a hill, between the mountains, in a soil very fertile in corn and wine, and where there are quarries of fine marble. It was taken from the Moors in 1245, and the Romans thought it worth their while to carry some of the marble to Rome. It is near the river Morvedro, 27 miles N. W. of Valencia, and 150 E. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 22. W. lat. 39. 54. N.

SEGOVIA, an ancient, large, rich, populous, handsome, and strong city of Spain, in Old Castile, with a bishop's see, and a handsome castle, called Alcazar. It is adorned with handsome structures, and there are about 7000 houses, comprehending the suburbs. It is surrounded with a strong wall, flanked with towers and ramparts. 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 church 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, is covered with lead, and has 16 rooms very richly adorned with tapestry, a great deal of gilding, and very fine ornaments of marble and porphyry. The royal chapel is magnificently gilded, and embellished with very

fine paintings. The next most remarkable structure is the Casa de la Moneda, or the mint, whose towers are all covered with lead. It is seated in a valley, surrounded with a river, on which are mills, employed in coining, and by which every thing is done in an instant; for they can coin as much money here in a day, as at other places in a month. The aqueduct is a work of the Romans, and serves to bring water into the town, being 3000 paces in length, and supported by 177 arches, of a prodigious height. They consist of two rows, one placed above the other. It is seated on a mountain, between two hills, near the river Arayada, 35 miles N. W. of Madrid, and 67 E. by S. of Salamanca. Lon. 3. 21. W. lat. 40. 56. N.

SEGOVIA NEW, a town of N. America, in New-Spain, and in the audience of Guatimala; seated on the river Yare, on the confines of the province of Honduras. Lon. 84. 35. W. lat. 13. 25. N.

SEGOVIA, a town of America, in Terra Firma, and in the province of Venezuela; seated on a river, near a very high mountain, where there are mines of gold, 15 miles from Tuqueyo. Lon. 65. 45. W. lat. 7. 55. N.

SEGOVIA, a town of Asia, in the island of Manila, and one of the largest of the Philippines; seated at the N. end of the island, 240 miles N. of Manila, and subject to Spain. Lon. 109. 0. E. lat. 18. 30. N.

SEGRA, a river of Spain, which rises in the Alps, and runs S. W. through Catalonia, passing by Puicerda, Urgel, Balaguer, Llerida, and Mequinenza, where it falls into the Ebro.

SEGURA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, in the district of Castel Branco, on the confines of Spanish Estramadura, with a castle standing on a mountain. It is near the rivers Elia, and Tajo, 8 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 Baeza. Lon. 2. 50. W. lat. 14. 25. N.

* SEGURA, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Segura, in Andalusia, crosses Mercia, and part of Valencia, then falls into the sea at Guadamar.

* SEID, or SAYD, a town of Turkey, in Asia, and in Syria, with a harbour on the Mediterranean Sea. It is now inconsiderable to what it was formerly, and is seated on an island, where there is a citadel, and a mag-

a magnificent bridge to pass to it. Lon. 35. 55. E. lat. 33. 10. N.

* **SEIGNELEY**, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the diocese of Auxerre, seated on a hill, half a mile from the rivers Senain and Jonne, with the title of a marquise, and a castle.

* **SEINE, ST.** a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the diocese of Dijon, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

* **SEINE**, a river of France, which has its source in Burgundy, near Chanceaux, 15 miles from Dijon; and, after having watered part of France, it runs through Paris, and falls into the ocean at Havre-de-Grace.

SEINSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, with a castle, 35 miles N. W. of Nuremberg. Lon. 10. 15. E. lat. 49. 40. N.

SEIR, or **HOR**, a mountain of Asia, in Arabia Petraea, which formerly bounded Judea on the S. and separated it from Idumea. It is now called Sardeny, and is 140 miles E. of Cairo, in Egypt.

SELAND. See **ZEALAND.**

SELBY, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, June 22, and October 10, for cattle, line tin, and copper ware. It is seated on the river Ouse, on which small vessels pass to York, and is a place of some trade, 12 miles S. of York, and 172 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 55. W. lat. 53. 48. N.

* **SELEUCIA**, anciently a town of Asia Minor, and in Cilicia, with an archbishop's see. It is now in Carimania, 10 miles from the sea-coast, and 58 W. of Tarsus. It is at present called Selefhia.

* **SELEUCIA**, anciently a town of Asia Minor, in Isauria, with a bishop's see. It is at present in Carimania, and in Natolia, 80 miles N. W. of Perga. It was here the emperor Trajan died; it is at present called Carazafat.

SELEUCIA, anciently an episcopal town of Asia, in Mesopotamia, and in Assyria, supposed to be the same as now called Bagdad, which see.

* **SELEUCIA**, an ancient episcopal town of Asia, in Syria, called at present Seleuca Iber. It is seated on the sea-coast, 8 miles N. of Antioch.

* **SELINGE**, a village in Kent, with two fairs, on May 21, and October 11, for horses, cattle, and pedlars ware.

SELINGSKOV, a town of Asia, in the Russian empire, and in the province of Siberia; seated on a river of the same name, and the most advanced fortrefs towards China

in the possession of the Russians; the caravans commonly pass by it in travelling to China. Lon. 95. 0. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

SELINGSTADT, or **SELINGUNSTAD**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, formerly imperial, but now belongs to the electorate of Mentz. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Gernspentz and Main, 6 miles S. W. of Francfort, and 10 N. W. of Mentz. Lon. 8. 32. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

* **SELIVREA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, seated on the sea of Marmora, with an archbishop's see. It was a large place, divided into the upper and lower towns, but is now much decayed. It is 35 miles W. of Constantinople. Lon. 28. 7. W. lat. 41. 3. N.

SELKIRK, a borough town of Scotland, in the county of Tweeddale, 33 miles S. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 55. 26. N. The shire of Selkirk sends one member to parliament.

SELLES, a town of France, in Berri, with a handsome castle, and an abbey; seated on the river Cher, over which there is a handsome bridge, 22 miles S. E. of Blois, and 105 from Paris. Lon. 1. 40. E. lat. 47. 15. N.

SELTZ, a town of France, in Lower Alsace, and in the diocese of Spire, seated on the Rhine, 270 miles E. of Paris. Lon. 8. 12. E. lat. 48. 53. N.

SEMENDRIAH, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Servia, with a good citadel. It is the capital of a sangiacate, was taken by the Turks in 1690, and is seated on the Danube, 20 miles S. E. of Belgrade, and 50 S. W. of Temeswaer. Lon. 21. 25. E. lat. 45. 4. N.

SEMIGALLIA, the eastern part of the dutchy of Courland, in Poland, which is separated by the river Mafza almost entirely from Proper Courland. Mittaw is the capital town.

SEMINARA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria; 22 miles N. E. of Reggio. Lon. 16. 21. E. lat. 38. 20. N.

SEMLIN, a town of Sclavonia, seated on the W. side of the rivers Danube and Save, opposite to Belgrade, 70 miles S. E. of Esseck, and belongs to the house of Austria. Lon. 21. 0. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

* **SEMPACH**, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Lucerne, seated on a lake of the same name, to the N. W. of the town of Lucerne. Lon. 8. 15. E. lat. 47. 12. N.

SEMUR, a town of France, in Burgundy, and capital of Auxois, with a magnificent church, a castle, and a good manufacture

of cloth. It is seated on the river Armanzon, over which there are two handsome bridges, 37 miles N. of Autun, and 135 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 10. E. lat. 47. 28. N.

* **SEMUR EN BRIENNOIS**, a town of France, and capital of Briennois; is 46 miles N. W. of Lyons, and 175 from Paris. Lon. 4. 5. E. lat. 46. 14. N.

SENDOMIR. See **SANDOMIR**.

SENEF, a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, 5 miles S. of Nivelles, famous for a battle gained by the French over the prince of Orange, in 1674. Lon. 4. 10. E. lat. 50. 26. N.

SENEGA, or **SENEGAL**, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, seated on a river of the same name, which some suppose to be a branch of the Niger; but this is very uncertain, no European having travelled so far up as to determine this assertion. However, it overflows like the Nile, and much about the same time of the year. It is 40 days before it comes to the height, when the river overflows its banks, and the channel is difficult to find by those who go up it in-boats. The French once sent 30 men up this river, who rowed 1000 miles, undergoing great hardships, inasmuch that only five returned back alive; their boat once stuck fast on the tops of trees, and they got it off with a great deal of difficulty. The kingdom of Senegal was formerly very considerable, but it is now reduced into a very narrow compass; it is populous and full of trees, but the soil sandy and barren, for which reason they never sow till the rainy season comes on, in June; and get in their harvest in September. The French had a fort and factory in an island at the mouth of this river, and were entire masters of the gum-trade. It is called Fort-Louis, was taken by the English on the first of May 1758, and ceded to Great-Britain by the peace of 1763. See **GAMBIA**.

SENEZ, a wretched town of France, in Provence, with a bishop's see; seated in a rough, barren country, 42 miles N. W. of Nice, and 46 N. E. of Aix. Lon. 6. 42. E. lat. 43. 53. N.

SENLISS, an ancient town of France, in the isle of France, and capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. The cathedral church has a very lofty steeple, and the figures which adorn the front of the right wing of this church are very curious. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Nonett, near a large forest, 20 miles N. W. of Meaux, and 27 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 40. E. lat. 49. 13. N.

* **SENNAR**, a large town of Africa, in Nubia, and capital of a kingdom of the

same name. It is 5 miles in circumference, and very populous, containing near 100,000 inhabitants. The houses are all one story high, flat-roofed, and very ill built, but the suburbs contain only cottages, covered with reeds. The king's palace is surrounded with high walls, of bricks dried in the sun, but is only a confused heap of buildings. The heats are so insupportable, that a man can hardly breathe in the day-time till the end of April, when the rainy season begins, and continues three months, at which time the air is extremely unwholesome. Their commodities are, elephants teeth, tamarinds, civet, tobacco, and gold-dust. There is a market every day in the week in the middle of the town, where they sell all sorts of provisions and goods; they have also a market near the king's palace, where slaves are sold; the females sit on one side, and the males on another, and the Egyptian merchants buy great numbers of them every year. Their religion is Mahometanism; they are an ignorant, superstitious, and yet a cunning sort of people. The women of quality have slight garments of silk, and wear rings of various metals on their hair, arms, legs, ears, and fingers. Their legs are naked, and they have only a single soal fastened to their feet with strings. Women of a lower rank, and girls, have cloaths wrapt round them from the waist to the knee; the men go almost naked. The merchandizes which are required at Sennar are, spices, paper, brass, hard-ware, glass-beads, and a black drug with which they colour their eye-lids and eye-brows. A few merchants here travel to Suaquen on the Red Sea, from whence they go to Arabia Felix with their commodities, and bring those of the E. Indies back. It is seated on an eminence near the river Nile. Lon. 32. 50. E. lat. 13. 4. N.

SENNE, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which rises in Hainault, runs N. into Brabant, and falls into the Demur below Mecklin.

* **SENONCHES**, a town of France, in Perche, and the election of Verneuve, with a bailiwick, lying near a forest.

* **SENONES**, a town of France, in Lorraine, and in the province of Salms, with a famous Benedictine abbey.

* **SENONOIS**, a territory of France, that lies along the river Yonne, and makes part of the government of Champagne.

SENS, an ancient and considerable town of France, in the government of Champagne, and capital of the Senonois, with an archbishop's see. The metropolitan church is a handsome structure, and the front

front adorned with different figures; the body of it is as large as that of Notre Dame, at Paris. There are several convents, a jesuits college, and two abbeys. Small streams run through the streets; and it is very advantageously seated for trade, where the river Vanne falls into the Yonne, 25 miles N. of Auxerre, and 60 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 22. E. lat. 48. 12. N.

* SEPULVEDA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on an eminence near the river Duraton.

SERAVALLE, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, on the confines of Genoa, 24 miles N. of Genoa. Lon. 19. 15. E. lat. 44. 20. N.

SERCELLI, a sea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, seated a little to the W. of Algiers. Lon. 4. 0. E. lat. 37. 0. N.

* SERCHIO, a river of Italy, which has its source in the Appennines, in Modena. It crosses the valley of Carfagnana, in the territory of Lucca, and falls into the Tuscan Sea, 5 miles from the mouth of the Arno.

SEREGIPPE DEL REY, a sea-port town of S. America, in Brasil, and capital of a government of the same name; 120 miles N. E. of St. Salvador, and subject to Portugal. Lon. 37. 30. W. lat. 11. 7. S.

SERENA. See COQUIMBO.

* SERFO, or SERFANTE, an island of the Archipelago, 50 miles N. W. of Naxia, and 75 from the eastern coast of the Morea, to the S. E. of the gulph of Engia; 8 miles in length and 5 in breadth. It is full of mountains and rocks, in which are mines of iron and loadstones. The inhabitants are so proud of their fine onions, that it never enters their heads to catch the partridges which devour their corn and grapes. They are extremely indolent, as well as their ancestors. They are all Greeks, and have but one town, called St. Nicholo, which is a poor, beggarly place. The women are very fond of strangers, and in their dances they use all sorts of lascivious postures in order to tempt them. Lon. 25. 1. E. lat. 37. 10. N.

* SERIGNAN, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the diocese of Beziers, with the seat of an admiralty.

* SEMAZE, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the election of Vitry, seated on the river Saux, near a cold mineral spring excellent for the gravel.

* SERONGE, a large town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, on the road from Surat to Agra. Most of the inhabitants are merchants, and deal in paint-

ed callicoos. Lon. 78. 5. E. lat. 24. 15. N.

SERPA, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the confines of Andalusia, seated on a rough eminence, where there is a good castle, 3 miles from the river Guadiana, and 83 S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 7. W. lat. 37. 52. N.

* SERRA LEONE, or SIERRA LEONE, a great river of Africa, in Guiney, and on the Malagueta coast. Its source is uncertain, but the mouth of it is 10 miles wide. A little within the mouth is Bens-Island, where the English have a factory. It is bounded by the two famous capes, called Tagrin, or Sierra Leone, and Vega, which form a large bay. The country about it is one of the best in Africa, and the soil very fertile.

* SERRES, a town of Turkey in Europe, with an archbishop's see. It is moderately large, and seated on the river Calicot. Lon. 22. 45. E. lat. 40. 54. N.

SERRES, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in Viennois, and in the election of the Romans.

SERVIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by the rivers 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; about 190 miles in length from E. to W. 95 in breadth from N. to S. and divided into four sangiacates, two of which were ceded to the Christians in 1718, who united them into one. This continued till 1739, when the Turks were victorious, and then they were abandoned to the Turks by the treaty of Belgrade. The names of them are, Belgrade, Semendriah, Scupia, and Cratowo. Belgrade is the capital town.

SERVULO, a castle seated upon a high mountain, about 4 miles from Trieste. Near it is the mouth of a famous cavern, in which the sparry exudations have formed variety of figures of blue and white colours.

* SESANE, a town of France, in Champagne, 30 miles S. W. of Chalons, and 35 N. of Troyes. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

SESSIA, a river of Italy, which rises in the Alps, on the confines of Valasin; and running through part of Piedmont and the vallies of Sessia, falls into the Po a little below Casal.

SESSA, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, with a bishop's see, and the title of a dutchy. It was formerly very considerable, and is 20 miles N. E. of Capua, and 32 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 13. 59. E. lat. 41. 20. N.

* **SESTO**, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, to the W. of the river Tesin, seated at the place where it proceeds from the Lago Maggiore.

SESTOS, a strong castle of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania, seated on the European side of the strait of Dardanelles, 24 miles S. W. of Gallipoli. Lon. 27. 31. E. lat. 40. 10. N.

* **SESTRI DI LEVANTE**, an ancient town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa. It is the residence of the bishop of Brugnana, and lies 25 miles W. of Genoa. Lon. 9. 29. E. lat. 44. 32. N.

* **SESTI DI PINENTE**, a town in the territory of Genoa, 5 miles W. of Genoa. Lon. 9. 50. E. lat. 44. 24. N.

SETIMO, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, seated on the river Po, 8 miles N. of Turin. Lon. 8. 27. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

SETINES. See **ATHENS**.

SETTE, or **CETTE**, a town of France, in Languedoc, otherwise called Port St. Louis, seated where the canal of Languedoc begins, between Montpellier and Agde, 14 miles S. W. of the former. Lon. 3. 31. E. lat. 43. 26. N.

SETTLE, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and 5 fairs; on Tuesday before Palm Sunday, and Good-Friday, for horned cattle; on April 26, for sheep; on August 18, 19, 20, 21, and the first Tuesday after October 27, for horned cattle, leather, sheep, and lambs. It is seated on the river Ribble, over which there is a stone bridge, 28 miles E. by N. of Lancaster, and 200 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 8. W. lat. 54. 6. N.

SETUAN, a province of Asia, in China, bounded on the N. by Chan-si; on the S. by Koei-tcheou and Yun-nan; and on the W. by the kingdom of Thebet and some other neighbouring countries. It is divided into 10 districts, which comprehend 10 cities of the first rank, and 88 of the second and third, besides a great number of garrisons and forts. It is watered by the great river Yang-tse-Kiang, and is vastly rich, not only on account 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 likewise abounds in musk, pretty small swift horses, stags, fallow-deer, partridges, parrots, and a sort of tame fowl with wool instead of feathers. As this province is far from the sea, they have no salt but what they make from brine pits, which they dig in the mountains.

SETUFAL. See **ST. URES**.

SEVENOAKS, or **SENNOCK**, a town of Kent, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 10, and October 12, for hogs and toys. It is a pretty good town, with an hospital and a free-school, and is 6 miles N. W. of Tunbridge, and 29 S. E. by S. of London. Lon. o. 9. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

SEVENNES. See **CEVENNES**.

SEVER, **ST.** a town of France, in Gascony, and in the diocese of Aire, celebrated for a Benedictine abbey; seated on the river Adour, 20 miles E. of Dax, and 65 S. by E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. o. 45. W. lat. 43. 45. N.

* **SEVERIA**, a province of the Russian empire, with the title of a duchy; bounded on the N. by Smolenko and Muscovy; on the E. by Vorotinsbi, and the country of the Cossacks; on the S. by the same; and on the W. by Zernigova. It is a country over-run with woods, and on the S. part is a forest of a great length. Novogrodec, or Novogorod, is the capital town.

SEVERINA, **ST.** a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Lower Calabria, with an archbishop's see. It is very well fortified, and seated on a craggy rock, on the river Neeto, 8 miles from the sea, and 45 E. of Rossano. Lon. 17. 20. E. lat. 39. 15. N.

SEVERINO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and in the Marche of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It has fine vineyards, and is seated between two hills, on the river Petenza, 8 miles N. W. of Tolentino, and 25 N. E. of Fermerino. Lon. 13. 20. E. lat. 43. 10. N.

* **SEVERINO SAN**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, seated on the river Sarnon. It has given its name to the house of San Severino.

SEVERN, a river of England, which rises near Plinmilliam-hill, in Montgomeryshire, and before it enters Shropshire, receives about 30 streams, and passes down to Llauding, where it receives the Morda, that flows from Oswestry. When it arrives at Monford, it receives the river Mon, passing on to Shrewsbury, which it almost surrounds, then to Bridgenorth, afterwards it runs thro' the skirts of Staffordshire, enters Worcestershire, and passes by Worcester; then it runs to Tewksbury, where it joins the Avon, and from thence to Gloucester, keeping a north-westerly course till it falls into the Bristol Channel. It begins to be navigable for boats at Welch Pool, in Montgomeryshire, and takes in several other rivers in its course, besides those already mentioned,

oned, and is the second in England.

SEVERO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitinata, with bishop's see; seated in a plain, 27 miles N. of Manfredonia, and 75 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 24. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

SEVERUS'S WALL, commonly called Gram's Dyke, in the W. of Scotland. It is a work of the Romans, and supposed to be done by the emperor whose name it bears, to prevent the incursions of the Picts and Scots. It begun at Abercorn, on the Frith of Forth, 4 miles N. E. of Linlithgow, and ran W. across the country to the Frith of Clyde, ending at Kirkpatrick, near Dunbarton.

SEVILLE, an ancient, large, rich, populous, and very handsome city of Spain, capital of Andalusia, and one of the most considerable places in Spain. It is seated in a large plain, near the river Guadalquivir, and takes up more ground than Madrid, tho' it has not so many inhabitants; there being only 24,000 families in the city, and 3000 in the suburbs. It is of a round form, and its fortifications consist of strong walls, flanked with high towers. The Moors built an aqueduct, still to be seen, 6 miles in length. The cathedral church is the largest in Spain, and stands in the middle of the city; its roof is extremely high, and supported on each side by two rows of stately columns; it is 175 feet in length, and 80 in breadth, and its chapels are built in the antique manner. The steeple is of very curious workmanship, and extremely high, consisting of three towers, one above another, with galleries and balconies. Besides the cathedral, there are several other churches, particularly those belonging to religious houses. They reckon 85 benefices, and 3500 chaplains. The convent of St. Francis is the most curious, and adorned with a very handsome publick square, in the midst of which is a fine fountain. It contains 160 monks, besides 140 strangers of the same order; the church is built in the Gothic taste. The cloister is supported by marble pillars, and embellished with good paintings. The university of Seville consists of many colleges, where the professors live at their ease, enjoying rich pensions. Near the cathedral church is the royal palace, called Alcazar, which was partly built after the antique by the Moors, and partly in the modern taste by king Pedro; it is a mile in extent, and flanked with large square, strong towers, built with stones, taken from the ancient temple of Hercules: some connoisseurs say this structure has met its equal in Europe. The exchange

where the merchants meet is behind the cathedral, and is a square building, of the Tuscan order, each front 100 feet in length, and is 3 stories high. The suburb stands on the other side of the river, over which there is a long bridge, supported by boats; in this the house of the inquisition is placed, and in it there are publick walks, where most of the inhabitants go to take the air. The town-house is adorned with a great number of statues, and there is a large square before it, with a fine fountain in the middle. There are 120 hospitals richly endowed, and the physicians are ordered to spare no cost to cure their patients. The pleasant situation of Seville, near the sea, renders it one of the most trading and rich cities of Spain. The E. and W. India companies have their houses here, where they are obliged to register themselves and their merchandizes; their ships indeed stop in the harbour of Cadiz, but their loading is carried from thence to Seville. And there all the gold and silver is coined, there being above 600 men employed in the mint. The common people are unpolite, but the gentlemen and principal citizens quite otherwise. The women are handsome, and addicted to gallantry, and often deceive their husbands, notwithstanding their vigilance. The country about it is extremely fertile in corn, wine, and every thing else that contributes to the pleasure of life; and there is a vast plenty of oil, for to the W. of the river there is a grove of olive-trees, 30 miles in length. They have a great number of slaves here, whom they treat very cruelly; and though they turn Christians, it does not mend their condition. The Spaniards commonly say, *Quen no ha visto Sevilla, no ha visto maravilla*; He who has not seen Seville, has not seen a marvel. It is 45 miles from the sea, 112 W. of Granada, and 212 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 5. W. lat. 37. 20. N.

* SEYNE, a town of France, in Upper Provence, seated on a small river that falls into the Durance, and is the chief place of a vigurie.

* SEYSSEL, a town of France, in Bugey, divided into two parts by the river Rhone, where it begins to be navigable. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 45. 56. N.

* SEZANNE, a town of France, in La Brie, and in the diocese of Troyes; seated on a little river in a plain, on the confines of Champagne, 27 miles N. W. of Troyes, and 65 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 58. E. lat. 48. 43. N.

SHAFTSBURY, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs,

fairs, on Saturday before Palm-Sunday, June 24, and November 22, for all sorts of cattle. It is seated on a high hill, in form of a bow, and has little water. It however enjoys a serene, wholesome air, and has a very fine prospect. It had formerly 10 parish-churches, which are now reduced to 3. The houses are of free-stone, about 500 in number; and is a good thoroughfare place, governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. The market is very considerable for corn and cattle; it is 19 miles W. by S. of Salisbury, and 103 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 51. 0. N.

SHANNON, a river of Ireland, and the largest in that island. It rises in the county of Leitrim, running from N. to S. and divides the provinces of Leinster and Connaught; it then turns S. W. runs through the province of Munster, passes by the city of Limerick, and falls into the western ocean between the counties of Clare and Limerick.

* **SHAP**, a village in Westmoreland, on the great road from Lancaster to Carlisle, with one fair, on May 4, for horned cattle.

* **SHAPORE**, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, seated on the river Berara. Lon. 80. 15. E. lat. 21. 30. N.

SHEEPWASH, a town of Devonshire, whose market is difused, but it has three fairs, on April 10, August 12, and October 10, for cattle. It is 12 miles S. of Biddeford, and 193 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 24. W. lat. 50. 52. N.

SHEFFIELD, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Tuesday after Trinity-Sunday, and November 28, for cattle and horses. It is seated on the river Don, or Dune, and had a strong castle, which was demolished in the late civil wars. It is a large place, whose houses are built of stone, and has been long noted for edge-tools, knives, and swords; for Chaucer, in one of his tales, takes notice of a man with a Sheffield whistle by his side. It is now a place where there is the most considerable manufactures for hardware in England, next to Birmingham. It is 30 miles N. of Derby, and 154 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 53. 23. N.

SHEFFORD, a town of Bedfordshire, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, on January 23, Easter-Monday, May 19, and October 10, for cattle. It is commodiously seated between two rivulets, which unite their streams below the town and fall into the Ouse; over each of which there is a

bridge. It is 8 miles S. of Bedford, and 41 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 25. W. lat. 52. 0. N.

SHEPNAL, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on August 8, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs; and on November 22, for the same, and hops. It is 9 miles N. of Bridgenorth, and 128 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 27. W. lat. 52. 40. N.

SHEILDS, or **SHEALS**, S. and N. two sea-port towns, one in the county of Durham, and the other in Northumberland; neither has market nor fair, but are remarkable for being the mart where ships take in their loading of coals, and where they make large quantities of salt. They are seated on each side of the mouth of the river Tyne, 10 miles E. of Newcastle, and 188 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 55. 0. N.

SHEPPEY, an island in the county of Kent, divided from the other part of it by a narrow channel. It lies at the mouth of the river Medway, and contains one town, called Queenborough.

SHEPTON-MALLET, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on August 8, for all sorts of cattle, and cheese. It is seated under Mendip-hills, and is pretty large, being inhabited by several wealthy clothiers. It is 17 miles S. W. of Bath, and 111 W. of London. Lon. 2. 36. W. lat. 51. 15. N.

SHEREORN, a town of Dorsetshire, with two markets, on Thursdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, on Saturday after Holy-Thursday, for all sorts of cattle; on July 18, for cattle and wool; on July 26, for cattle and lambs; and on the first Monday in October for all sorts of cattle. It is very pleasantly seated and watered, and is a large, well inhabited and frequented place. It was formerly a bishop's see, and had three churches, though now but one, which is a very handsome structure, said to be the best in the county. It has also a handsome free-school, and had a castle, now in ruins. It is 34 miles W. by S. of Salisbury, and 118 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 58. 58. N.

SHERBORN, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on October 6, for horses and flax. It is a small but well inhabited place, has a famous free-school, and is seated on a river which soon falls into the Ouse. It is 14 miles S. W. of York, and 176 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 5. W. lat. 53. 46. N.

SHERBOROUGH, a fort of Africa, in Guiney, seated at the mouth of Sherborough river;

river; it belongs to the English, and is 100 miles S. E. of Sierra Leone. Lon. 11. 0. W. lat. 6. 0. N.

SHEERNESS, a fort in Kent, seated on the point where the river Medway falls into the Thames. It was built by king Charles II. 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 pretty little neat town; and there is also a yard and a dock, a chapel and a chaplain. Lon. 0. 50. W. lat. 51. 25. N.

* **SHERSTONE**, a village in Wiltshire, with two fairs, on May 12, and October 2, for oxen and fat cattle.

SHIPTON, a town in Worcestershire, though surrounded by Warwickshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on June 22, and Tuesday after October 10, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is seated on the river Stour, and is an ancient place, though not very large; 14 miles W. of Banbury, and 75 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 35. W. lat. 32. 5. N.

SHOGLE, a town of Asia, in Syria, seated on the river Asi, anciently called Orontes, over which there is a bridge of 13 arches. It is a large, disagreeable place, but there is a good caravanfary, where every traveller is supplied with a competent portion of bread, broth, and meat. It is 18 miles S. by E. of Antioch, and 45 S. W. of Aleppo. Lon. 37. 0. E. lat. 36. 2. N.

SHOREHAM, a sea-port town in Suffex, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on July 25, for pedlars ware. It 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, but it has no safe harbour. It is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament; and is 16 miles N. W. of Newhaven, and 50 S by W. of London. Lon. 0. 12. W. lat. 50. 50. N. The market is now disused.

* **SHOULDHAM**, a village in Norfolk, with two fairs, on September 19, and October 10, for cattle and toys.

SHREWSBURY, a town of Shropshire, with three markets, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and 7 fairs, on Saturday after March 15, Wednesday after Easter-week, Wednesday before Whit Sunday, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, cheese, linnen, and cloth; on July 3, and August 12, for horned cattle, horses, hogs, cheese, linnen, sheep, and lambs wool; on October 3, and December 12, for horses, sheep, hogs, butter, cheese, and linen. It is seated

in the heart of the county, on a pleasant ascent, and on the banks of the Severn, which almost surrounds it. It contains 5 parish-churches, besides a chapel, two of which are handsome structures, adorned with lofty spire-steeple. It is a large place, with handsome houses and good streets, full of inhabitants. It is surrounded with a strong wall, through which there are three gates, and on the E. and W. two good stone-bridges. It had an exceeding strong castle now in ruins, and it is the common mart between England and Wales, to which all sorts of Welch commodities are brought. It is a corporation, with the title of an earldom, has a large free-school, and sends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, 24 common-council men, and a town-clerk. The town is near two miles long, and the streets mostly broad, and paved. It is 40 miles W. of Litchfield, 21 N. W. of Bridge-north, and 176 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 46. W. lat. 52. 43. N.

SHROPSHIRE, an English county, 48 miles in length, 28 in breadth, and bounded by Cheshire on the N. Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire on the W. Herefordshire on the S. and Staffordshire on the E. It contains 22,380 houses, 139,630 inhabitants, 170 parishes, and 16 market-towns, 5 of which send members to parliament, which, with two for the county, make 12 in all. The principal rivers are, the Severn, which runs through the midst of the county, the Terne, the Clun, and the Rea, with several other lesser streams. The W. and S. parts are mountainous, but the E. and N. more plain and level; however, the soil is pretty fertile every where, yielding corn and pastures, besides pit-coal, iron, and other commodities. The air is sharp and cold on the tops of the hills and mountains, but in the lower parts temperate enough. Shrewsbury is the capital town.

* **SHROTON**, a village in Dorsetshire, with one fair, on September 25, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and all sorts of haberdashery ware.

SIAM, a kingdom of Asia, in the E. Indies; bounded on the N. by that of Laos; on the E. by Cambaya and Keo; on the S. by a gulph of the same name; and on the W. by the peninsula of Malacca. It is 550 miles in length, and 250 in breadth, tho' 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 Europe. The animals are also particular to those parts of the world. The French authors have cried

it up as the finest and richest country in the world, and yet 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 shews 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 merchandizes 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 season is overflowed; for which reason most of the houses are built on pillars, and they have no communication for some months but by boats. Their religion is Paganism, but are an honest sort of people, thinking that doing good both to men and beasts is the principal part of their duty. Polygamy is lawful, and the sailors that have been there affirm, that the women are as amorous as any in these parts; which is no wonder, for fornication is not looked upon as a fault. There are mines of gold, silver, tin, and copper, and they have plenty of pepper, aloes, benzamen, and musk. The women are the only merchants in buying goods, the men being generally maintained by the industry of their wives. The Europeans that come there to trade, generally take wives for the time they stay, who are not less in esteem when the men are gone. The mandarins, that is, the principal men who daily attend the palace, are 3000 in number, and are whipt very severely with split rattans for the least fault; even the ladies are not exempted from this punishment; and they are so far from being ashamed of it, that they expose their backs as they go along the streets, to shew what they have undergone, thinking it an honour to be taken notice of by so great a king; however, the other parts of the bodies are covered with a thin scarf. The inhabitants are well shaped, have large foreheads, little noses, handsome mouths, plump lips, and black sparkling 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 elephants, rhinoceroses, leopards, and tygers. 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 numerous; the latter distinguished from the laity by an orange

coloured garment, and they keep their heads, beards, and eye-brows close shaved. They have schools for the education of their children, and there is scarce any among them but what can read and write. Odiam, Juthia, or Juda, is the capital town.

* **SIARA**, a town of S. America, in Brasil, and 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, built upon a mountain, near the river Siara. Lon. 39. 35. W. lat. 3. 15. S.

SIBA, a province of Asia, in the empire of the Great Mogul; bounded on the N. by Naugracut; on the E. by Great Thibet; on the S. by the provinces of Gor and Jamba; and on the W. by Bengal. In this country there is a large lake, from whence the river Ganges proceeds. It is very little known to Europeans.

SIBERIA, a large country, comprehending the most northern part of the Russian empire, in Asia. It is bounded on the E. by the ocean; on the S. by Great Tartary; on the W. by Russia; and on the N. by the Frozen Ocean. It is about 2000 miles in length from E. to W. and 750 in breadth from N. to S. Hither the Czar sends the great men of his court into exile that have displeased him, as well as all other persons of whom he would purge the center of his dominions. The S. part is a very good country, producing all the necessaries of life; but the N. part is extremely cold, almost uncultivated, and thin of people. The principal riches of Siberia consist of fine skins and furs. Tobolskoi is the capital town, where the viceroy resides. The inhabitants are of three sorts, Pagans, or the natives of the country, Mahometans, and Muscovites: the former dwell in forests in the winter, and in the summer on the banks of rivers; their garments are the skins of wild beasts. They have bows, arrows, a knife, and a kettle, in which all their riches consist. They make use of rein-deer and dogs, instead of horses, to draw their sledges. They have several idols, which they are sometimes displeased with, and will either beat or burn them. They don't all use the same ceremonies, so that they are different in different parts; but they all live in wretched huts, which they remove from place to place. Those in the southern parts are not much more polite, but they have horses with which they go a-hunting, and their houses, though poor, are not shifted from place to place. Nor are the Mahometan Tartars, who dwell in these parts, so ugly as in other places. As for the Russians settled

settled here, they are much the same as in their native country. It is through this vast tract of land that Russian caravans travel every year, when they carry their merchandizes to China. There are several large rivers in it, which supply the inhabitants with large quantities of fish, on which many of them chiefly live. These rivers are taken notice of in their proper places.

SIBET. See **ZIBET.**

SICHEM, or ZICHEM, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, seated on the river Demur, and to the S. of it is a celebrated monastery. It is 18 miles E. of Mechlin, or Malines. Lon. 3. 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 Capo del Faro; that which regards the Morea, Capo Pauro; and the third, which points to Africa, Capo di Boco. As Sicily is an island, it can be only bounded by the sea; however, it is separated from the kingdom of Naples by a narrow streight, called the Faro; but as Messina is seated on it, it is called the Faro di Messina. This is about 5 miles in breadth, and in it are the famous shelves called Scylla and Charybdis, so much celebrated by the Latin poets. The two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily are under the same climate, and the productions are much the same, only Sicily abounds 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 forests 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 an university at Catania, but now they are greatly 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 *Ætna*, 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.

SIDAYE, a strong town of Asia, on the

N. coast of the island of Java, in the E. Indies, with a harbour. Lon. 113. 15. E. lat. 6. 40. S.

SIDEN. See **GIODDA.**

* **SIDEROCAPSA,** a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Macedonia, famous for a gold-mine in its neighbourhood. It is 5 miles from the gulph of Contessa. Lon. 13. 44. E. lat. 40. 30. N.

* **SIDLAM,** a village in Dorsetshire, with one fair, on December 6, for all sorts of cattle.

* **SIDLEY,** a village in Suffex, with one fair, on Monday after June 29, for pedlars ware.

SIDMOUTH, a sea-port town of Devonshire, with a small market, and two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, and Monday after September 10, for cattle. It is a small fishing town, seated on the sea-shore, and was formerly pretty considerable, before its harbour was choaked up. It is 12 miles S. E. of Exeter, and 157 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 27. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

SIDON, or SAYD, a sea-port town of Asia, in Syria, and in that part formerly called Palestine. It was anciently a place of great strength, had an extensive trade, and is said to be the place where glass was invented. It is still a place of some note, has a good castle, and a pretty well frequented harbour. It is also the residence of a Turkish bathaw. It is 45 miles W. of Damafcus, and is seated on the sea-shore. Lon. 36. 15. E. lat. 33. 33. N.

SIDRA, an island of the Archipelago, lying on the coast of Sicania, between the gulph of Napoli and that of *Ægina*. Lon. 24. 0. E. lat. 37. 0. N.

SIDRA, a spacious gulph on the coast of Barbary, between Tripoli and Barca, which takes its name from a small island at the bottom of the gulph.

SIEGEN, a town of Germany, in West-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 a river of the same name, 17 miles N. W. of Dillenburg, and 37 E. of Cologne. Lon. 8. 5. E. lat. 50. 43. N.

SIEGEBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and dutchy of Burg. It is subject to the Elector Palatine, and is 15 miles from Cologne. Lon. 7. 0. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

SIENNA, a large, ancient, and celebrated city of Italy, in Tuscany, and capital of the Siennese, with an archbishop's see, a famous university, and a citadel. It is about 4 miles in circumference, and surrounded with an old wall. The metropoli

litan church is much esteemed by travellers, and though it is a Gothic structure, the architecture is admirable. It is built with black and white marble, and the pavement is of Mosaic work. It is not very populous, but the women have more freedom than in any other place in Italy. It is adorned with a great number of palaces, fountains, and superb churches; as also a magnificent hospital. 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 a great many foreigners frequent it on that account. It is seated on three eminences, in a fertile soil, 30 miles S. of Florence, and 105 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 11. 26. E. lat. 43. 20. N.

* **SIENNESE**, a dutchy in Italy; bounded on the N. by the Florentino; on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea, and the dutchy of Castro; on the E. by the Perugino; and Orvietano; and on the W. by the Florentino, and the Tuscan Sea; being about 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 town.

SIERRA LEONE. See **SERRA LEONE**.

SIERRA MORENA, mountains of Andalusia, in Spain.

SIFANTO, or **SIPHANTO**, an island of the Archipelago, to the W. of Paros, to the N. E. of Milo, and to the S. W. of Serphanto. The air is so good here, that many of the inhabitants live to the age of 120, and their water, fruits, wild-fowl, and poultry, are excellent, but more especially the grapes. It abounds with marble and granite, and is one of the most fertile, and best cultivated of these islands. The inhabitants employ themselves, in cultivating olive-trees, and capers, and they have very good silk. They trade in figs, onions, wax, honey, and straw-hats, and may be about 5000 in all. Lon. 25. 15. E. lat. 38. 0. N.

SIGAN, a town of Asia, and capital of the province of Kensi, in China, where there are a great number of palaces. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the river Gnei, in a pleasant country. Lon. 108. 25. E. lat. 35. 50. N.

SIGETH, a town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated in a morass, and has a triple wall, with ditches full of water, and is de-

fended by a citadel, being one of the strongest places in Hungary. It now belongs to the house of Austria, and was retaken from the Turks in 1669; after it had been blocked up two years. It is 53 miles N. W. of Esseck, and 38 W. by S. of Colocza. In some maps it is called Zigat. Lon. 18. 30. E. lat. 46. 35. N.

SIGISTAN, a province of Asia, in Persia; bounded on the N. by Sablestan, and Corasan; on the W. by Kerman; on the E. by the dominions of the Great Mogul; and on the S. by Makeran. It is surrounded with high mountains, and is but little known to the Europeans.

* **SIGNY**, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the generality of Chalons, with an abbey worth 38,000 livres a-year.

* **SIGTUNA**, an ancient town of Sweden, in Upland, seated on the lake Maler, between Stockholm and Upsal.

SIGUENZA, a very strong town of Spain, in New-Castile, with an university, an archbishop's see, and a castle, in which is an arsenal. It is surrounded with walls, and very well fortified. The university consists of several colleges, but the most considerable structure is the cathedral church. The air is very cold in the winter, but they have a great deal of wood for firing. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of Mount Atienza, 62 miles N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 23. W. lat. 41. 6. N.

SILESIA, a province of Germany, with the title of a dutchy. It is bounded on the N. by the marquisate of Brandenburg, and Poland; on the S. by Moravia and Hungary; on the E. by Poland; and on the W. by Lower Lusatia, and Bohemia. It is about 274 miles in length, and 100 in breadth; and some geographers pretend that there are 100 cities, 352 towns, 863 castles, 4000 gentlemen's houses, and 41618 villages. The principal rivers are, the Oder, and the Vistula, or Weisfel; besides which, there are the Neisse, the Bober, the Queis, the Oppa, and the Elfe. There is a long chain of mountains, which separate Silesia 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 the giants, is a famous spring, frequented by a great number of people, partly out of devotion, 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 obtain them. The highest mountain of Silesia is called Zotenberg, situated in the principality of Schweidnitz,

Schweidnitz, and is 104 miles in circumference. The most considerable silver-mines at present, are at Reitslein, in the principality of Brieg. There are also mines of lead, copper, and iron, and quarries of various stones; besides antimony, salt-petre, sulphur, allum, vitriol, quick-silver, sealed earth, and other minerals. The principal manufactory is linnen-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-feed, and turneps, 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 Lower. In the Upper, the inhabitants are generally Roman-Catholicks, speaking the Polish language, and in the Lower, almost 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. Part of this country was ceded to the king of Prussia in 1742, by the treaty of Breslaw.

SILISTRIA, or **DOROSTRO**, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, and capital of a sangiacate of the same name, with a citadel, and an archbishop's see. It is seated near the confluence of the rivers Missovo, and the Danube, 97 miles N. E. of Nicopolis, and 170 N. E. of Adrianople. Lon. 27. 41. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

SILLEBAR, a sea-port town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the island of Sumatra; seated on the western coast, a little S. of Bencoolen. Lon. 101. 0. E. lat. 4. 0. S.

* **SILSOE**, a village in Bedfordshire, on the road from London to Bedford, with two fairs, on May 12, and September 2, for all sorts of cattle.

* **SILVERTON**, a village in Devonshire, with two fairs, on June 24, and September 4, for cattle.

SIMMEREN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of a principality of the same name, with a strong castle. It belongs to the elector of Palatine, and is seated on the river Simmeren, 22 miles W. of Mentz, and 35 E. of Triers. Lon. 7. 31. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

* **SIMON**, **ST.** a town of France, in Picardy, with the title of a duchy, erected by Lewis XIII.

* **SIMONTHORNA**, a strong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Tolna, with a fortified castle. It was taken from the Turks in 1686, and is seated on the river Sarwige, in a morass, 8 miles from Tolna. Lon. 19. 10. E. lat. 46. 40. N.

SINAI, a mountain of Asia, in Arabia Petræa, and in a peninsula, formed by the two arms of the Red-Sea. Here the law was given to Moses, for which reason the Mahometans have it in great veneration; and here the Christians have a monastery, which formerly contained a great number of monks; and there were a great number of little chapels and cells for hermits. The monastery is surrounded with a high wall, and those that go in and out, are let down, or drawn up in baskets. Lon. 37. 0. E. lat. 29. 0. N.

SINGAPORA, a promontory of Asia, in the E. Indies, and at the S. end of the peninsula of Malacca, opposite to the island of Sumatra, which, with the Malacca coast, form the strait of Singapore. Lon. 102. 25. E. lat. 1. 0. N.

* **SIND**, or **SINDI**, a province of Asia, and the most western of the Mogul's dominions, on the sea-coast. It is bounded on the N. by Buckor; on the E. by Jeslemare, and Soret; and on the W. by Persia. Laribunder is its sea mart, and is about 15 miles from the sea, seated on a branch of the river Sindi, which is capable of receiving ships of 200 tons. It is but a village of about 100 houses, built with crooked sticks and mud; but it has a large stone fort to protect the ships. Tatta is the capital town of this province, which abounds in wheat, rice, and pulse. The river Sindi overflows all the low grounds, in April, May, and June, which leaves a fat slime, that always produces a plentiful crop. The inland parts produce salt-petre, sal-amoniack, borax, opoponax, assa foetida, bezoar, lapis lazuli, and raw-silk. They have also manufactories of cotton, and silk of various kinds; and they make fine cabinets, inlaid with ivory, and finely lackered. They also export great quantities of butter, clarified and wrapt up in duppas, made of the hides of cattle. Their religion is Mahometanism, but there are 10 Gentooes to one Mussulman, who have full toleration, and keep their fasts and feasts as formerly. 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 shiaghush. They have also a great number of wild-fowl, free for any body to shoot.

* **SINGO**, a town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Macedonia, on the coast of the Gulph of Mont Santa. Lon. 24. 16. E. lat. 40. 13. N.

* **SINGOR**, a town of Asia, in the East-Indies, in the kingdom of Siam, and on the coast of Malacca, seated at the mouth of a small river, in the Gulph of Patana. Lon. 101. 25. E. lat. 6. 40. N.

SINIGAGLIA, a handsome and strong town of Italy, in the marche of Ancona, with a castle, and two harbours; seated on the sea-coast, in an unwholesome air, and on the river Nicola, 17 miles from Pesaro, and 30 S. E. of Urbino. Lon. 13. 19. E. lat. 43. 42. N.

* **SINMISTON**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on September 19, for horned cattle and sheep.

SINOPE, a sea-port town of Turkey, in Asia, and in Natolia; surrounded with walls, with double ramparts, and triangular and pentagonal towers; but the castle is very much neglected. The inhabitants are Turks, who will not admit any Jews, and the Greeks are obliged to live in the suburbs. However, it is much decayed, being nothing like what it was formerly. It is the birth-place of Diogenes the Cynic philosopher, and is seated on an isthmus of a peninsula, where there is a good harbour on the Black-Sea. Lon. 35. 23. E. lat. 41. 25. N.

SINTZHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in Creigow, belonging to the elector Palatine. It is seated in a morass, 10 miles S. E. of Heidelberg, and 10 S. W. of Hailbron. Lon. 9. 28. E. lat. 49. 15. N.

SION, an ancient, and handsome town of Swisserland, and capital of the Vallais, with a bishop's see, whose bishop is a prince of the Empire. It is an ancient place, pretty large, and increasing every day. It has three castles, in one of which the bishop resides. Three miles from this town is a monastery, whose church and rooms are cut out of a rock. It is seated in a fine plain, at the foot of two mountains; on the river Rhone, 50 miles E. of Geneva, and 50 S. W. of Bern. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 46. 10. N.

* **SION**, a famous mountain of Asia, in Judea. It joins to the S. side of Jerusalem; but is now inconsiderable, and answers very little to the account given of it in the scriptures.

* **SIOR**, a town of Asia, and capital of the Kingdom of Corea, in the province of Sangado; seated near a large and handsome river. Lon. 126. 5. E. lat. 37. 30. N.

* **SIOUT**, a town of Africa, and one of the largest and most populous in Egypt. It has a kachef, several mosques, and is the see of a Copti-bishop. There are the ruins of an ancient amphitheatre, and some sepulchres of the old Romans. It is surrounded with delightful gardens, and fine palm-trees that bear the best dates in Egypt. This place is the rendezvous of those, that go in the caravan to Sennar, in Nubia. It is a mile from the river Nile, and 75 S. of Cairo. Lon. 31. 55. E. lat. 22. 50. N.

* **SIPHNO**, a town of the island of Naxos, in the Archipelago, with a Greek archbishop's see.

SIRADIA, a town of Great-Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, where a palatine resides, with a castle. It is seated in a plain, on the river Watra, 62 miles N. E. of Breslaw, and 105 N. W. of Cracow. Lon. 18. 45. E. lat. 51. 30. N. The palatinate is bounded on the N. by that of Lincicza; on the E. by Sandomir; or the S. by Silesia; on the W. by Silesia, and the palatinate of Kalish; which also bounds it on the N.

SIRANAGER, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of the province of Siba; seated on the Ganges 180 miles N. of Benares. Lon. 82. 30. E. lat. 29. 0. N.

SIRIK, a town of Germany, in Lorraine seated on the river Moselle, 10 miles E. of Luxemburg. It is defended by a castle seated on a neighbouring hill, and belong to France, ever since the year 1643. Lon. 6. 10. E. lat. 49. 41. N.

* **SIRMICH**, an ancient and celebrated town of Slavonia, and capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Bosweth, near the Save, 30 miles S. E. of Esseck, and 37 N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 20. 29. E. lat. 45. 3. N.

* **SISSAC**, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Basil, and capital of a small territory of Siggow, seated on a plain.

SISSEG, a town of Croatia, on the confines of Slavonia, now very small, but has still a monastery. It is seated on the river Save, 8 miles from Zagabria, and 45 E. of Carlsbadt; subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 16. 57. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

* **SISSOPOLI**, a town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Romania, with an archbishop's see. It is very thin of people, and seated on a small peninsula of the Black-Sea, 25 miles S. of Mesembria, and 97 N. W. of Constanti-

ople. Lon. 28. o. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

SISTERON, a rich, populous, and strong town of France, in Provence, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a bishop's see; seated on the side of a rock, on the top of which is a small citadel. It is a populous trading place, on the river Durance, 45 miles N. E. of Aix, and 35 S. W. of Embrun. Lon. 6. 1. E. lat. 44. 11. N.

* **SITIA**, a town of Greece, on the N. coast of the isle of Candia, seated near a bay of the same name, 58 miles from Candia. Lon. 26. 29. E. lat. 35. 6. N.

SITTARD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and dutchy of Juliers; seated near the river Maese, 17 miles S. of Roermond, on the confines of Limburg. Lon. 6. o. E. lat. 51. 8. N. It was almost ruined in 1677, and belongs to the Elector Palatine.

* **SITTENBURN**, a town in Kent, a mile to the N. of Milton, and a great thorough-fare between Rochester and Canterbury, provided with several good inns; but has no market, though two fairs, on Whit-Monday, for linnen and toys, and on October 9, for linnen, woollen-drapery, and hard-ware. It is 11 miles E. of Rochester, and 41 E. by S. of London. Lon. c. 45. E. lat. 51. 24. N.

* **SIVRAI**, a town of France, in Poitou, and capital of a county of the same name; seated on the river Charente, 25 miles from Poitiers, and 100 S. E. of Paris. Lon. o. 19. E. lat. 46. 10. N.

* **SIZUN**, a small island of France, on the coast of Brittany, 8 miles from the main land. It is almost on a level with the water, and produces only barley.

SKAR, an ancient town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, where there are the ruins of an ancient palace, the residence of the Gothic kings. It is seated on the river Lida, in a morass, 5 miles from the Lake Wanar, and 17 N. E. of Falcoping. Lon. 14. o. E. lat. 58. 16. N.

SKEEN, a town of Norway, in Denmark, and in the government of Aggerbuys. It is remarkable for its mines of iron and copper, and is seated near the Catagare-Sea, 10 miles W. of Tomsburg, and 40 W. of Frederickstadt.

SKIE, an island in Scotland, and one of the largest of the western islands. It is 60 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and divided from the counties of Ross and Inverness, by a narrow channel, 35 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is cut into a great number of gulphs, and promontories, and there are seven high mountains, near

each other, in the middle of the island. The valleys are fruitful in pastures, and produce plenty of barley, and oats. The sea about it is full of fish, particularly cod and ling; and there are surprizing shoals of herrings in the season.

SKIPTON, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and ten fairs, on October 6, for flax and horses; May 23, for horned cattle, and sheep; Palm-Sunday-Eve, for horses; Easter-Eve for cattle and sheep; first, second, and third Tuesdays after Easter, for horned cattle; Whitfun-Eve for linnen-cloth, and mercery goods; August 5, for horses and cloth; November 20, for horned cattle; and November 20, for horses, broad-cloth, and pedlars ware. It is a handsome place, seated near the river Aire, in a rough, stony, hilly country, called the Craven, 41 miles S. by E. of Richmond, and 22 N. by W. of London. Lon. 2. 10. W. lat. 53. 55. N.

* **SLAGEL**, a town of Denmark, and capital of a prefecture of the same name, in the isle of Selem.

* **SLAGHAM**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on Easter-Tuesday, for pedlars ware.

* **SLAGUEN**, a small town of Germany, in Pomerania, seated on the river Wipper, 10 miles from Rugenwald.

* **SLAIDBURN**, a village in the W. riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles W. by N. of Gifburn, with 4 fairs, on February 14, April 15, August 1, and October 20, for cattle.

SLANEY, a town of the kingdom of Bohemia, formerly a handsome city; but since Prague is grown so large, it is much decayed: however, the castle is still in being. It is 18 miles N. W. of Prague. Lon. 13. 40. E. lat. 50. 6. N.

SLAWKAW, or **AUSTERLITZ**, a town of the kingdom of Bohemia, in Moravia, and capital of a circle of the same name; 10 miles E. of Brinn. Lon. 16. 33. E. lat. 49. 15. N.

* **SLEAFORD**, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Mondays, and five fairs, on Plough-Monday, Easter-Monday, and Whit-Monday, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep; on August 12, for provisions, and on October 10, for horned cattle, and sheep. It is a large well-built place, well inhabited, and had formerly a castle, the ruins of which are yet to be seen. It is 18 miles S. of Lincoln, and 110 N. of London. Lon. o. 30. W. lat. 53. 4. N.

SLESWICK, an ancient and considerable town of Denmark, and capital of a dutchy of the same name, in the province of Gettorp, with a bishop's see, secularized in

1586. St. Michael's church, which was the cathedral, is a magnificent structure, and has a chapter of noble ladies, of the Protestant religion. This town was much more considerable than it is at present, it having suffered greatly by the wars of Germany. It is seated on the Gulph of Sly, where there is a good harbour, 60 miles N. W. of Lubeck, and 125 S. W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 9. 55. E. lat. 54. 40. N.

SLESWICK, the dutchy of, or S. Jutland, is about 100 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by N. Jutland; on the E. by the Baltick-Sea; on the S. by Holstein; and on the W. by the ocean. It contains 14 cities, 17 towns, 13 castles, 278 parishes, 1480 villages, 162 farms, 116 water-mills, and 106 gentlemen's seats. It is a pleasant, fertile, populous country, and a sovereign dutchy. Formerly, the king of Denmark had half of it, and the other belonged to the house of Holstein-Gottorp; but during the last war in the N. the king not only conquered this dutchy, but the possession of it was confirmed to him, by the treaty of the North, in 1720. In 1731, a prince of Bareith-Culmbach was made governor of this dutchy, and resides at Gottorp.

SLIGO, an Irish county, in the province of Connaught, 25 miles in length, and as much in breadth; bounded on the E. by that of Leitrim; on the W. by the county of Mayo; on the N. and N. W. by the western ocean; and on the S. and S. W. by Roscommon, and Mayo. It contains 5970 houses, 41 parishes, 6 baronies, 1 borough, and sends 4 members to parliament, 2 for the county, and 2 for the borough of the same name; which is the only market town in the county, and is seated on a bay of the same name, 30 miles W. of Killalla, and 110 N. E. of Dublin. Lon. 8. 40. W. lat. 54. 12. N.

* **SLINFOLD**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on Easter-Tuesday, for pedlars ware.

SLONIM, a town of Poland, in the province of Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, with a castle. It is seated on the river Sczraa, 30 miles W. of Novogrodeck, and 60 S. E. of Grodno. Lon. 26. 37. E. lat. 52. 42. N.

SLOOTEN, or **SLOTEN**, a populous, trading town of the united Provinces, in Friesland, and capital of Westergoo; seated on a lake called Slooter-mier, 3 miles from the Zuider-Zee, and 20 N. W. of Stenwick. Lon. 5. 35. E. lat. 52. 57. N.

SLUCZK, a large and populous town of Poland, in Lithuania, and capital of a dutchy of the same name; famous for three bat-

ties gained here, by Constantine duke of Ostrog, over the Tartars, in the reign of Sigismond the I. It is seated on the river Sluczka, 72 miles S. E. of Minski, and 70 S. of Novogrodeck. Lon. 28. 24. E. lat. 52. 36. N.

SLUTTTELBURG, a town of Russia, in the province of Ingria, seated on the S. side of the Lake Ladoga, 30 miles E. of Peterfburg. Lon. 31. 20. E. lat. 60. 0. N.

SLUYS, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Flanders, seated opposite to the island of Cadfant, with a very good harbour; 10 miles N. E. of Bruges, and 21 N. W. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 15. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

SMALAND, or **E. GOTHLAND**, a province of Sweden, which makes part of Gothland, and is bounded on the N. by Ostrogothia, or E. Gothland; on the E. by the Baltick-Sea; on the S. by Schonen, and Bleckingia; and on the W. by Westrogothia, or W. Gothland. It is about 112 miles in length, and 62 in breadth; Calmar is the capital town.

SMALKALD, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the county of Henneburg; famous for the confederacy entered into by the German Protestants, against the Emperor, commonly called the League of Smalkald. The design of it was to defend their religion and liberties. It is seated on the river Weira, 35 miles S. W. of Erford, and 50 N. W. of Bamberg. Lon. 10. 37. E. lat. 50. 43. N. It is subject to the prince of Hesse-Cassel.

* **SMARDEN**, a town in Kent, with a market on Mondays, and one fair, on October 10, for pedlars ware. It is 11 miles S. E. of Maidstone, and 47 S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 35. E. lat. 51. 11. N.

* **SMITH**, a village in Kent, with two fairs, on May 12, and September 29, for horses, cattle, and pedlars ware.

SMOLENSKO, a large and strong town of Russia, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle, seated on a mountain, and a bishop's see. It is strong by its situation, being in the middle of a wood, and surrounded by almost inaccessible mountains. It has however been taken and retaken several times, by the Poles and Prussians; but the latter have had possession of it ever since the year 1687. It is seated on the river Nieper, near the frontiers of Lithuania, 197 miles N. E. of Novogrodeck, and 230 N. of Kiow. Lon. 33. 5. E. lat. 54. 50. N.

SMOLENSKO, a dutchy and palatinate of Russia; bounded on the N. by Beila; on the E. by the dutchy of Moscow; on the S. by that of Sevechia, and the palatinate of Meislaw;

Meislaw; and on the W. by the same palatinate, and by that of Witepsk. It is full of forests and mountains, and the capital town is of the same name.

SMYRNA, a sea-port town of Turkey, in Asia, 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 being destroyed by earthquakes. It is the rendezvous of merchants from almost all parts of the world, and the magazines of their merchandizes. It contains 15,000 Turks, 10,000 Greeks, 1,800 Jews, 200 Armenians, and 200 Franks. The Turks have 19 mosques, the Greeks two churches, the Jews 8 synagogues, the Armenians one church, and the Latins 3 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 8 days journey from Constantinople by land, 25 days from Aleppo by the caravans, 6 from Cognac, 7 from Cataya, and 6 from Satalia. The caravans of Persia, often bring 2,000 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, nutgalls, wax, scammony, rhubarb, opium, aloes, tutty, galbanum, gum-arabic, gum-tragacanth, gum-ammoniack, frankincense, zedoary, and all sorts of carpets. All the trade passes through the hands of the Jews, and they seem to have better capacities for trade than other merchants. The English and Dutch factors have Protestant chapels, and taverns are as open here as in Europe. The fortifications consist in 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. 25. E. lat. 38. 28. N.

SNACKERBURG, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in Brunswick-Lunenburg, seated at the confluence of the rivers Elbe, and Wecht. It is a large trading place, and subject to the elector of Hanover. Lon. 9. 35. E. lat. 53. 10. N.

* **SNAITH**, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on the first Friday in April, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware; on August 10, for pedlars ware; and on the first Friday of September, for cattle, and horses. It is a small town, and seated on the river Aire, 23 miles S. by E. of York, and 175 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 5. W. lat. 53. 44. N.

SNEEK, a handsome, populous, and strong town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, and in Westergoo; seated on a lake of the same name, in marshy land, 8 miles S. of Franeker, and 12 S. of Lee-warden. Lon. 5. 37. E. lat. 53. 4. N.

SNETSHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Fridays, but no fair. It is seated on a small inlet of the sea, 22 miles N. by E. of Lynnhregis, and 99 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 52. 55. N.

SNIATIN, a trading town of Little Poland, and capital of Poketia; seated on the river Pruth, on the confines of Moldavia, 8 miles E. of Coloni, and 45 S. E. of Halittz. Lon. 26. 37. E. lat. 48. 44. N.

SNOWDON HILL, a mountain in Carnarvonshire, said to be the highest in Wales, though not always covered with snow. On the top are bogs, and two lakes full of fish, out of one of which a river falls into the plain.

SOANA, or **SUANA**, an ancient and almost ruined town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Siennese, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a high mountain, near the river Flora, 30 miles S. E. of Sienna. The badness of the air has caused it to be almost deserted, and it is now no more than a village. Lon. 10. 40. E. lat. 42. 43. N.

* **SOBERNHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the left bank of the river Nave, a little below Martenstein.

* **SOCHACZOW**, a town of Poland, in the dutchy of Masovia, seated on a rivulet, 20 miles from the Vistula.

* **SOCHEU**, a town of Asia, in China, and the first military city in the province of Chenfi. It is defended by a fort, and there is a temple dedicated to a blind man, said to have been one of the greatest politicians in China. Lon. 112. 20. E. lat. 38. 48. N.

SOCONUSCO, a province of N. America, in New-Spain; bounded on the N. by Chiapa; on the E. by Guatemala; on the S. by the S. Sea; and on the W. by the province of Guaxaca, being about 88 miles in length, and almost as much in breadth. It is sheltered from the N. wind by high mountains, which renders the air exceeding hot, and the soil is not very fertile. There are few Spaniards settled here.

SOCOTORA, an island of Asia, lying between Arabia-Felix, and Africa, about 50 miles in length, and 22 in breadth. It is particularly noted for its fine aloes, known by the name of Socotrine aloes. The natives are Mahometans, with a mixture of paganism, and pretty civil to strangers, who call there in their passage to the E. Indies.

It abounds in fruit, and cattle, and they have a king of their own, who depends on Arabia.

SOCZOWA, a town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Moldavia; seated on the river Seret, 32 miles S. W. of Jassy, and 112 S. W. of Kamienieck. Lon. 27. 10. E. lat. 47. 20. N.

SODBURY, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursdays, which is large for corn, and cheese; and two fairs, on May 23, and June 24, for cattle, cheese, and pedlars ware. It is seated in a bottom near the Downs, and particularly noted for its fine cheese. It is 12 miles E. N. E. of Bristol, and 103 W. of London. Lon. 2. 29. W. lat. 51. 36. N.

SODOM, formerly a town of Asia, famous in the Holy Scriptures, for being set on fire by lightning, on account of the wickedness of the inhabitants. It stood in what is now called the Dead Sea; where, according to some, the ruins of that city are still to be seen; but this all sensible travellers, particularly Maundrel, absolutely deny. It is likewise false, that the birds which fly over it drop down dead, and that there are fruits upon the banks, which are fair and tempting on the outside, but within full of ashes.

SODOR, a little village in Columbkil, one of the western isles of Scotland, near that of Mull. It was formerly a bishop's see, which comprehended all the islands, together with the isle of Man, for which reason, the bishop is still called the bishop of Sodor and Man.

SOEST, a large, handsome, and rich town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Mark. It was formerly a free and imperial town; but now belongs to the king of Prussia, and has suffered greatly by fires. The streets are watered with streams, that proceed from a lake, and the inhabitants are generally Papists. It is 10 miles S. W. of Lippestadt, and 30 S. E. of Munster. Lon. 8. 15. E. lat. 51. 43. N.

SOFALA, or **CEFALA**, a kingdom of Africa, lying on the coast of Mosambique, near Zanguebar. It is bounded on the N. by Monomotopa; on the E. by the Mosambique-Sea; on the S. by the kingdom of Sabia; and on the W. by that of Manica. It contains mines of gold, and iron, and a great number of elephants. It is governed by a king, tributary to the Portugueze, who built a fort at the principal town, which is of the same name, and of great importance for their trade to the W. Indies. It is seated in a small island, near the mouth of a river. Lon. 36. 40. E. lat. 20. 0. S.

SOFFA, or **SOPHIA**, a large town of Turkey, in Europe, and capital of Bulgaria, where the beglerbeg of Romelia resides, with an archbishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the mountains of Argentaro, on the river Bogana, in an unwholesome air, 135 miles N. W. of Adrianople, and 250 from Constantinople. Lon. 23. 55. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

* **SOFROY**, a town of Africa, in 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, which makes part of the Atlas, and between two rivers, 12 miles E. of Fez. Lon. 3. 35. W. lat. 33. 40. N.

SOGDIANA, a country which was anciently a part of Bactria; now called Maracanda, and its capital town Samarcand.

* **SOGNO**, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo; bounded on the N. by the river Zaire; on the S. by the Ambrisi, which separates it from Bemba; on the W. by the ocean; and on the E. by Pango, and Sundi. It is a dry sandy country, and yields a great deal of salt. The inhabitants are said to be Christians, converted by the Portugueze. The capital is Banza Sogno, a very small place, but the Capuchins have a church there. Lon. 12. 5. E. lat. 6. 0. S.

SOHAM, a town of Cambridgeshire, whose market is difused, but it has one fair, on April 28, for cows and horses. It is seated on a fenn of the same name, near Soham-Meer, which takes up 1000 acres of land. It is 5 miles E. by S. of Ely, and 68 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 52. 23. N.

SOIGNIES, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Hainault, and county of Mons; seated near a small forest, on the river Senne, 8 miles N. E. of Mons, and 17 W. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 9. E. lat. 53. 32. N.

SOISSONS, an ancient, large, and considerable town, in the isle of France, and capital of the Soissonnois, with a bishop's see. The cathedral has one of the most considerable chapters in the kingdom; and the bishop, when the archbishop of Rheims is absent, has a right to consecrate the king. It has 12 parishes, 6 abbeys, and a French academy, founded in 1694; is seated in a very pleasant and fertile valley, on the river Aisne, 30 miles W. of Rheims, and 60 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 24. E. lat. 49. 23. N. The Soissonnois is bounded on the N. by Laonnois; on the E. by Champagne; on the S. by La Briç; and on the W. by Valois. It abounds in corn, wood, and paflures.

SOLDANIA-BAY, is on the S. W. coast of Africa, a little to the N. of the Cape of Good-Hope. Lon. 15. 0. E. lat. 33. 35. S.

SOLEURE, or **SOLOTHURN**, an ancient, large, handsome, and strong town of Swisserland, and capital of a canton of the same name. It is divided into two parts by the river Aar, which communicate by a bridge. The streets are large, and neat, and the publick buildings handsome. It is very well fortified, and surrounded with deep ditches, covered ways, good ramparts, and considerable out works. The cathedral, and the Jesuit's college, whose front was built at the expence of Lewis XIV. are superb structures. The handsome gardens in the suburbs, and the country houses in the neighbourhood, render it a delightful place to live in. It has its great and little council, the former of which consists of 100 burgeses, and the latter of 36 senators. It is seated on a hill, 20 miles N. E. of Bearn, 27 S. of Basle, and 45 W. of Zurich. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 47. 18. N.

SOLEURE, a canton of Swisserland, bounded on the N. by the canton, and bishoprick of Basle, or Bazil; on the E. and S. by the canton of Bearn; and on the W. by the same, and the territories of the bishoprick of Basle. It is 35 miles in length, from N. to S. 25 in breadth, from E. to W. and contains 12 bailiwicks. The inhabitants are Roman-Catholicks, and the country abounds in all the necessaries of life.

* **SOLFATARA**, a mountain of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, surrounded with other mountains, in the form of an amphitheatre; and there is a cavity above a mile in length, and breadth, which smokes in the day, and flames in the night. It brings in a considerable revenue to the king of the Two Sicilies, on account of the large quantity of sulphur, and allum, got from thence; all the neighbouring fields are full of sulphur, and if you dig never so little a way in the ground, the soil will smoke. Near it is a small lake, full of black thick water, which seems always to be boiling.

* **SOLHULL**, a town in Warwickshire, which formerly had a market, now disused; but has two fairs, on May 10, and October 10, for cattle, sheep, and horses. It is 20 miles N. E. of Worcester, and 102 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 35. W. lat. 52. 26. N.

SÖLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the dutchy of Berg, 15 miles S. E. of Duffeldorp, and subject to the elector of Palatine. It is seated near the river Wipper, 14 miles S. E. of Duffeldorp. Lon. 6. 45. E. lat. 51. 6. N.

SOLMS, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, and in the territory of Wetteravia. It has a strong castle, and belongs to a branch of the house of Nassau; is seated on a hill, 5 miles N. W. of Geissen, and 5 S. E. of Herborn. Lon. 8. 44. E. lat. 50. 34. N.

* **SOLOGNE**, a small territory of France, which makes part of the government of Orleans, to the S. of the river Loire. It is about 72 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and is a pleasant country, abounding in pastures and game. Romorantin is the principal town.

* **SOLOKAMSKO**, a town of the Russian empire, seated on the river Ufolsko, famous for its salt-pits, and good horses. Lon. 57. 26. E. lat. 59. 16. N.

* **SOLOR**, an island of Asia, in the E. Indian-Sea, to the S. of the island of Celebes, governed by its own king. Lon. 122. 25. E. lat. 8. 0. S.

SOLOTHURN. See **SOLEURE**.

SOLSONA. See **SALSONA**.

SOLTWELD, a town of Germany, in the Old Marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Jetze. Lon. 11. 48. E. lat. 53. 4. N.

SOMBRERO, an island of America, and one of the Caribbees. It is in the form of a hat, from whence it had its name, Sombrero in Spanish, signifying a hat; but is not inhabited. It is 80 miles N. W. of St. Christopher's. Lon. 63. 35. W. lat. 18. 26. N.

* **SOMERERO**, an island of Asia, in the E. Indian Sea, 30 miles N. of Nicobar. The inhabitants are mild, timorous, and very obliging to strangers. The priests are dressed much in the same manner as we paint the devil, by which they keep the inhabitants in awe.

SOMELPOUR, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the kingdom of Bengal, on the river Goel; near it are fine diamonds, supposed to be washed down from the mountains of Golconda. It is 90 miles from Hugely.

SOMERSETSHIRE, an English county, 66 miles in length, and 28 in breadth; bounded on the N. and N. W. by the Bristol channel, and Gloucestershire; on the W. by Devonshire; on the S. by Dorsetshire; and on the E. by Wiltshire. It contains 56000 houses, 300000 inhabitants, 385 parishes, 35 market-towns, and sends 18 members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Severn, which is here called a sea; the Avon, the Tor, the Parret, the Tone, the Frome, and the Ex. The air is generally very good, unless in the marshy parts.

parts, which are subject to agues. The soil is very fertile, except on the hills, of which there are a great number, except in the lower parts, and these are full of bogs. It has several woollen manufactories, and Bristol is the capital town.

SOMERTON, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and four fairs, on Tuesday in Passion-week, three weeks after, six weeks after, and nine weeks after, for all sort of cattle. It was formerly a considerable place, and the county took its name from hence. It is at present pretty large, and the market considerable for corn, provisions, sheep, and cattle. It is 13 miles S. of Wells, and 129 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 50. W. lat. 51. 7. N.

SOMME, a river of France, in Picardy, which has its source from Fomomme, in Vermandois, and after having crossed Picardy, passes by Amiens, and Abbeville, and falls into the British Channel, between Crotoy and St. Valery.

SOMMIÈRES, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and territory of Nismes, on the river Nidourly, 10 miles from Nismes. Lon. 4. 10. E. lat. 43. 38. N.

* **SOMPY**, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the election of Rethel, seated on the river Py, with the title of a barony.

SONCINO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the Cremonese. It is naturally strong, and seated on the river Oglio, 20 miles N. W. of Cremona, and 20 S. W. of Brescia. Lon. 9. 47. E. lat. 45. 24. N.

SONDRIO, a town of the Grisons, and capital of the Valteline, seated on the river Adda, 18 miles N. E. of Coma. Lon. 10. 10. E. lat. 46. 15. N.

* **SONKUAS**, a people that inhabit the S. part of Africa, to the N. of the Cape of Good-Hope. The country is said to be mountainous, and that they live upon hunting, and roots; and the women are said to be as skillful in the chase as the men. Their huts are made with the branches of trees interwoven, and covered with rushes.

SONNEBURG. See **SUNNEBURG**.

SOPHIA. See **SOFFA**.

* **SOPHIANIA**, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in Aderbeitzan; seated in a valley, 25 miles N. W. of Tauris. Lon. 46. 25. E. lat. 38. 15. N.

SOPRON, a strong town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name; seated on a small river, near the frontiers of Austria, 30 miles S. E. of Vienna, and 27 S. W. of Presburg. Lon. 17. 5. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

SORA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, with the title of a duchy, a handsome castle, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Garigliano, on the confines of the campagna of Rome, 55 miles S. E. of Rome, and 65 N. W. of Naples. Lon. 13. 39. E. lat. 41. 47. N.

* **SORA**, a small, but strong town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a handsome college for the nobility. Lon. 11. 53. E. lat. 55. 26. N.

SORAW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Lusatia, near the confines of Silesia; seated near the river Bober, 25 miles S. of Crossen, and 32 N. E. of Gorlitz. Lon. 15. 23. E. lat. 51. 38. N.

* **SORBON**, or **SORBONNE**, a village of France, in Champagne, in the diocese of Rheims, and in Rethelois, 5 miles from Château Porcien, and remarkable for the birth of Robert Sorbon, confessor of St. Lewis, and founder of the Sorbonne in Paris.

SORÉT, a small province of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the peninsula, on this side the Ganges. It is in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and is bounded on the N. by Jesselmour; on the N. W. by Tatta; on the W. by Laribundar-bay, and the river Padder, which runs into that bay. Janazat is the capital town.

SORIA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, built on the ruins of the ancient Numantia, near the source of the river Douro, or Duero. Lon. 2. 2. W. lat. 41. 48. N.

* **SOROCK**, a strong town of Poland, seated on the river Neister, with a strong castle. The Turks were obliged to raise the siege of this place in 1662.

SORRENTO, a sea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Terra di Lavoro, with an archbishop's see. It is seated in a peninsula, on the Gulph of Naples, and at the foot of a mountain of the same name, 17 miles S. E. of Naples, and 10 N. E. of Amalfi. Lon. 14. 17. E. lat. 40. 40. N.

* **SOS**, a town of France, in Armagnac, near a forest. It is also the name of a town of Spain, in Navarre, with a castle, where Ferdinand the Catholick was born.

SOSPELLO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the county of Nice; seated on the river Bevera, 8 miles N. of Monacho, and 15 N. E. of Nice; it belongs to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 7. 20. E. lat. 43. 55. N.

* **SOTTEVAST**, a town of France, in Normandy, in the election of Valogne, with a castle

castle and a priory.

* **SOTTEVILLE**, a town of France, in Normandy, half a mile from the city of Rouen, and on the other side the bridge of Oarts.

* **SOVANO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, and in the Siennese, 25 miles W. of Orvietto. Lon. 12 20. E. lat. 2. 45. N.

* **SOVANO**, a cape of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Farther Calabria, and at the entrance of the gulf of St. Stefemia.

SOUBISE, a town of France, in Guienne, and in the territory of Saintonge, with the title of a principality; seated on an eminence on the river Charente, 5 miles N. of Brouage, and 17 S. of Rochelle. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 45. 54. N.

SOUILLAC, a town of France, in Guienne, and in the territory of Quercy, near a Benedictine abbey of the same name. It is seated on the river Borese, 32 miles N. of Cahors. Lon. 1. 12. E. lat. 45. 3. N.

* **SOULE-ST.** a town of France, in Champagne, in the election of Troyes.

SOULLANS, a town of France, in Poitou, and in the election of Sables d'Olone.

SOUND, a strait between Sweden and Denmark, through which ships usually sail from the ocean into the Baltick Sea. It is about 4 miles broad, and here the Danes take toll of all merchant ships that pass into the Baltick.

* **SOUPROSE**, a town of France, in Gascony, and in the diocese of Dax, seated in a morass near the river Adour.

* **SUR**, or **SOUR**, a town of Turkey, in Asia, and in Syria, seated on the sea-side, with an harbour. It was here that the famous city of Tyre was placed, but there is now nothing remains of it but ruins. Lon. 35. 55. E. lat. 33. 0. N.

SOURE, or **SURE**, a river of the Netherlands, which runs from E. to W. through Luxemburg, and falls into the river Moselle a little above Triers.

* **SOUREZE**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Lavour, with a Benedictine abbey.

* **SOUSE**, or **SUZA**, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, and capital of a province of the same name; with a castle and a good harbour. The governor of the province resides here, and it is a place of some trade. It is seated on a rock near the sea, 65 miles S. E. of Tunis, Lon. 2. 15. E. lat. 36. 0. N.

* **SOUTERRAINS**, a town of France, in Limousin, and in the election of Limoges, five miles from that city.

SOUTHAM, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Mondays, and one fair, on July 10, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is seated in a fertile soil, and has a considerable market for cattle. It is 13 miles S. of Coventry, and 75 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 52. 15. N.

SOUTHAMPTON, a sea-port town of Hampshire, with three markets, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and two fairs, on April 25, and Trinity Monday, for horses, cattle, and leather. It is commodiously seated on an arm of the sea; is a place of good trade, and well inhabited by merchants and shopkeepers. It is large and well-built, containing five parish churches, and an hospital called God's house. It is surrounded by walls and several watch towers; and had a strong castle to defend the harbour, now in ruins. It is a corporation and county of itself, with the title of an earldom, and sends two members to parliament. It is 12 miles S. of Winchester, and 78 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 50. 55. N.

* **SOUTH-BOURNE**, a village in Sussex, with one fair, on March 12, for pedlars ware.

* **SOUTH BRENT**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on October 10, for cattle, horses, and sheep.

* **SOUTH-CAVE**, a village in Yorkshire, with one fair, on Trinity Monday, for horses and sheep.

* **SOUTH-HARTING**, a village in Sussex, with two fairs, on the first Wednesday in June, for toys, and on October 28, for sheep and horned cattle.

SOUTHMOULTON, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and 6 fairs, on Saturday after February 13, Saturday before May 1, Wednesday before June 22, Wednesday after August 26, Saturday before August 10, and Saturday before December 12, all for cattle. It is seated on the little river Moule, over which there is a stone bridge of three arches. It is a corporation, containing several inns, and manufactures of white serges and felts. It is 11 miles E. of Barnstaple, and 183 W. by S. from London. Lon. 3. 55. W. lat. 50. 47. N.

SOUTHPETHERTON, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on July 5, for cattle and lambs. It is seated on the river Parret, and the market is good for corn and provisions. It is 26 miles S. of Wells, and 131 W. by S. from London. Lon. 3. 2. W. lat. 50. 55. N.

* **SOUTH-REPPO**, a village in Norfolk, with

with one fair, on July 25, for cattle, horses, and petty chapman.

SOUTHWARK, a town of Surry, part of which now belongs to the city of London, and the whole is reckoned a suburb thereto, though it sends two members to parliament on its own account. The principal street runs from London-bridge to St. George's church; besides which there are three others, and two famous hospitals, namely, St. Thomas's and Guy's, which are seated in that part called the borough. There are also two prisons for debt, the Kings-bench and the Marshalsea, and one for criminals, called the New-Gaol. The famous bridge which joins Southwark to London, is now greatly altered, the houses being taken down, which rendered the passage over it very incommo-
dious.

* **SOUTH-WATER**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on July 8, for pedlars ware.

SOUTHWELL, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on Whit Monday, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, hogs, and merchandises. It is an ancient place, and has a collegiate church, but is not very large. It is 10 miles E. of Nottingham, and 114 N. N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 56. W. lat. 53. 6. N.

* **SOUTH-WICK**, a village in Hampshire, with one fair, on April 5, for horses and toys.

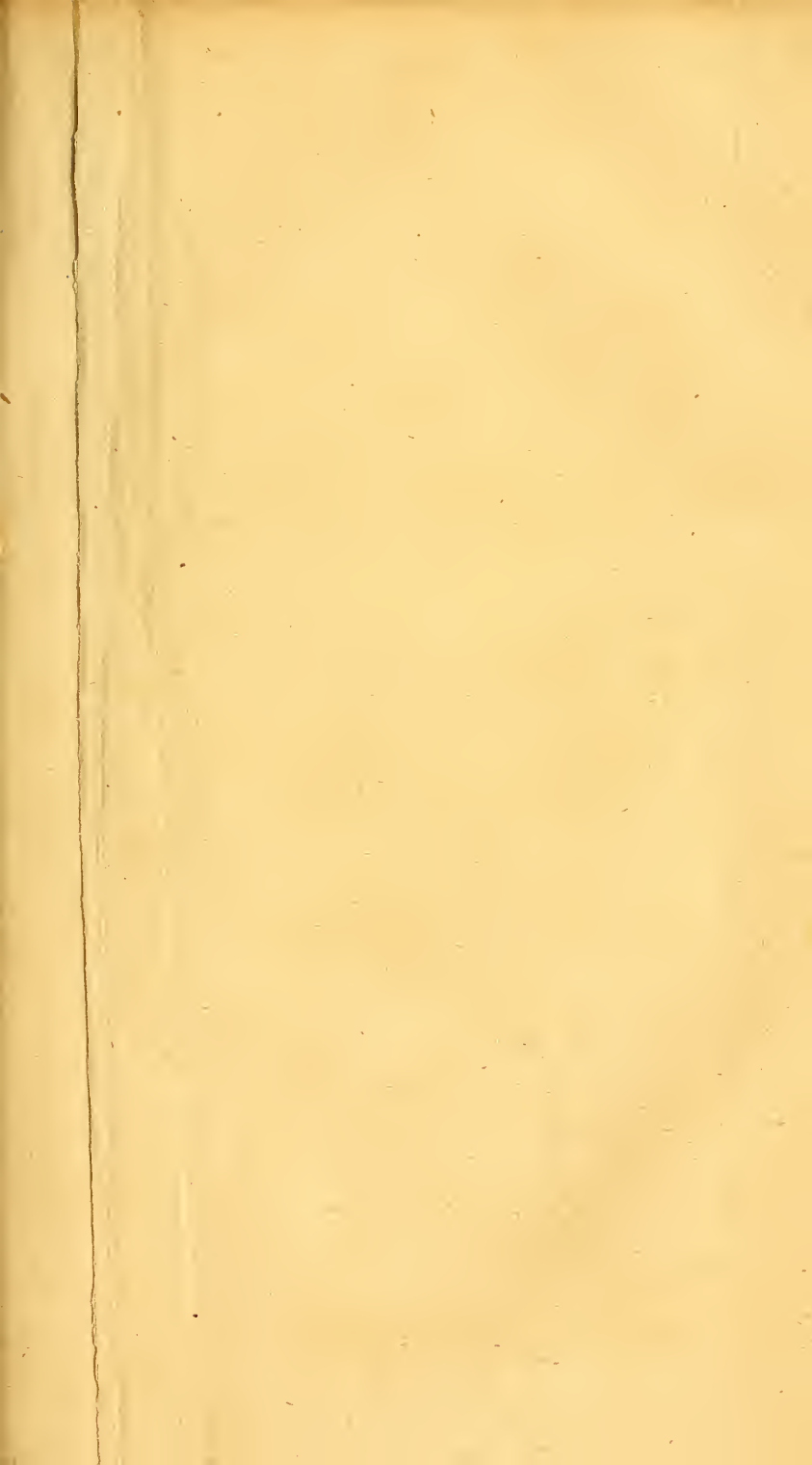
* **SOUTH-WICK**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on May 19, for pedlars ware.

SOUTHWOLD, a sea-port town of Suffolk, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Trinity-Monday and Bartholomew day, which last two days each for toys. It is commonly called Sowld, and is a pretty well built place, seated on a pleasant cliff on the sea-coast; and has a harbour to the South, with a river and a draw-bridge on the West. It is a corporation, has a handsome church with a high steeple; and some trade with small vessels. It is strongly situated, being almost surrounded with water, especially at every high tide. Besides the church, it has a dissenting meeting, and about 200 tolerable good houses, which form one pretty broad street not paved. For the security of the port, there are two batteries of four guns each. The British herring fishery being established here, is of some advantage to the town. Near this place stood the city of Dunwich, wherein were 52 places of worship, but there are now only a few houses, though it sends two members to parliament. It is 20 miles S. of Yarmouth, and 106 S. E. of London, Lon. 2. 3. E. lat. 52. 28. N.

SOVIGNY, a town of France, in Lorraine, and in the territory of Bourbonnois; seated on the rivulet Quesne, 50 miles S. E. of Bourges, and 167 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 15. E. lat. 46. 32. N.

SPA, or **SPAW**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishoprick of Liege. It contains about 300 houses, and is famous for its mineral waters known all over Europe. The inhabitants are very civil to strangers, and ready to do them all manner of good offices, but must be paid for their labour. It is seated in a valley, surrounded with mountains. That called the Old Spaw consists of miserable cottages, and is properly nothing but the suburb to the other. The inhabitants send out swarms of children, when strangers arrive to get what they can by begging. The houses of the New Spaw are all wood, old fashioned, dark and small, and yet it is affirmed, they can make 1200 beds for strangers. The church of the capuchins and the parish church are both seated upon eminences, and look very well at a distance. The Inn called the Court of London is very large, the best in the place, and most frequented. The names of the five principal wells are Poahon, Geronsterd, Saviniere, Watpotz, and Tunnelet. The inhabitants are employed in making toys and other little things for strangers. Near it there are excellent fish and good game, to accommodate those that come to the wells. It is 17 miles S. E. of Liege. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 50. 32. N.

SPAIN, a considerable kingdom of Europe; bounded by the sea on the S. and N. on the W. by Portugal and the ocean; and on the N. E. by the Pyrenean mountains, which separate it from France. The air is generally hot, which obliges the inhabitants to lie down after dinner, and sit up late at nights. It rains but very seldom, and sometimes there is no cloud to be seen for months together. There are a great number of mountains, which are distinguished in the maps, by the name of Sierra, several of those are very high and covered with snow; and yet the valleys are seldom rendered very cold thereby. No travellers can ride any great way without passing one of these mountains, and therefore the inhabitants make use of mules as being surer footed. Some parts will not bear wheat, and in others the inhabitants are too idle to till the ground; for which reason it is not very plentiful. The wines of Spain are generally very good, but they are most drank in other countries, for the Spaniards are not fond of tippling. The fruits are very fine; they have apples, pears, chestnuts, hazel-
nuts,



A T L A N T I C
O C E A N

BAY OF
BISCAY

An
ACCURATE MAP of
FRANCE

Drawn from the
Sieur Robert,
with Improvements



S P A I N

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

British Statute Miles

0 20 40 60 80 100 120

Longitude East from London

W. Bellin Sculp.



rots, olives, figs, pomegranates, oranges, citrons, lemons, capers, and the like. They have salt enough for their own use, a few sugar-canes, and some saffron. In some of the mountains are precious stones, marble, allum, sulphur, and other minerals; in Biscay particularly the iron mines are inexhaustible. There are few wild beasts in the forests, except bears. They have great numbers of sheep, which yield the finest wool in Europe, and greatly valued in other countries. However, the Spaniards have not many woollen manufactures. The Spanish horses are very good, particularly those of Andalusia and Asturias. Also in Andalusia, there is a race of wild bulls, which they make use of in their bull-fights. In Biscay there are little hogs, which the ladies are so fond of, that they carry them about like lap-dogs. The principal rivers are the Tajo, the Douro, or Duero, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, and the Ebro; over which there are 700 bridges. Several nations have made incursions into Spain at different times; but the most remarkable is that of the Saracens, or Moors, who invaded this country in the eighth century, and over-run all parts of it. But the Christians having recovered their rights by little and little, they divided it into five kingdoms, namely, that of Navarre, near the Pyrennees; that of Castile, which comprehended Leon, Asturias, Galicia, Estramadura, and Andalusia; that of Arragon, which contained Biscay, Catalonia, Valencia, Mercia, and the islands of Majorca and Minorca; that of Portugal, to which the kingdom of Algarve was joined; and, lastly, that of Granada, which the Moors kept possession of till 1492. Spain is but thinly peopled, which may be attributed to the expulsion of the Moors, particularly in 1563, and 1610; at both which times it is pretended a million of those people were drove out of the kingdom. Besides that, for these two centuries, there have been great numbers of the inhabitants sent to people the Spanish dominions in America. Add to these the vast number of religious houses; insomuch that the general of the dominicans has boasted that he could bring an army of 200000 monks of his order into the field, without any great miss of them in the convents. It may likewise be farther observed, that great numbers of the men have an aversion to marriage, and chuse rather to spend their lives in debauchery; besides, the Spanish women do not bear children after they are thirty years of age. They are very moderate in their eating, and can make a meal of olives, a salad, a little garlick, or a few roots. They

seldom invite their friends to dinner, and the women in general are very bad cooks. The men dine by themselves, and their wives and children eat together. The general vice of the nation is pride and haughtiness, and the very peasants keep genealogies of their families, like the Welch; for this reason they have gravity in their looks, and when they walk. This disposition renders them very indolent; insomuch that there are above 1000 French at Madrid, who grow rich by the manufactures they have established there. Besides, there are a great number that come out of Languedoc and other parts, to get in their harvest for them; and who carry great quantities of small merchandizes to sell. The women are generally very lean, and very amorous; they have black eyes, flat bosoms, little feet, and wear long garments. When they make visits, they sit on carpets, in the manner of taylors, as well as at home; which custom they have derived from the Moors. They are greatly addicted to painting, and are kept very much at home, through the jealousy of their husbands. Neither men nor women often change the fashion of their garments, and the men generally wear their own hair, without powder, and long swords by their sides. They generally used to be dressed in black; but since they have had a king from France, many of them imitate the French fashions, especially in the politest towns. The famous Mr. Willoughby, who travelled through Spain, on purpose to make observations, says, that they were not so abstemious as many people suppose, especially when they eat at another man's cost; that though many of them pinch their bellies, and fare hardly, it is owing to their indolence, which makes them poor. They long and ask for every thing they see, and are impertinently inquisitive. They ride altogether upon mules, carrying their portmanteaus before them, for fear they should be lost. With regard to their religion, they are the strictest Papists in the world, and yet for fornication and impurity, they are the worst nation in Europe. At the inns, there are a great number of common women, whose behaviour is very impudent, and immodest. They are so lazy in their shops, that they will say they have not a commodity, rather than take pains to look for it; for this reason, the best shops are kept by Frenchmen, and they are the best workmen in all manner of businesses; insomuch, that some have said, that if all the Frenchmen were recalled from Spain, the Spaniards would be starved to death. Spain is an absolute monarchy, and in Madrid there

are several courts of justice, who determine all affairs that come before them; but they have each their distinct province, being eight in all. There is also a privy-council, called the Junto, composed of the king's favourites. There are four viceroys in Spain, namely, those of Arragon, Navarre, Valencia, and Catalonia; for the other provinces have only governors. The king has also five viceroys, and 55 governors in America, who are changed every five years. The revenue of the king is almost immense, but there is no knowing exactly what it amounts to. With regard to the church, there are 8 archbishopricks, and 44 bishopricks, who have all large revenues, and the king disposes of all ecclesiastical offices. The inquisition was established in 1477, and there are now 14 tribunals, in as many different places. They have a great number of officers belonging to them, besides 2000 spies. This inquisition was first designed against the Moors; but is now extended to Jews and hereticks, though it is said there are still many of the former, in high offices about the court, notwithstanding all their vigilance. The wild bulls already mentioned are a sort of buffaloes, and chiefly made use of at Madrid; though there are bull-fights sometimes at other places. The king and all the court are present at these fights, and all the fronts of the houses are adorned with tapestry; likewise the balconies are taken up, by the principal ladies in the kingdom, who appear in their richest habits and jewels. Those that enter the lists with the bulls are called Torreadores, and are all knights, armed with nothing but a lance, and cannot make use of their swords, but when they are near the bulls; when one of them falls, the populace run immediately, and cut him in pieces with their swords. Besides the king's territories in Europe, he possesses the best part of America, and is master of many rich islands in the S. Seas; and particularly the Philippines, from whence they import the rich merchandizes of the E. Indies. He also possesses several places in Africa, particularly Ceuta and Oran.

SPAIN NEW. See MEXICO.

SPALATTO, or SPALATRO, a rich, populous, and strong town of the republick of Venice, and capital of Venetian Dalmatia, with a good harbour, and an archbishop's see. It is built upon the ruins of the castle of Dioclesian, and its walls make two thirds of those of the city; likewise, its temple is the cathedral church. It is strong by situation, being built on a peninsula, which is joined to the Terra Firma, by a neck of land half a mile over. It is seated

on the Gulph of Venice, 37 miles S. E. of Sebenico, and 102 N. W. of Ragusa. Lon. 17. 31. E. lat. 43. 53. N.

* SPALDICK, a village in Huntingdonshire, with one fair, on Wednesday before Whitfun-tide, for all sorts of cattle.

SPALDING, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and four fairs, on April 27, for hemp and flax; on July 29, for horses and cattle; on August 30, for horses; and on September 21, and December 17, for hemp and flax. It is seated low among rivulets and drains, and on a navigable river, and is an ancient well built place, with several vessels, and barges belonging to it. It is 22 miles N. of Peterborough, and 98 N. of London. Lon. 0. 14. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

SPANDAW, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the middle marche of Brandenburg. It is naturally strong, being surrounded on all sides by morasses, and close to it is a fine fortress, with a fortified tower. The arsenal is in subterranean vaults, and there is a prison for state-criminals, besides a spin-house for loose women. The inhabitants are maintained by navigation, trade, and manufactories. It is seated on the river Havel, 8 miles N. W. of Berlin, and 17 N. E. of Brandenburg. Lon. 13. 43. E. lat. 52. 35. N.

* SPANGENBURG, a town of Germany, in the Lower Langravate of Hesse, with a castle; seated on a small river, which falls into the Fulda.

* SPANHEIM, a county of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate, or rather between the Lower Palatinate, which lies to the W. the electorate of Mentz to the N. that of Treves, or Triers, to the W. and the duchy of Deux-Ponts, and Lorrain to the S.

SPANISH TOWN. See ST. JAGO.

SPARTEL CAPE, a promontory of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, at the entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar. Lon. 6. 30. W. lat. 36. 0. N.

SPARTIVENTO CAPE, a promontory of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, at the extremity of Farther Calabria. Lon. 16. 30. E. lat. 38. 20. N.

SPELLO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in Umbria, where there are the ruins of a theatre, and other remains of antiquity. It is seated on a hill, 3 miles N. W. of Foligno, and 13 N. of Spoleto. Lon. 13. 40. E. lat. 43. 0.

SPEY, a river of Scotland, which runs N. E. through the shires of Badenoch and Murray, and falls into the German Sea, E.

of the Frith of Murray.

SPEZZIA, SPETIA, or SPECIA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a good harbour; seated at the foot of a hill, at the bottom of a gulph of the same name, 47 miles S. E. of Genoa, and 65 N. W. of Florence. Lon. 9. 57. E. lat. 44. 4. N.

SPICE ISLANDS, are islands of Asia, in the E. Indies, which are all in the hands of the Dutch. The principal are Banda, the Moloccas, and Ceylon, which see in their proper places.

SPIGELBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name, 18 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is 22 miles S. W. of Hildesheim. Lon. 8. 40. E. lat. 52. 6. N.

SPIGNA, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Montferrat, with a castle, and the title of marquifate; subject to the king of Sardinia. It is seated between Acqua, and Savona, 60 miles S. E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 42. E. lat. 44. 35. N.

SPILEMBERGO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in Friuli, 37 miles N. W. of Aquileia, and 47 N. by E. of Venice. Lon. 13. 15. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

SPILSBY, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Mondays, and four fairs, on Monday before Whitsunday, Monday after Whitsun-week, the Monday following, if in May, and on the second Thursday in July, for all sorts of cattle, and cloathing. It is seated on the side of a hill, 30 miles E. of Lincoln, and 122 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 18. E. lat. 53. 15.

SPIRE, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of a bishoprick of the same name. It was entirely ruined, and burnt by the French in 1689, and in 1693, the imperial chamber, which was in this city, was removed to Ratisbon. They have since attempted to rebuild it, but with no great success. It is seated on the Rhine, 5 miles N. of Philippsburg, and 12 S. E. of Heidelberg. Lon. 8. 32. E. lat. 49. 19. N.

SPIRE, the bishoprick of, a territory of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 50 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, where broadest, and divided into two parts by the Rhine. It is a fertile country, and Spire is the principal town.

SPIREBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on a river of the same name, 8 miles N. of Landau. Lon. 8. 12. E. lat. 49. 18. N.

* **SPIRITU-SANCTO**, a town of S. America, in Brasil, and capital of a government of the same name, with a small castle, and a harbour. It belongs to the Portu-

guese, and is seated by the sea-side, in a very fertile country. Lon. 37. 35. E. lat. 20. 30. S.

SPITAL, a town of Germany, in Upper Carinthia, with a handsome castle; seated on the river Lyfer, near the Drave, 30 miles N. of Clagenfurt. Lon. 13. 28. E. lat. 47. 0. N.

SPITHEAD, a famous road between Portsmouth and the isle of Wight, where the royal navy frequently rendezvous.

* **SPITTLE**, a village in Essex, with one fair, on September 1, for toys.

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.

SPOLETO, an ancient, handsome, and populous town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and capital of a dutchy of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a strong castle. It was formerly a large place, but in 1703, suffered greatly by an earthquake, and is now thin of people. There are the ruins of an amphitheatre, a triumphal arch, and an aqueduct. It is seated partly on the side of a hill, and partly in a plain, and in a country noted for good wine, near the river Tefino, 30 miles E. of Orvieto, and 55 N. of Rome.

* **SPOLETO**, the dutchy of, a territory of Italy; bounded on the N. by the marche of Ancona, and dutchy of Urbino; on the E. by Farther Abruzzo; on the S. by Sabina, and the patrimony of Saint Peter; and on the W. by Orvietano, and Perugino; being about 55 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It was formerly a part of Umbria, and now belongs to the Pope.

SPREE, or SPREHE, a river of Germany, which rises in the mountains of Bohemia, on the confines of Misnia, and Lusatia, through which last it passes into the marquifate of Brandenburg, runs by Berlin, and falls into the Havel over against Spandaw.

SPROTTAW, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and in the dutchy of Glogaw, with walls flanked with towers, and a strong castle. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Bober and Sprotta, 20 miles S. W. of Glogaw, and 8 S. E. of Sagan. Lon. 15. 48. E. lat. 51. 33. N.

* **SPUTTY**, a village in Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with five fairs, on May 21, July 3, September 27, October 23, and December

ember 2, all for cattle.

SQUILACI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, with a bishop's see, and the title of a principality. It was formerly famous, but now is a small place, though charmingly seated on the river Favelone, three miles from a gulph of the same name, and 30 S. of St. Severina. Lon. 16. 55. E. lat. 38. 53. N.

STABLO, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishoprick of Ljege, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey, whose abbot is a prince of the Empire. The inhabitants of the town have a manufactory of leather, which they send to foreign parts. It is seated on the river Recht, 9 miles S. of Limburg. Lon. 6. 0. E. lat. 50. 28. N.

STADE, or **STADEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, formerly an hanseatic. It has a considerable fortress, and a famous college; but Hamburg has deprived it of a great part of its trade. It has belonged to the elector of Hanover, together with the dutchy, since 1720; and is seated on the river Swingel, near its confluence with the Elbe, 22 miles W. of Hamburg, and 45 N. E. of Bremen. Lon. 9. 21. E. lat. 53. 44. N.

* **STADSBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, on the confines of the county of Waldeck, seated on the river Dimel. It was taken by the Swedes in 1645, who demolished the fortifications.

STAFARDA, a town of Piedmont, in the marquise of Saluzzo, or Saluces, seated on the river Po, with a rich abbey. It is famous for a battle that the marquis de Catinat gained here, over the duke of Savoy, and the Germans, in 1690. Lon. 7. 25. E. lat. 44. 34. N.

STAFFORD, the county town of Staffordshire, with a market on Saturdays, and five fairs, on Tuesday before Shrove-Tuesday, on May 14, for horses and cattle; on June 29, for wool; on October 2, for colts; and on December 4, for cattle and hogs. It is seated on the river Sow, which washes its S. and W. parts, and over which there is a stone bridge; surrounded with meadows, has two parish-churches, a free-school, a fine square market place, in which is a handsome shire-hall, and under it the market-house. The streets are large, and many of the houses handsomely built. It was almost surrounded with a wall, now leveled with the ground; and is a corporation where the assizes and sessions are kept, and sends two members to parliament. It is 16 miles N. W. of Litchfield, and 135 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 6. W. lat. 52. 50. N. It has the title of an earldom,

STAFFORDSHIRE, an English county, 44 miles in length, and 27 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Shropshire; on the N. by Cheshire; on the E. by Derbyshire, and Warwickshire; and on the S. by Worcestershire. It contains 23740 houses, 142440 inhabitants, 130 parishes, 19 market-towns, and sends 10 members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Trent, the Dove, the Sow, the Cherner, the Lime, the Tern, the Peñk, and the Manyfold. The air is pleasant, mild, and wholesome, and the soil in the S. part good and rich, though not without heaths, which take up a large tract of ground; but then it abounds in coal-pits, and iron-mines. The middle is level and plain, the N. hilly and barren, being full of heaths and moors, and where they use peats for fuel. There are also good stone quarries, plenty of alabaster, and limestone. The county town is Stafford.

STAGRA, a town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Macedonia, seated on the Gulph of Contessa. It is remarkable for being the birth place of Aristotle, from whence he is called the Stagirite. It is now called Lybanna, and is 16 miles from Contessa. Lon. 25. 3. E. lat. 41. 10. N.

STAGNO, a town of Dalmatia, in the republick of Ragusa, with a small harbour, and a bishop's fee; seated on a peninsula, in the Gulph of Venice, 30 miles N. W. of Ragusa. Lon. 18. 5. E. lat. 42. 54. N.

* **STAGSHAWBAG**, a village in Northumberland, with two fairs, on Whitson-Eve, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep; and on July 5, for linnen and woollen-cloth, from Scotland.

STAIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, seated on the river Danube, over which there is a bridge, where they take toll, 65 miles W. of Vienna. Lon. 15. 28. E. lat. 48. 31. N.

STAINES, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on May 11, for horses and cattle; and on September 19, for onions and toys. It is seated on the river Thames, over which there is a bridge into Surrey, and lies on the western road, containing several good inns, 19 miles W. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 24. W. lat. 51. 22. N.

* **STAINTON**, a village in Lincolnshire, with one fair, on October 29, for hemp and sheep.

STAIR, a village in Scotland, in the shire of Air, which was the ancient seat of the Dalrymples; but lately gave title to John earl of Stair.

STALBRIDGE, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs,

on September 6, and November 4, for all sorts of cattle. It is 22 miles N. of Dorchester, and 115 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 51. 0. N.

STALIMENE. See LEMNOS.

STAMBOUL, or STAMPOL, the name given by the Turks to Constantinople.

STAMFORD, a town in Lincolnshire, with two fairs, on Mondays and Fridays, and 7 fairs, on Tuesday before February 13; on Monday before Midlent-Sunday, for horses, and stock of all sorts; on Midlent-Monday, for all sorts of haberdashery ware; on Monday before May 12, Monday before June 13, August 5, and November 8, for horses, and stock of all sorts. It is seated on the river Weland, on the edge of Northamptonshire; is a large handsome place, containing six parish churches, several good streets, and fine structures. It is an ancient town, which formerly had a college, whose students removed to Brazen-Nose college, in Oxford. It is also a corporation, with the title of an earldom, and sends two members to parliament. It has no considerable manufactories, but deals chiefly in malt. It is 26 miles N. of Huntingdon, and 83 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 27. W. lat. 52. 39. N.

* STAMFORD-BRIDGE, a village in Yorkshire, with one fair, on November 22, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, grafs, pewter, hard-ware, and woollen cloth.

STAMPALIA, an island of the Archipelago, 60 miles W. of Rhodes, and 37 from the coast of Natolia; 15 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It is almost without inhabitants, and wants fresh water.

* STANCHIO, formerly called Cos, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia, 12 miles N. E. of Stampalia, and 40 N. W. of Rhodes; 25 in breadth, and 10 in length. The soil is fertile, but the air unwholesome; and the capital town, which is of the same name, is well built, and seated at the foot of a mountain, at the bottom of a large bay, and near a good harbour.

* STANDISH, a village in Lancashire, 4 miles N. of Wigan, with two fairs, on June 29, and November 22, for horses, horned cattle, and toys.

* STANDON, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Fridays, but no fairs. It is 8 miles N. of Hertford, and 29 N. of London. Lon. 0. 1. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

* STANFORDHAM, a village in Northumberland, with two fairs, on the second Friday in April, and August 15, if on Thursday; but if not, the Thursday after, for horned cattle and hogs.

* STANHOPE, a town in the county of

Durham, with a market on Tuesdays, but no fairs. It is 19 miles W. of Durham, and 237 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 35. W. lat. 54. 48. N.

STANLEY, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is 14 miles S. of Gloucester, and 99 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2. 22. W. lat. 51. 44. N.

* STANSTEAD, a village in Essex, with one fair, on May 12, for horses and cattle.

STANTON, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Mondays, and one fair, on October 29, for hemp and sheep. It is 20 miles E. of Lincoln, and 120 N. of London. Lon. 0. 2. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

STANTZ, a town of Swisserland, and capital of the canton of Underwald, seated 3 miles from the lake of the four cantons, and 25 miles S. of Zurich. Lon. S. 20. E. lat. 46. 55. N.

* STAPLE, a village in Kent, with one fair, on July 25, for edge-tools.

STARGARD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, with an academy. It has good woollen manufactories, such as serges, cloth, shaloons, tammies, druggets, and the like. It had formerly a castle, of which the ruins are to be seen, and is seated on the river Ilne, 15 miles S. E. of Stetin, and 37 N. W. of Lansperg. Lon. 14. 28. E. lat. 52. 30. N.

STARIA, or STARO RUSSA, a town of Russia, in the province of Great Novogorod; seated on the lake Ilment, 40 miles S. of Novogorod. Lon. 34. 20. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

START POINT, a promontory, or cape in the English channel, and in Devonshire, 14 miles S. of Dartmouth. Lon. 4. 6. W. lat. 50. 10. N.

STATIN-EYLAND, that is the island of the States, of which there are three; one is in the Frozen Ocean near Moscow, on which it depends, and another in the Magellanick Sea, between the strait of Maire, and Brewers Island, and the third in the Oriental Ocean, between Jesso and Yupi, in Tartary. There is also another in N. America, and in New-York, seated near the mouth of Hudson's river, and subject to Great-Britain.

STAVANGER, a town of Norway, in the province of Bergen, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the sea-coast, in a peninsula, near the fortrefs of Dofwick, 75 miles S. of Bergen. Lon. 5. 15. E. lat. 58. 45. N.

STAVELO. See STABLO.

* STAVERDELL, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on August 5, for bullocks and hogs.

STAVEREN, an ancient town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, and in Westergoo, with a harbour. It was formerly a considerable town, but is now much decayed, because the harbour is choaked up with sand. It is seated on the Zuider-Zea, 8 miles W. of Slooten, and 15 N. E. of Enchyfen. Lon. 5. 21. E. lat. 52. 57. N.

* **STAUFORD**, a village in Somersetshire, with two fairs, on June 11, and September 28, for horses, bullocks, sheep, lambs, and wool.

* **STEBBING**, a village in Essex, with 1 fair, on June 29, for cattle.

STENBERG, a small, but strong town of the Dutch Netherlands, in Brabant, and in the marquisate of Berg-op-zoom. It has a communication with the Volkraak, by a canal, whose entrance is defended by a fort, 7 miles N. E. of Berg-op-zoom, and 17 W. of Breda. Lon. 4. 15. E. lat. 51. 34. N.

STEENKIRK, a village of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, where the allies commanded by king William, attacked the fortified camp of the French, in 1692, and were defeated. It is 10 miles N. of Mons, and 16 W. of Brussels.

STEENWICK, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel; seated on the river Aa, on the frontiers of Friesland, 20 miles S. E. of Slooten, and 32 N. of Deventer. Lon. 6. 5. E. lat. 52. 50. N.

* **STEEPLE-ASHTON**, a village in Wiltshire, with one fair, on September 2, for cheese.

STEGEBURG, a town of Sweden, in Ostrogothia, or E. Gothland, seated on the coast of the Baltick Sea, with a small commodious harbour; 25 miles S. of Nyköping, and 82 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 16. 0. E. lat. 58. 30. N.

* **STEIN**, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich, seated on the Rhine, near the Lake Constance, 27 miles N. E. of Zurich, and 17 W. of Constance. Lon. 9. 7. E. lat. 47. 52. N.

* **STEINEBACH**, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Baden, seated in a country that produces good wine.

* **STEINHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the archbishoprick of Mentz, seated on a hill near the river Maine, with a good castle, 9 miles from Francfort. Lon. 8. 56. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

* **STEKE**, a town of Denmark, on the N. coast of the isle of Mona, with a strong castle. It is almost surrounded with a lake.

* **STELLING**, a village in Kent, with two fairs, on Holy Thursday, and Novem-

ber 12, for horses, cattle, and pedlars ware.

STENAY, a fortified town of France, in the dutchy of Bar, on the frontiers of Luxemburg; seated on the rivers Maese, or Meuse, 25 miles N. by W. of Verdun, and 8 S. W. of Mont-Medi. Lon. 5. 19. E. lat. 50. 31. N.

STENDAL, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in the marquisate of Brandenburg, subject to the king of Prussia, and seated on the river Ucht, 36 miles N. of Magdeburg. Lon. 12. 20. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

STENFORD, or **STENFORT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Bentheim, with an academy; seated on the river Vecht, 15 miles S. W. of Munster. Lon. 7. 25. E. lat. 52. 15. N.

STERLING, a town of Scotland, and capital of a shire of the same name. It is a very important place, and seated on the declivity of a rock, where the Forth runs at the bottom, over which there is a handsome stone bridge of four arches, with an iron gate across it; vessels come up to the bridge, which make it a place of trade. Above the town is a castle, seated on a rock, very strong, and serves to defend the town and bridge. This place is so commodiously seated, that it commands the pass between the N. and S. part of Scotland. It is 30 miles N. W. of Edinburg. Lon. 3. 50. W. lat. 56. 12. N.

* **STERLINGSHERE**, in Scotland, is bounded on the E. by the river Avon; on the W. by Lough-Loughmond, and the rivers Blain and Anirick; on the N. by the river Forth; and on the S. by Clydesdale. It sends one member to parliament.

STERNBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marquisate of Brandenburg. It is a large, open place, but carries on a great commerce in cattle, and is seated 20 miles N. of Francfort upon Oder, and subject to the king of Prussia. Lon. 15. 35. E. lat. 52. 30. N.

* **STERTZINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the Tyrol, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Eysack, 12 miles from Brixen.

STETIN, or **STETTIN**, a sea-port town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of Hither Pomerania, with the title of a dutchy, and a castle. It had long a famous school, which the wars of Germany never disturbed. The ancient dukes of Pomerania resided here; and it was taken by the elector of Brandenburg, in 1676; but given to Sweden by the treaty of Nimeguen. In 1713 it submitted to the allies, and then the said elector was put in possession

possession again of this important place, which is a bulwark to the Marche of Brandenburg; and the fortifications have been greatly improved. It is now a flourishing place, and carries on a considerable trade; and is seated on the river Oder, 80 miles N. of Francfort, and 70 N. by E. of Berlin. Lon. 14. 58. E. lat. 53. 27. N. The dutchy is 125 miles in length, and borders upon Mecklenburg, and partly upon Brandenburg. The breadth is from 17 to 25 miles, and it is divided by the river Oder into two parts.

STEVENAGE, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, 9 days before Easter, 9 days before Whitsuntide, July 15, and the first Friday in September, for hawkers, pedlars, and a little cheefe. The market is now disused. It is a good thoroughfare place, containing several inns, 12 miles N. N. W. of Hertford, and 32 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 51. 55. N.

STEVENSWAERT, a fortress of the Netherlands, in the province of Guelderland; seated on the river Maese, over which there is an important passage at this place which belongs to the Dutch. It is 20 miles N. E. of Maestricht, and 5 from Ruremond. Lon. 5. 55. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

STEYNING, a town in Suffex, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on June 9, for cattle and pedlars ware, and on September 19, and October 10, for horned cattle. It is seated under the Downs, and sends two members to parliament. It is 15 miles W. of Lewis, and 47 S. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 50. 56. N.

STEYR, or **STEYRE**, a town of Germany, in Upper Austria, and in the quarter of Traun. It is well built, carries on a great trade in iron, and has a Jesuits college, and is seated at the confluence of the rivers Steyr and Ens, 20 miles S. E. of Lintz, and 8 N. W. of Ens. Lon. 14. 43. E. lat. 38. 0. N.

* **STILIGIANO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicata, with the title of a principality. It is famous for its baths, and is seated near the river Salandrella.

STIRIA, a province of Germany, in the circle of Austria, with the title of a dutchy. It is bounded on the N. by the arch-dutchy of Austria; on the E. by Hungary; on the S. by Carniola; and on the W. by Carinthia, and the archbishoprick of Saltzburg; being 125 miles in length, and 17 in breadth. It is said to contain 22 cities, 95 towns, 338 castles, 15 convents, and 200,000 inhabitants. Though it is a mountainous

country, yet there is a great deal of land fit for tillage, and the soil is so good, that the inhabitants never were in want of corn. It contains mines of very good iron, whence the arms made here are in great esteem. The women differ greatly from the Austrians, and are very plain and downright. They have all swellings on their throats, called Bronchoccles. The men are also very simple, and are very zealous worshippers of the Virgin Mary. They delight to sit at home, in the chimney-corner, never troubling their heads about foreign affairs. The chief town is Gratz.

STERUM, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Berg, seated on the river Roer, 12 miles N. of Duffeldorp, and subject to the elector palatine. Lon. 4. 18. E. lat. 51. 23. N.

STIVES. See **TREES**.

STOCHEM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishoprick of Liege; seated on the river Maese, or Meuse, 12 miles N. of Maestricht. Lon. 5. 55. E. lat. 51. 3. N.

STOCKAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and landgravate of Nellenburg, seated on a river of the same name, 5 miles from the Lake Constance, and 12 N. from the town of that name. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

STOCKBRIDGE, a town of Hampshire, whose market is now disused; but it has three fairs, on Holy Thursday, and October 7, for sheep, and on July 10, for sheep and horses. It is a thoroughfare, with good accommodations for travellers, is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. It is 9 miles N. W. of Winchester, and 69 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 33. W. lat. 51. 12. N.

STOCKHOLM, the capital city of Sweden, and the usual residence of the kings of that country. It is seated near the Lake Meler, and comprehends six small islands, joined together, by wooden bridges. In the suburb called Nordermalm, is a very high mountain named Bruncberg, on whose top is a tower and a bell, which is rung when any fire happens. The Lake Meler, which is to the W. supplies the inhabitants with good water. This city contains superb palaces, whose roofs are covered with copper; and there have been several rocks blown up, to render it larger and more regular; but the suburbs are in the antique taste. The royal palace, or castle, was reduced to ashes in 1697; but it has been rebuilt more magnificent than before: several hundred houses were burnt in one of the suburbs, in 1723. The arsenal is very

famous, and the harbour so large, that it will contain 1000 ships, which may there ride in safety; but when the vessels come from the N. they are obliged, before they can enter, to pass a long way between rocks, which render it very difficult for them to get in; besides which, it is frozen up four months in the year. There are about 30,000 inhabitants, who carry on a trade in copper, iron, and naval stores. In 1739, there was an academy of sciences established here; as also of painting and sculpture, founded by Count Tessin. It is 200 miles N. E. of Copenhagen, 625 N. W. of Vienna, 625 W. of Moscow, 750 N. E. of Paris, 900 N. E. of London, and 1200 N. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 19. 30. E. lat. 59. 20. N.

* STOCKLAND, a village in Dorsetshire, with one fair, on June 18, for cattle.

STOCKPORT, or STOPPORT, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, on March 4, March 25, May 1, and October 25, for cattle and pedlars ware. It is seated on the river Mersey, over which there is a bridge that leads into Lancashire, and is 6 miles S. of Manchester, and 160 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 6. W. lat. 53. 22. N.

STOCKTON, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Wednesdays, and one fair, on July 18, for toys; seated on the river Tees, near the sea, and noted for its good ale, and sending corn and butter to London. A silk-mill has been lately erected here. It is 18 miles S. E. by E. of Durham, and 219 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 54. 33. N.

* STOCKWITH, a village in Lincolnshire, with one fair, on September 4, for horses and cattle.

STOCKZOW, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and in the principality of Teschen, seated on the river Vistula, 10 miles E. of Teschen, and 37 S. E. of Troppaw. Lon. 18. 15. E. lat. 49. 41. N.

* STOGURSEY, a village in Somersetshire, with two fairs, on May 2, and September 12, for cattle and sheep.

* STOKE, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on December 6, for horses and toys.

* STOKE UNDER HAMBDEN, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on May 6, for all sorts of cattle and pedlars ware.

STOKEGOMER, a town of Somersetshire, whose market is disused, but it has 2 fairs, on April 25, and August 1, for bullocks and sheep. It is 26 miles W. of Wells, and 152 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 18. W. lat. 51. 12. N.

* STOKEN-CHURCH, a village in Oxfordshire, with two fairs, on July 10, for horses, and September 29, for hiring servants.

STOKESLEY, a town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on Saturday before Trinity-Sunday, for horned cattle, horses, and linnen-cloth. It is seated among several small streams, with which it is well watered; and is 36 miles N. of York, and 216 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 50. W. lat. 54. 28. N.

STOLBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Thuringia, and capital of a county of the same name. It has a handsome castle, where the count resides, and is seated in a valley between two mountains, 10 miles N. of Northhausen, and 58 N. W. of Leipsick. Lon. 10. 8. E. lat. 51. 45. N.

STOLHOFFEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and marquisate of Baden; seated in a morass near the Rhine, 8 miles S. W. of Baden, and 12 N. E. of Stralburg. Lon. 8. 10. E. lat. 40. 36. N.

STOLPEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Farther Pomerania. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated in a pleasant valley, on a river of the same name, 52 miles N. E. of Colberg, and 70 N. W. of Dantzick. Lon. 17. 15. E. lat. 54. 40. N.

STONE, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and four fairs, on Tuesday after Midlent-Sunday, Shrove-Tuesday, Whit-Tuesday, and July 25, for cattle. It is seated on the river Trent, and is but a mean place, though a thoroughfare, and has several good inns. It is 22 miles N. W. of Litchfield, and 141 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 10. W. lat. 52. 55. N.

* STONE, a village in Kent, with one fair, on Holy Thursday, for pedlars ware.

STONE-HENGZ, a most remarkable heap of stones, lying upon Salisbury-plain, 6 miles N. of Salisbury. It consists of several very large stones, placed one upon another, and is supposed to have been a temple of the ancient Druids; and the rather 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 a great many diligent inquirers to account for the laying of these enormous stones one upon another; for they are so heavy, that it is thought no artifice now known is sufficient to have raised those that lie across, to that height.

STONE-HIVE, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Mearns, with a good harbour,
secured

secured by a stone-pier. Near it was the famous castle of Dunnotyr, seated on a rock near the shore. It was formerly the residence of the hereditary Earl Marshal of Scotland, but is now in ruins.

* **STONE-HOUSE**, a village in Gloucestershire, with two fairs, on May 1, and December 29, for cattle and cheefe.

STONY-STRATFORD, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, on April 20, August 2, October 10, and November 12, for cattle. It is seated on the river Ouse, and is an ancient place, standing on the Roman highway called Watling-street. It is a good thoroughfare town, contains two parish-churches, and has several good inns; 19 miles N. W. of Dunstable, and 53 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 35. E. lat. 52. 3. N.

STORMARIA, a country of Germany, in the dutchy of Holstein, with the title of a principality. It is bounded on the N. by Proper Holstein; on the E. by Wagria, and the dutchy of Lawenburg; and on the S. and W. by the dutchies of Lunenburg and Bremen, from which it is separated by the river Elb; being 12 miles in length and 8 in breadth. Hamburg is the capital town.

STORNWAY, a town of Scotland, in the isle of Lewis, and one of the western islands. It has a harbour called Loch Stornway, on the E. side of the island.

* **STORRINGTON**, a village in Suffex, with two fairs, on May 12, for cattle and horses, and November 22, for cattle and pedlars ware.

STORTFORD, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on Holy-Thurday, Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, and October 10, for horses and cattle. It is called by some bishops Stortford, and is seated on the side of a hill, being a large, handsome, and well frequented town, with several good inns. On the E. side there are the ruins of a castle, which stood on an artificial mount. It is 12 miles N. E. of Hertford, and 29 N. of London. Lon. o. 8. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

STOUR, the name of several small rivers in England.

STOURBRIDGE, or **STURRIDGE**, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on March 29, for horses and cattle, and on September 8, for all sorts of cattle and sheep. It is seated on the river Stour, in a flat, over which there is a bridge, from whence it has its name. It is a pretty good town, and is noted for its glass-houfes. It has a good free-school, in which there is a library, and is 24 miles N. of Worcester, and 117 N. W. of London,

Lon. 2. 6. W. lat. 52. 30. N.

STOURBRIDGE, or **STURRICH**, the name of a field near Cambridge, noted for its famous fair kept annually, on the 7th of September, and continues a fortnight. There a great many tradesmen go thither from London, as well as from other parts; and the commodities are horses, hops, iron, wool, leather, cheefe, and many other things.

STOW, a town of Gloucester, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 12, for horses, cows, sheep, and cheefe; and on October 24, for hops, saddlers, shoemakers, and ironmongers ware. Some call it Stow on the Would, and it is not only seated on a bleak hill, but is destitute of wood and water. It contains about 200 houfes, and is 8 miles S. by W. of Camden, and 77 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 45. W. lat. 51. 50. N.

STOW, a seat of earl Temple, in Buckinghamshire, with the finest gardens in England, adorned with busts, statues, obelisks, pavilions, and temples. The statues and busts are those of several famous men, ancient and modern. It is two miles from Buckingham.

* **STOWERIDGE**, a village in Norfolk, with 1 fair, on Saturday in Whitfun-week, which is considerable, for horses.

STOWEY, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on September 7, for cattle and toys. It is 22 miles W. of Wells, and 146 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 12. W. lat. 51. 14. N.

STOWMARKET, a town of Suffolk, so called, to distinguish it from towns of the same name, in other parts of this country. It has a market on Thursdays, and 2 fairs, on July 10, for shop-goods and toys; and on August 12, for sheep and cattle. It is seated between the branches of the rivers Gyppe and Orwell, upon a rising ground in the center of the county; and is a large handsome place, having a large church dedicated to St. Peter the Apostle; the tower and spire are 120 feet high, in which are 3 tuneable bells. It has a Presbyterian meeting, and about 400 pretty good houfes. The streets are tolerable wide, but not paved; and the town is very pleasant. Its cherries are thought to be the finest in England, and it has a large manufactory of woollen stuffs. It is 12 miles N. W. of Ipswich, and 73 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. o. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

STADELLA, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, and in the Pavese. It is a passage of great importance, defended by a castle, and seated on the river Verfa, near the Po, 10 miles S. E. of Paris, and 47 N.

W of Parma. Lon. 9. 12. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

STRALÉN, a town of the Netherlands, in the upper quarter of Guelderland, whose fortifications were demolished by the French, in 1672. It is 5 miles S. W. of Gueldres, and 5 N. E. of Venlo. Lon. 6. 17. E. lat. 51. 27. N.

STRALSUND, a strong and rich sea-port town of Germany, in Huther Pomerania, and was formerly an important trading place. In 1678 it was forced to surrender to the Elector of Brandenburg, after 1800 houses had been burnt to ashes, in one night's time. After this the Swedes defended it to the last extremity; and Charles XII. in 1714, came hither after his return out of Turkey. But the crown of Sweden not being able to hold out against five great powers, it was forced to submit in 1715. In 1720, it was rendered back to Sweden, but in a very poor condition. It is almost surrounded by the sea, 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 Grippswald, and 32 N. E. of Gustrow. Lon. 13. 37. E. lat. 54. 23. N.

STRANGFORD, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, and province of Ulster, 9 miles E. of Down. Lon. 5. 40. W. lat. 54. 24. N.

STRANRAVER, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Galloway, 8 miles N. W. of Glenluce. Lon. 5. 20. W. lat. 54. 45. N.

STRASBURG, an ancient, large, handsome, populous, and strong city of France, in Alsace. It contains about 200 streets, part of which are very narrow, and most of the houses are built after the ancient taste. However, there are a great number of handsome buildings, such as the hotel of the Marshal of France, who is commander of the city; the hotel of the Cardinal of Rouer, the bishop's palace, the Jesuits college, the royal hospital, the hotel of Hesse Darmstadt, the arsenal, the town house, and the cathedral. It has a wooden bridge over the Rhine, which is thought to be one of the finest in Europe; as is likewise the cathedral church, whose tower is the handsomest in Germany, and the clock is greatly admired by all travellers. Some look upon it as one of the wonders of the world, and the steeple is allowed to be the highest in Europe. The clock not only shews the hours of the day, but the motion of the sun, moon, and stars. Among other things there is an angel, which turns an hour-glass every hour, and the twelve Apostles proclaim noon, by each of them striking a blow with a hammer on a bell. There is likewise a cock, which is a piece of clock-work, that crows

every hour. There are 700 steps up to the tower, or steeple, it being 500 feet high. It was a free and imperial city, but the king of France became master of it in 1681, and greatly augmented the fortifications, though before it had as many cannon as there are days in the year. The inhabitants were formerly Protestants, and carried on a great trade; but most of them have been obliged to embrace the Roman superstition, though there is still a sort of toleration. It is seated on the river Ill, 55 miles N. of Basil, 112 S. W. of Mentz, and 255 E. of Paris. Lon. 7. 51. E. lat. 34. 35. N.

STRASBURG, a town of Regal Prussia, in Poland, and in Culm. It is a strong place, has a good castle, and is seated on the river Drigentz, 30 miles from Thorn, as much from Plockzow, and somewhat more from Cylm. It has been taken and retaken several times, in the war between the Swedes and Poles. Lon. 18. 23. E. lat. 33. 5. N.

* **STRASBURG**, a town of Germany, in Brandenburg, in the Ukraine Marche, and on the confines of Pomerania. It is 8 miles N. of the Lake Uckar.

* **STRASBURG**, a strong handsome town of Germany, in Lower Carinthia; seated on the river Gurck, 5 miles from the town of Gurck, and the bishop has a palace here, where he commonly resides.

STRATFORD, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on May 14, September 25, and Thursday se'ennight after it, for cheese, hops, and cattle. It is seated on the N. side of the river Avon, over which there is a handsome stone bridge, supported by 13 great, and 6 small arches. It is a well-built place, containing about 500 houses, and has a large church, with a chapel of ease, and an almshouse, and contains several good inns. It is 8 miles S. S. W. of Warwick, and 98 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 40. W. lat. 52. 16. N.

STRATHNAVER, the most northern county of Scotland; bounded on the N. by the ocean; on the E. by Cathness; on the S. by Sutherland; and on the W. partly by Ross, and partly by the ocean.

STRATONICE, anciently so called, but afterwards Adrianople, now a town of Caria, in Asiatick Turkey. It had once a famous temple dedicated to Jupiter, in which the States of Caria held their publick assemblies; but it is now in ruins.

STRATTON, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on May 18, November 8, and December 11, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated between two rivulets,

which

which here unite, and fall into the sea at a small distance. The chief riches of the inhabitants rise from the gardens and orchards, but more especially garlick. It is 18 miles N. W. of Launceston, and 211 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 55. W. lat. 51. 0. N.

STRAUBING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of a territory of the same name. It is a large place, and its streets are broad, containing handsome churches and fine convents. It was taken by the Austrians in 1743, who demolished the fortifications the next year; but it was rendered back in 1745. It is seated on the Danube, over which there is a bridge; 22 miles S. E. of Ratisbon, and 65 N. E. of Munich. Lon. 12. 45. E. lat. 48. 48. N.

STRENG, or **STRENGUES**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermania, or Sunderland, with a bishop's see, and an handsome college. Charles IX. who died in 1611, is buried in the cathedral, with all his family. It is seated on the Lake Meler, 30 miles W. of Stockholm. Lon. 17. 40. E. lat. 59. 20. N.

* **STRETTON-CHURCH**, a village in Shropshire, with two fairs, on May 14, and September 24, for horned cattle, horses and sheep.

* **STRONBERG**, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Munster, and capital of a small district, which has the title of Burgraviate. It is 22 miles S. E. of Munster, and 20 N. W. of Paderborn. Lon. 8. 20. E. at. 51. 48. N.

STROMBOLI, the most northern of the islands of Lipari, lying on the Tuscan Sea, towards the coast of Sicily. There is a volcano here, which throws out fire and flames, and renders it uninhabitable. Lon. 15. 15. E. lat. 39. 14. N.

STRONGOLI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a very high rock, surrounded with others, 3 miles from the sea, and 7 E. of St. Severino. Lon. 17. 26. E. lat. 39. 20. N.

STROUD, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on May 12, and August 21, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is seated on a river of the same name, over which there is a bridge, and on whose banks are several fulling-mills. The houses are generally built with stone, and many of the inhabitants are dyers. It is governed by a constable, and four tything-men; it has one church, and about 500 houses; but the streets are narrow, though mostly paved. There is a large manufactory of white broad-cloth in this town, and its neighbourhood. It is

11 miles S. of Gloucester, and 93 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

* **STURN**, a town of Upper Hungary, remarkable for its hot baths, and for the mines of copper and silver found in a neighbouring mountain.

STULINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and subject to the duke of Furstenburg, with a castle. It is seated near the frontiers of the canton of Schaffhausen, 35 miles W. of Constance. Lon. 8. 18. E. lat. 47. 45. N.

STULWEISSENBURG, a very strong town of Lower Hungary, and capital of Ekekerfdegear. It had the title of regalis, or royal, because formerly the kings were crowned and buried here. It has been several times taken and re-taken by the Imperialists, and has been in the hands of the house of Austria ever since 1688. It is seated on the river Raufiza, 20 miles S. W. of Buda, and 162 N. by W. of Belgrade. Lon. 18. 25. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

STURMINSTER, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 12, and October 24, for cattle and toys. It is seated on the river Stour, over which there is a handsome stone bridge, in a rich vale; however, it is but a mean place, remarkable for the ruins of an ancient castle near it, which was the seat of the W. Saxon kings. It is 22 miles N. of Dorchester, and 122 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 27. W. lat. 50. 55. N.

STUTGARD, a handsome populous town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of the duchy of Wirtemberg. It is surrounded with walls and ditches, but stands so low, that it is impossible to make it a strong place. There is an ancient castle, with a rich cabinet of curiosities, and on the side are very handsome gardens. The streets are narrow in the town, and the houses generally of wood; but there are fine houses, and wide strait streets, in one of the suburbs. Here are the duke's palace, an orphan house, and a famous college. It is seated in a plain among mountains, near the river Neckar, 30 miles N. of Baden, and 52 N. E. of Strasburg. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 48. 50. N.

SUABIA, a circle of Germany; bounded on the N. by the circle of Franconia, and that of the Lower Rhine; on the W. by the circle of the Lower Rhine and Alsace; on the S. by Swisserland; and on the E. by the circle of Bavaria. It comprehends the duchies of Wirtemberg, or Wirtemberg, the margravate of Baden, the principality of Howen-Zollern, that of Oettingen, that

of Mindelheim; the bishopricks of Augsburg, Constance, and Coire, with several abbeys, and free towns, which see in their proper places.

SUANA, or **SOANA**, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Siennese, with a bishop's see; seated on a high mountain, near the river Flora, 40 miles S. E. of Sienna, and 64 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 14. 8. E. lat. 42. 43. N.

* **SUANES**, a people that inhabit the mountains of Caucasus, between the Circassian Tartars, and the kingdoms of Imiretta and Carduel. They pretend to be Christians, and are the most civilized of these mountaineers. In the summer they come to work in Georgia, and return back at the beginning of winter.

* **SUAQUEM**, a town of Turkey, in Africa, and capital of a beglerbeglick. It is seated on the Red Sea, having a well-frequented harbour, in a small island, and was once a very flourishing place, but is now gone to decay. Lon. 38. 31. E. lat. 19. 30. N.

* **SURBIACO**, a town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, and on the frontiers of Naples, with a castle. It is seated on the river Teverone, 33 miles E. of Rome.

* **SUCKLEBRIDGE**, a village in Somersetshire, with two fairs, on Friday before Holy-Thursday, and Wednesday after October 10, for cattle.

SUDBURY, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on March 12, and July 10, for toys. It is seated on the river Stour, over which there is a handsome bridge into Essex. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, seven aldermen, and twenty-four common-council. Here are three very ancient churches, in one of which is the scull of Sir Thomas Sudbury, beheaded in the time of Oliver Cromwell. There is here also a Presbyterian meeting-house. This town is supposed to have been formerly much larger than at present; it now consists of about 900 houses, and about 5000 souls. The streets are but narrow, and paved only here and there. Sir Thomas Sudbury had a fine seat here, which is now converted into a work-house. In this town is a large manufactory of crapes and feys. It is 11 miles S. of St. Edmondsbury, and 56 S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 50. W. lat. 52. 6. N.

SUDERKOPING, a town of Sweden, in Ostrogothia. It is 10 miles S. of Norkoping, and 90 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 16. 0. E. lat. 58. 30. N.

SUDERMANIA, or **SUNDERLAND**, a pro-

vince of Sweden, with the title of a dutchy; bounded on the N. by Upland and Westermania; on the E. by the peninsula of Tarin; on the S. by the Baltick Sea; and on the W. by Neria. It is about 62 miles in length, 42 in breadth, and is the most populous part of Sweden. It abounds in corn, and mines of divers metals; and Nikoping is the capital town.

SUEZ, a town of Africa, in Egypt, seated at the N. end of the W. gulph of the Red-Sea, called the Gulph of Suez, and has a castle and a harbour. It is separated from the Mediterranean-Sea by an isthmus 125 miles over, which joins Asia to Africa. It is surrounded by a sandy country, and is without water. It consists of about 200 houses, and is very much crowded with people, when the Turkish galleys arrive there. However, at other times it is almost deserted; and the harbour is too shallow to admit ships of great burthen. Some think it the ancient Pofidium, and others Arsinoe. It is 75 miles E. of Cairo. Lon. 33. 25. E. lat. 29. 40. N.

SUFFOLK, an English county, 50 miles in length, and 25 in breadth; 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 contains 34420 houses, 26520 inhabitants, 575 parishes, 28 market-towns, and sends 16 members to parliament. The air is generally wholesome, but the soil is various; on the sea-coast it is sandy, and there are several small hills, which yield hemp, pease, and rye. The inland parts are clayey, and more full of trees. The borders towards Essex are fit for pastures, and the N. W. produces corn of all sorts. There are manufactories of several kinds, particularly all sorts of broad-cloth, stuffs, and coarse linnen. The principal rivers are, the Little Ouse, the Waveney, the Stour, the Bieton, the Orwel, or Gippe, the Deben, the Ore, and the Blyth. Ipswich and St. Edmondsbury are the principal towns.

* **SUGELMESSA**, or **SEGELMESSA**, a province of Africa, in Barbary, and in Biledulgered. It is bounded on the W. by the province of Dara; on the E. by Retel; on the S. by the kingdom of Taflet; and on the N. by Mount Atlas. It is about 100 miles in length, and the capital is of the same name. It abounds in dates and has corn and other fruits, besides mines of iron, lead, and antimony. It is seated in a plain, on the river Ziz. The government is in the form of a commonwealth. Lon. 1. 29. W. lat. 30. 50. N.

SULLY, a town of France in Orleansois, with

with the title of a dutchy; seated on the river Loire, 20 miles S. of Orleans. Lon. 2. 26. E. lat. 47. 45. N.

SULMONA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Abruzzo, with the title of a principality. It is remarkable for being the birth place of Ovid, and is seated on the river Sora, 22 miles S. W. of Chieti. Lon. 14. 3. E. lat. 42. 3. N.

* **SULTANIA**, a considerable town of Asia, in Persia, and in Irac-Agemi, on the frontiers of Aderbizan. Here is a very magnificent mosque, which contains the tomb of Sultan Chodabend. It is seated on a large plain, 22½ miles N. W. of Isfahan, and 50 N. W. of Casbin. Lon. 51. 55. E. lat. 36. 26. N.

SULTSBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Bavaria, and near the borders of Franconia. It is a handsome place, has a fine castle, and belongs to the duke of Neuburg-Sultsbach. Lon. 12. 0. E. lat. 49. 30. N. It is 5 miles N. W. of Amberg, and 32 N. of Ratibon.

* **SULTZBURG**, a town of Germany, in Brisgaw, belonging to the marquisate of Baden-Dourlac, where there is a handsome palace. It is seated in a territory fertile in good wine, 8 miles S. W. of Fribourg. Lon. 7. 40. E. lat. 47. 54. N.

SUMATRA, an island of the E. Indian Sea, and one of the three largest of the Sunda islands, lying to the W. of the peninsula of Malacca, and the island of Borneo, and separated from that of Java, by the strait of Sunda. It is about 750 miles in length, and 175 in breadth. This island lies nearly under the equator, and the low grounds near the sea-coast are overflowed with water, which renders it very unhealthy. Here the natives generally build their houses upon posts, to secure them from the yearly inundations. The English have several forts and factories on the W. coast, the chief of which is Bencoolen, which is now built 5 miles up the country, the place where it stood formerly being very unwholesome; and they have given it the name of Marlborough Fort. The chief commodities exported from hence are, pepper, canes, and gold dust. The chief grain here, as in most of these parts, is rice; and they have also sugar, plantains, pine-apples, cocoa-nuts, limes, citrons, oranges, melons, and pomegranates. Achin, or Atcheen, is the most remarkable place for trade, and lies at the N. W. end of the island; elephants are very plentiful here, and consequently their teeth, which are bought up by the merchants of Surat. The inhabitants on the sea-coast are chiefly Mahometans; but those in the in-

land-country are pagans, whose particular worship is not certainly known. They are all of a black complexion, with long hair, and have not the best character in the world for honesty.

* **SUMBI**, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, lying in about 11 deg. of S. lat. The inhabitants who live upon the coast are strong, large, and very superstitious; but the inland parts are very little known.

* **SUMER COURT**, a village in Cornwall, with two fairs, on Holy-Thursday, and September 14, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

SUMEREIN, an open town of Lower Hungary, seated in the island of Schut, made by the river Danube; subject to the house of Austria. It is 10 miles S. of Presburg. Lon. 18. 37. E. lat. 48. 7. N.

SUNDA ISLANDS lie in the E. Indian Sea, near the straits of Sunda. The chief of these are Bornea, Java, and Sumatra; which see.

SUNDERBURG, a town of Denmark, in the island of Alfen, with the title of a dutchy, and a castle. It is seated on a strait, called Sunderburger Sund, 12 miles E. of Flensburg, and 17 S. E. of Apenrad. Lon. 10. 10. E. lat. 54. 58. N.

SUNDERLAND. See **SUNDERMANIA**.

SUNDERLAND, a sea-port town of Durham, with a market on Fridays, but no fairs. It is seated on the sea-shore, at the mouth of the river Wyer, and is remarkable for its great trade in sea-coal. It is 13 miles N. N. E. of Durham, and 264 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 54. 52. N.

* **SUNDI**, a province of Africa, in Congo, which lies along the river Zaire. It is well watered by rivers, which render it extremely fertile, and in the mountains there are mines of several metals. The capital town is of the same name. Lon. 17. 55. E. lat. 4. 50. S.

SUNNEBURG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in the marche of Brandenburg, and in the territory of Sternberg. Of late its condition has been mending every year, and it is now in a flourishing state, with a very superb castle. It is seated on the river Darta, 50 miles E. of Berlin. Lon. 15. 10. E. lat. 52. 38. N.

SUNTGAW, or **SUNTGOW**, a territory of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine; bounded on the N. by the river Rhine; on the E. by the Rhine, and the canton of Basle; on the S. by Franche Comté, and Porentru; and on the W. by Lorrain. It is subject to France.

* **SURINO**, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the county of Molise, with a castle. It is seated at the source of the river Tamara, at the foot of the Apennine mountains, 17 miles N. by W. of Benevento.

SURAT, a sea-port town of Asia, in the province of Guzurat, and in the peninsula on this side the Ganges. It was built in the year 1660, on the banks of the river Tapa, the then mart town being in another place; and when the English removed from it to this, others followed their example; and in a few years it became a large place, and is now said to have 20000 inhabitants. Its trade is now very considerable; for from 1690 to 1705, the revenues arising from the custom-house, and other things, amounted to 162500 pounds. In this city there are as many different religions as in Amsterdam; for there are Mahometans of several sects, and many sorts of Gentoes, of which the Banyans are most numerous. These are either merchants, bankers, brokers, accountants, collectors, or surveyors; but there are very few handicraftsmen, except taylor and barbers. It is said there are 85 different sects among them, who never eat with each other. There are also Talapoins, who are great enemies to the Papists, and preach up morality as the best guide of human life. They live upon alms, seldom speak in the streets, and extend their charity even to birds and beasts; but it would be endless to take notice of all their different religions, and different ceremonies, only we must not forget the Persees, of which there are great numbers about Surat, and the adjacent countries. They were banished from Persia in the seventh century, because they would not change their religion. They never marry into any other religion, which keeps their complexion almost as fair as that of the Europeans. Besides these, there are Jews and Armenian Christians, who are all great merchants. The fields about Surat are all plain, and the soil is fertile, except towards the sea, which is sandy and barren. All sorts of provisions are very cheap, and they have as good wheat as in Europe. They have various sorts of fowls, and plenty of antelopes in their forests, though but few deer. There are no fine buildings, but many of the houses are large; and there are caravanaries and mosques. The French have a little church near the old English factory, where they keep a few Capuchins, who practise surgery without a reward. The English and Dutch agents make good figures here, and they always have a good understanding with the officers of state and

justice. The affairs of the E. India company are managed by a president and council; and the former lives in great splendor. The Mahometan women are always veiled when they appear abroad, and their dress is much the same as the men. The Gentoo women are bare faced, and their legs are bare up to the knee. They have several gold and silver rings on their noses, ears, legs, and toes. Surat, together with the citadel, was taken by the English, in April 1759, and afterwards ceded to them by the great Mogul. It is 160 miles N. of Bombay, and 375 S. W. of Agra. Lon. 72. 25. E. lat. 21. 10. N.

SURINAM, a country of S. America, in Terra Firma, in Guiana, and capital of the Dutch settlements there. It extends about 75 miles along the river of Surinam, and abounds in fruits, fish, game, and singular animals of different kinds. They have sugar, cotton, tobacco, gums, and dying woods. The woods are full of monkeys, and it is said there are serpents 30 feet long. The capital town is of the same name.

* **SURINGIA**, a large trading town of Asia, in Japan, and 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, an English county, 36 miles in length, and 23 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Kent; on the S. by Suffex; on the W. by Berkshire; and on the N. by Middlesex. It contains 34220 houses, 205322 inhabitants, 140 parishes, and 11 market towns, and sends 14 members to parliament. The air is generally good, wholesome, and temperate. But the soil is different in different places, the middle being barren and full of heaths; but in other parts fertile and good. The principal rivers are the Thames, the Way, the Mole, and the Wandel. The principal towns are, Guilford and Kingston, the assizes being kept sometimes at one place, and sometimes at the other.

* **SURSEA**, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, seated on a small lake, formed by the river Sur, 5 miles S. of Lucern; it enjoys handsome privileges.

SUS, a kingdom or province of Africa, belonging to Morocco; bounded on the W. by the ocean; on the N. by mount Atlas; on the E. by Gefula; and on the S. by the sands of Numidia and Sus. Taradant is the capital town. It is a flat country, most of which abounds in corn, sugar-canes, and dates. In the mountainous part the inhabitants

tants are entirely free, and are governed by their own chiefs.

SUSA, an ancient and strong town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of the marquifate of Sufa, with a fort. There is also a rich convent, called the abbey of St. Just, and a triumphal arch erected to the honour of Augustus Cæsar. It is seated on the river Doria, among pleasant mountains and hills, and is called the key of Italy; because it is the principal passage out of France into Italy. It is 30 miles N. W. of Turin, and 25 N. E. of Brianzon. Lon. 7. 7. E. lat. 45. 6. N. It was taken by the French in 1704, but rendered back to the duke of Savoy in 1707.

SUSDAL, a town of the Russian empire, and capital of a dutchy of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It is built with wood, as are most towns in these parts, and seated on the river Clesma, 80 miles N. E. of Moscow. Lon. 42. 5. E. lat. 56. 6. N.

SUSSEX, an English county, 80 miles in length, and 24 in breadth; bounded on the S. by the British channel; on the W. by Hampshire; on the N. by Surrey; and on the E. by Kent. It contains 21540 houses, 129240 inhabitants, 312 parishes, 17 market-towns, and sends 20 members to parliament. The air is often thick and foggy, but not unwholesome, unless it be in the low marshy lands. The soil in the middle is rich and fruitful, which renders the roads deep and dirty in the winter. It is more woody towards Kent, and has several iron mines. The sea-coast is high and chalky, being called the Downs, but the sea-shore is full of banks of sand and rocks. The chief rivers are the Arun and the Rother, besides some small streams which fall into the sea. Chichester is the capital town.

* **SUSTER**, an ancient and celebrated town of Persia, and capital of Susistan; but it is nothing now to what it was formerly. It is seated on the river Caron, 85 miles S. W. of Isfahan. Lon. 51. 0. E. lat. 31. 25. N.

SUSTEREN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and dutchy of Juliers, seated 2 miles from the river Maefe, and 12 S. of Roermond or Ruremond. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 51. 9. N.

SUTHERLAND, a shire of Scotland; bounded on the E. by the German ocean; on the S. by the shire of Ross; and on the W. and N. by Strathnaver and Cathness. It is a mountainous country, and sends one member to parliament.

* **SUTRI**, a town in the territory of the Church, and patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Puzzulo,

22 miles N. W. of Rome. Lon. 12. 15. E. lat. 42. 13. N.

SUTTON COLFIELD, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Trinity-Monday, and on November 12, for sheep and cattle. It is seated in a fine air, but in a barren soil, and is but a small place. It is 24 miles N. W. of Warwick, and 105 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 52. 36. N.

* **SUTTON**, a village in Hampshire, with two fairs, on Trinity-Tuesday, for toys; and November 6, for pedlars ware.

SWABIA. See **SUABIA**.

SWAFFAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 13, for sheep, cattle, and toys, and on July 21, and November 3, for cattle and toys. It is seated on a hill, and is a large well built place, full of inns and shopkeepers, and is one of the best towns in the county. It has one large church, one Quaker's meeting-house, and about 300 good houses; and is a genteel place, but the streets are not paved. It is 34 miles N. N. E. of Newmarket, and 94 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 50. E. lat. 52. 42. N.

SWALE, a river of Yorkshire, which rises on the confines of Westmoreland, and running S. E. passes by Richmond and Thrusk, and falls into the river Ouse.

SWALLEY, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and in the province of Cambaya. It has a harbour where ships receive and deliver their merchandise for the merchants of Surat; being 12 miles N. W. of that place. Lon. 72. 15. E. lat. 21. 35. N.

SWANSEY, a sea-port town of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, on July 13, August 26, October 19, and the two following Saturdays, for cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is commodiously seated on the sea-shore, where the river Tawey discharges itself, and is by the Welch called Aber-Taw. It is a large, clean, and well-built town, having the best trade in the county, and has a great correspondence with Bristol and Worcester. It is 27 miles W. N. W. of Cowbridge, and 202 W. of London. It is governed by a portreeve, a chief, 12 aldermen, 2 chamberlains, and 60 or 70 common-council-men. It has an old castle, 2 churches, and 400 houses, with broad paved streets. Lon. 4. 0. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

SWEDEN, a large kingdom, in the N. part of Europe; bounded on the N. by Danish Lapland, and the ocean; on the S. by the Baltick Sea, and the Gulph of Fin-

land; and on the W. by Norway, the Sound, and the Catagat; being about 800 miles in length, from N. to S. and 350 in breadth, from E. to W. It is divided into Proper Sweden, Gothland, Nordland, Finland, and Lapland. It was anciently called Scandinavia, or at least it is part of the country of that name. We may easily conceive that the climate is not every where the same; for on the side of Muscovy, the longest day is 18 hours, 30 minutes; but farther towards the N. and near the Pole, there is but one day and one night throughout the year. In the province in which Stockholm is seated, the spring and autumn is scarce to be perceived, for the winter continues 9 months, and the summer during the remaining three. In winter the cold is excessive, and in summer the heat is almost insupportable, the air being serene all that time. Notwithstanding this, the Swedes live a long while; and it is not uncommon to see ten people at the same table, whose ages make up 1000 years. Those places that are fit for cultivation have scarce a foot of good earth, for below it is all gravel; for which reason they till the ground with a single ox, and one servant may readily manage the plough. For want of manure they burn their superfluous wood, and strew the ashes on the ground, to render it fruitful; however, this practice has of late been forbid. All their rocks are quite covered with flowers in the summer time, and their gardens have plenty of fruits. The trees are early in blossoming, because the soil is fat and sulphureous, which contributes greatly to the vegetation of plants; but yet the apples, pears, cherries, apricocks, melons, and grapes, have not so good a taste as in the more southern countries. Their domestick animals are horses, cows, hogs, goats, and sheep. In the winter time fodder is so scarce, that the inhabitants are forced to unthatch their houses, to feed their cattle. With regard to the wild beasts, there are bears, wolves, foxes, wild cats, and squirrels. In winter the foxes and squirrels become grey, and the hares as white as snow. There are also elks and rein-deer. They have several sorts of fowls, and partridges, woodcocks, and falcons, in great plenty. The silver mines are 200 yards in depth; and though they are rich, yet the people who work them have scarce wherewith to subsist, when the king's duties are paid. The mines of copper are exceeding good, and they get large quantities out of them every year, though not so much as formerly. Likewise the iron mines yield a great deal of iron, and they usually exchange them for the commo-

ditities of foreign countries. But since the Swedes have had manufactories of their own, foreign merchandizes have been prohibited; which has reduced the iron to so low a price, that those that work in the mines can scarce get enough to live upon. The Swedes did not apply to navigation till the year 1644, when their vessels had liberty to pass through the Sound, without paying any toll. The vast quantities of the Swedish commodities brought here by the English, put them upon thinking of trade; and now they have a great number of artists and workmen, as well Germans as Scotch, who are, as it were, naturalized among them, and their manufactories are now in a pretty good condition. The innovations introduced by Charles XI. did great injury to trade; and the English, who purchased many things in Sweden, now fetch them from America. The merchandizes which the Swedes supply foreigners with, are boards, gunpowder, leather, iron, copper, tallow, skins, pitch, rosin, masts, and all sorts of wooden utensils; and on the contrary, they are obliged to purchase salt, brandy, wine, linnen-cloth, stuffs, tobacco, sugar, spice, and paper. However, the trade has been greatly hurt by the Russians having seized Livonia, which was the granary of Sweden; and now, in scarce years, they are obliged to purchase corn and provisions from the Russians with ready money: besides, in 1721, their vessels were obliged to pay the same toll as other nations for passing the Sound; however, in 1731, they set up an East India company at Gottenburg; and as that harbour is without the Sound, the merchandizes brought from the East Indies come duty free. The inhabitants are of a robust constitution, and able to sustain the hardest labour. They are much more polished than what they were; and have several public schools and colleges, where arts and sciences are taught. Their houses are generally of wood, and very little art in their construction. The roofs 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, thrash the corn, and row the boats on the sea. The government of Sweden was always monarchical, and was formerly elective, but afterwards became hereditary. But after the death of Charles XII. in 1718, the states of the kingdom began to recover their ancient rights, and they elected the husband of Ulrick Eleonora, daughter of Charles XI. for king. He was landgrave of Hesse. The present king was elected in July 1743, and he is of the house

use of Holstein-Eutin. At the same time they re-established the authority of the assembly of the states, which consists of 1000 gentlemen, 100 ecclesiastics, 150 burgessees, and about 250 peasants. The whole country is divided into 25 governments, whose governors are called Land-Hoefding, and promise that they will govern according to the Swedish laws, reduced into a body in 1736, and conform to the instructions of the king, as also to quit the province where the king shall command them. The Swedes profess the Evangelical religion, and will not tolerate any other in their kingdom. They have one archbishop, and seven bishops, besides six superintendants, and they must be ill, as well as the inferior clergy, natives of the country. It is said that the Swedes can send an army of 80,000 men into the field; or seven peasants must furnish a horseman, and three a footman. This indeed may be done within the country, but they cannot send such an army into foreign parts. They also pretend that they are able to equip 50,000 men of war, and yet they have not sailors to man them; for in 1719, they could fit out but twenty-four vessels of the line, nor could they defend their coasts against the Russians.

SWERIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a county of the same name, with a handsome castle, where the king resides. The cathedral is a superb structure; and in the lake near it there are twenty-six forts of fish. It is 12 miles N. E. of Wismar, and 37 S. E. of Lubbeck; subject to the duke of Mecklenburg. Lon. 11. 51. E. lat. 53. 46. N.

SWERNICK, a town of Turkey in Europe, seated on the river Drino, on the confines of Servia and Bosnia, 80 miles W. of Belgrade. Lon. 19. 0. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

SWINDON, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Mondays, and four fairs; on Monday before April 5; the second Monday after May 11; and the second Monday after Sept. 11, for all sorts of cattle, hogs, and sheep; and on the second in October, for the same, and fat cattle. It is seated on the top of a hill near a rich vale, and the houses are well-built with stone. It is 28 miles N. of Salisbury, and 74 W. of London. Lon. 1. 40. W. lat. 51. 32. N.

SWITZ. See **SCHITZ**.

SWITZERLAND, or **SWISSERLAND**, a large country of Europe; bounded on the E. by the Tyrol; on the W. by the Franche Comté; on the N. by Suntgaw, the Black Forest, and a part of Swabia; and on the S. by Savoy, the Milanese, and the provinces of Bergamasco and Eressiano. It is about

225 miles in length, and 83 in breadth, and separated from the adjacent countries by high mountains, most of which are covered with snow. There are a great number of lakes and rivers, and some very fertile plains, which plentifully afford the necessaries of life. Swisserland is divided into 13 cantons, without comprehending their allies, namely, Lucern, Uri, Switz, Unterwald, Zug, Friburg, Soleure, which are Catholic. The Protestant cantons are Zurich, Bern, Basle, and Schaffhausen. Glaris and Appenzell contain both religions: All these cantons are so many republics; and it was the cantons of Switz, Uri, and Unterwald, which began to throw off the Austrian yoke in 1308. The mountains of Swisserland, commonly called the Alps, are a long chain of mountains, which begin at the Mediterranean Sea, and extend to the Adriatick; and if it were possible for a man to travel from one to the other, his journey would be about 500 miles. There are four passages over them to go into Italy from Swisserland; 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 Aost, which belongs to Piedmont; the third begins in the country of the Grisons, crosses Mount Simpel-berg, and leads to the dutchy 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 Neuf-Chatel. The most considerable rivers are the Rhine, the Rhone, the Aar, the Rues, and the Inn. The principal riches of Swisserland consist of excellent pastures, in which they breed and fatten their cattle. As they leave out their cattle night and day on the mountains, one would think they would be devoured by the wild beasts, and yet it is quite otherwise; for when the bees perceive a bear, or a wolf, at a distance, they form themselves into a circle, and are ready to receive the enemy with their horns. As for the goats, and shamoy goats, they feed in flocks on the mountains and in the woods, and they place centinels on all sides; and when any dangerous animal draws near, a signal is given, and they all get into a place of refuge, where the savage beast dares not come. The inhabitants are all strong robust men, for which reason they are generally chosen by several nations for the military service, and even the pope has his Swiss guards. The women are tolerably handsome, have many good qualities, and are in general

very industrious. The peasants retain their old manner of dress, and are content to live upon milk, butter, and cheese; and there are some of the mountaineers who never have any bread. An account of the several cantons, and their dependencies, may be seen in their order.

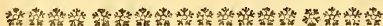
SWOLL. See **ZWOLL.**

SYRACUSE, an ancient, strong, and famous city of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, with a bishop's see, and a fine large harbour, defended by a fortified castle. This city was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1693, and yet the number of inhabitants are now said to be 14,000. Near this place, in 1718, there was a sea-fight between the Spaniards and English, in which the former were beaten, and obliged to leave Sicily; but they became masters of it again in 1735. It is very advantageously seated near the sea, 72 miles S. by W. of Messina, and 120 S. E. of Palermo. Lon. 15. 25. E. lat. 37. 4. N.

SYRIA, or **SURISTAN**, a province of Turkey in Asia; bounded on the N. by Diarbeck and Natolia; on the E. by Diarbeck and the deserts of Arabia; which also, together with Judea, bound it on the S. and on the W. by the Mediterranean Sea. The Turks divide it into three beglerbeglics; namely, those of Aleppo, Tripoli, and Damascus. It abounds in oil, corn, and several sorts of fruits, as well as pease, beans, and all kinds of pulse and garden-stuff; but it would produce much more than it does, if it was well cultivated, for there are the finest plains and pastures in the world. The inhabitants have a trade in silk, camblots, and salt. Damascus, by the Turks called Scham, is the capital town.

SYRIAM, a large town of Asia, in the East-Indies, in the kingdom of Pegu, seated near the sea. Lon. 96. 40. E. lat. 16. 0. N.

SZUCZA, a town of Polish Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm, seated on the river Vistula. Lon. 19. 11. E. lat. 53. 14. N.



T.

TAATA, a town of Upper Egypt, about a mile from the river Nile. It is the residence of a governor, and there are a great many curious remains of antiquity. It makes a handsome appearance to those that sail along the river, and is 200 miles S. of Cairo. Lon. 35. 25. E. lat. 27. 5. N.

* **TABACHASAN**, a town of Asia, in Na-

tolia, in the country of Bozoc, otherwise called the beglerbeglic of Marasch, among the mountains, seated on the river Adena, near its source, about 50 miles above the town of Adena.

TABAGO, an island of America, and one of the Caribbees, to the N. E. of the island of Trinity, and 120 miles S. of Barbadoes; 52 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. The English formerly attempted to settle here; but were driven away by the natives. Some say it is a very fruitful country, and others that it is nothing but a rock; however, no European has settled here at present. It was ceded to the English by the treaty of 1763.

TABAECA, an island of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, belonging to the Genoese, who fish for coral here. It is 50 miles W. of Tunis. Lon. 8. 0. E. lat. 36. 30. N.

TABASCO, an island of N. America, in New Spain, and in the government of Tabasco. It is formed by a river of the same name, and by that of St. Peter and St. Paul, being about 30 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is near the bay of Campeachy, 20 miles from the sea, and 160 S. W. of Campeachy.

* **TABASCO**, a province or government of N. America, in New Spain; bounded on the N. by the bay of Campeachy; on the E. by Yucatan; on the S. by the province of Chiapa; and on the W. by that of Guaxaca. It is about 100 miles in length, and as much in breadth, and is very fertile in chocolate-nuts, in which its chief riches consist. The air is extremely moist, and there are showers every day for nine months in the year.

TABLE-MOUNTAIN, a mountain of Africa, being the most southern cape or promontory in that part of the world, and is near the Cape of Good Hope. The bay which is formed thereby is called the Table-Bay.

TABOGA, an island of America, in the S. Sea, on the Bay of Panama. It is about 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, and is a mountainous place, abounding with fruit-trees. It belongs to the Spaniards. Lon. 86. 30. W. lat. 1. 0. S.

TABOR, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, where the Hussites were fortified, and Zisca their chief. It is 40 miles S. of Prague. Lon. 14. 30. E. lat. 49. 23. N.

TABRISTAN, a province of Asia, in Persia, lying on the southern shore of the Caspian Sea, bounded by Astrabad on the E. and Ghilan on the W.

* **TACHA**, a town of Bohemia, on the confines

confines of the Upper Palatinate, near the forest of Bohemia; seated on the river Mies. Lon. 13. 10. E. lat. 49. 56. N.

TADCASTER, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursdays, but no fairs. It is noted for the great plenty of limestone dug up near it; and there is a large stone bridge over the river Wharf. It is 9 miles S. W. of York, and 124 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 5. W. lat. 53. 52. N.

TADMOR. See **PALMYRA**.

* **TADOUSAC**, a settlement in N. America, in Canada, with a harbour. It is seated on the river St. Lawrence, 200 miles from its mouth, at the place where it receives the river Sagueni. Lon. 68. 35. W. lat. 48. 26. N.

TAFALA, or **TAFALLA**, a town of Spain, in Navarre, with a castle; seated on the river Cidazo, in a country producing good wine, 18 miles S. of Pampeluna. Lon. 1. 40. W. lat. 42. 45. N.

* **TAFILET**, a kingdom of Africa, in Barbary, and in the dominions of the emperor of Morocco; bounded on the N. by the kingdoms of Fez and Tremecen; on the E. by the Beriberics; on the S. by the desert of Barbary; and on the W. by the kingdoms of Fez, Morocco, and Sus. It is divided into three provinces, Dras, Sara, and Tuet. It is a mountainous sandy country, but produces a little wheat and barley by the sides of the rivers. The inhabitants live upon camels flesh and dates, and they breed horses to sell to foreigners. They have also ostriches and dromedaries, which last will travel 100 miles in a day. The Arabs live in tents, and the Beriberics, the ancient inhabitants, dwell in villages. Tafilet is the capital town, which is a trading-place, with a castle, and seated on a river in a plain, 320 miles S. by E. of Fez, and 275 S. E. of Morocco. Lon. 1. 29. W. lat. 28. 32. N.

* **TAGAOST**, a large town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Sus. A great many Jews live here, who carry on a considerable trade. It is seated in a fertile plain, 50 miles from the sea, and 37 S. of Tarudant. Lon. 7. 35. W. lat. 28. 32. N.

* **TAGASTA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and province of Constantina. It was formerly a considerable place, but is now reduced to a village. It is famous for being the birth-place of St. Augustine.

* **TAGE**, a large town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, on the road from Maca to the court of the king of Yemen, with a cas-

tle on a mountain that commands the town. Lon. 42. 25. E. lat. 21. 50. N.

* **TAGLIACOZZO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Farther Abruzzo.

* **TAGUMADERT**, a town of Africa, in the dominions of Morocco, and in the kingdom of Tafilet; seated on the river Dras, with a strong castle standing on a mountain. Lon. 6. 13. W. lat. 26. 40. N.

TAGUS, now called **TAJO**, a river of Spain, which has its source in New Castile, on the confines of the kingdom of Aragon. It runs through Old Castile, passes by Toledo, from whence it proceeds to Alcantara in Estremadura, when entering Portugal, it washes Santerein, where it forms a small bay, which serves for the harbour of Lisbon, and 10 miles still lower it falls into the Atlantic Ocean. This river is called Tejo by the Portuguese, and was formerly famous for its golden sands.

* **TAIF**, a town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, in the territory of Hegiaz, which abounds in fruits. It is seated to the S. of Mount Gazuan.

* **TAJHO**, a town of Asia, in China, and in the province of Chiangsi, where there are magnificent temples, and two very high towers. Lon. 114. 41. E. lat. 27. 38. N.

TAINE, a sea-port town of Scotland, in the shire of Ross, seated on the Frith of Dornock, 12 miles N. of Cromarty.

* **TAIPING**, a town of Asia, in China, in the province of Quangsi, and in that part that belongs to the king of Tonquin. Lon. 103. 25. E. lat. 23. 20. N.

* **TAIPING**, a town of Asia, in China, and in the province of Nankin, seated on the river Kiang. Lon. 115. 31. E. lat. 32. 20. N.

TAILLEBURG, a town of France, in Guienne, and in the territory of Saintonge; seated on the river Charente, 30 miles S. E. of Rochelle. Lon. 0. 50. E. lat. 45. 52. N.

TAITCHIN, a town of Asia, in China, with a harbour, 260 miles S. E. of Nankin. Lon. 121. 16. E. lat. 29. 10. N.

* **TAITONG**, a strong city of Asia, in China, and in the province of Changsi.

TALAMONE, a sea-port town of Tuscany, seated on the coast del Presidii, 15 miles N. of Orbitello. Lon. 11. 50. E. lat. 42. 33. N.

TALAVERA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a fort; seated on the river Tago, in a large valley abounding in corn, fruits, and excellent wine. It is 58 miles S. W. of Madrid, and belongs to the archbishop

bishop of Toledo. Lon. 4. 7. W. lat. 39. 44. N.

* **TALAVRUELA**, a town of Estremadura, in Spain, seated on the river Guadiana, 14 miles E. of Badajoz. Lon. 7. 15. W. lat. 38. 40. N.

* **TALGARTH**, a village of Brecknockshire, in S. Wales, 10 miles E. N. E. of Brecknock, with six fairs, on March 12, May 31, July 10, September 23, November 3, and December 3, all for cattle, sheep, and horses.

TALLARD, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in the Gapennois; seated on the river Durance, 47 miles S. of Grenoble. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 44. 29. N.

TALLINGTON, a town adjoining to Dorchester. It has one church, and about 200 houses, with several streets, which are broad, but badly paved, and some not at all.

TALMONT, a town of France, in Guienne, and in the territory of Saintonge, with the title of a principality, and a small harbour; seated in a peninsula of the Gironde, 20 miles S. E. of Saintes, and 280 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 55. W. lat. 45. 32. N.

* **TALSARNE**, a village of Cardiganshire, in S. Wales, with two fairs, on September 8, and November 7, for cattle; horses, and pedlars ware.

* **TALYBONT**, a village of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, with two fairs, on May 12, and August 7, for cattle.

* **TAMALAMECA**, a town of America, in Terra Firma, in the government of St. Martha; seated on the river Magdalena, and belongs to Spain. Lon. 71. 45. W. lat. 9. 6. N.

* **TAMAR**, a river of England, which runs from N. to S. and divides Cornwall from Devonshire.

* **TAMARA ISLANDS** are situated in Africa, on the coast of Guiney, near Sierra Leone, where there are all sorts of refreshments, as well as gold and elephants teeth.

* **TAMARA**, a town of Asia, in the island of Socatora, lying near the mouth of the Red Sea, with a harbour. It is seated on the N. coast of the island. Lon. 42. 25. E. lat. 12. 10. N.

* **TAMARACA**, a captainship of South America, in Brasil; bounded on the N. by the captainship of Parayba; on the E. by the N. Sea; on the S. by Fernambuco; and on the W. by the Tapuyas. There is an island of the same name, separated from Terra Firma by a narrow channel; and which is 8 miles in length and 5 in breadth.

There is a good harbour, whose entrance is defended by a castle. Lon. 34. 25. W. lat. 8. 0. S.

TAME, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, for all sorts of cattle, and on October 10, for hiring servants, and for horses and fat hogs. It is pleasantly seated on a river of the same name, which with its branches almost surround it; and over which there is a bridge. It consists of one large street, in the middle of which is the market-place; and there is a famous free-school and a small hospital. It is 12 miles E. of Oxford, and 45 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 51. 41. N.

* **TAMINGA**, a town of Asia, in China, and in the province of Pekin; seated in an agreeable country abounding in rivers and lakes. Lon. 114. 35. E. lat. 36. 56. N.

* **TAMMISBROOK**, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, built by king Pepin, the father of Charlemagne. It belongs to the Elector of Saxony, and is near the river Unstruth.

TAMWORTH, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs; on May 4, for cattle and sheep, on July 26, for cattle and wool, and on October 24, for all sorts of cattle. It is pleasantly seated on the river Tame, and on the borders of Warwickshire. It is a pretty good corporation, and sends two members to parliament. It is 6 miles S. E. of Litchfield, and 107 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 38. W. lat. 52. 40. N.

TANAIS. See **DON**.

TANARO, a river in Lombardy, which rises on the confines of the county of Tenda, in the territory of Genoa, crosses Montferrat, passes by Quieras, Alba Asti, and Alexandria, falling into the river Po, a little below Valenza.

TANASSERIM, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Siam, capital of a province of the same name, 220 miles S. W. of Siam. Lon. 98. 0. E. lat. 12. 0. N.

TANCOS, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on the river Tajo, where the Zezara falls into it, 60 miles N. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 36. W. lat. 39. 16. N.

TANCROWALL, a town of Africa, in Negroland, seated on the river Gambia, where the English have a fort. It is divided into two parts, one of which is inhabited by Portuguese, and the other by Mundingoes. The former consists of large square houses, and the latter of round huts about 20 feet diameter and 8 high; the walls are of good binding clay, and the covering is

like a bee-hive, made either with straw or Palmetto-leaves. It is pleasantly seated by the water-side, and is about half a mile in length. It is about 30 miles E. of James fort.

TANDA, a town of Asia, in the East-Indies, in the kingdom of Bengal, seated on the east side of the river Ganges, 120 miles N. W. of Dacca. Lon. 116. 0. E. lat. 25. 0. N.

TANDAYE, an island of Asia, and one of the most easterly of the Philippines. It is separated from Manilla by a narrow strait; and is 125 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. On the north coast there is a volcano, which throws out fire and flames. It belongs to Spain. Lon. 124. 10. E. lat. 12. 0. N.

* **TANGRY**, a village in Hampshire, with one fair, on April 15, for sheep.

TANGERMUNDE, a town of Germany, the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the old Marche of Brandenburg. It is not a large place, but populous, and some of the electors have kept their court in an old castle here. It is seated on the river Tanger, where it falls into the Elb, 22 miles N. W. of Brandenburg, and 27 N. E. of Magdeburg. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 52. 30. N.

TANGIER, a sea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez. It was taken from the Moors by the Portuguese in 1471, and given as a dower to the princess of Portugal, who married Charles II. king of England; but he did not think it worth the expence of keeping, and therefore in 1683, he caused the works to be blown up, and withdrew the garrison. It is finely seated 125 miles N. of Fez. Lon. 5. 0. W. lat. 35. 40. N.

TANGUT, a kingdom of Asia, in Chinese Tartary; bounded on the E. by China, on the S. by the kingdom of Ava, on the W. by the dominions of the Great Mogul, and on the N. by those of the Great Khan of the Calmucks. It is divided into two parts, Tangut Proper, and Tibet; the last is the patrimony of Dalai Lama, the sovereign pontiff of the Tartars. He is looked upon as a God, being thought to know the secrets of the heart, and they come from all parts of India to pay him homage. He receives all their humiliations sitting upon an altar, in a very handsome pagod, which stands on Mount Poutala. He salutes nobody, not even princes; he only puts his hand on their heads, after which they believe their sins are forgiven. After this pontiff dies, they believe he appears again in a new body, and always makes himself known.

TANJAOR, a town of Asia in the East-Indies, and on the coast of Coromandel. It is the capital of a province of the same name; bounded on the N. by Gingi; on the S. by Marava; on the E. by the sea; and on the W. by the kingdom of Madura; and is one of the best countries in the East Indies. The town is seated on a branch of the river Caveri; and the French, Danes, and Dutch, have factories here. Lon. 79. 7. E. lat. 11. 27. N.

* **TANOR**, a small kingdom of Asia in the East-Indies, and on the coast of Malabar; bounded by the dominions of the Samorin and the sea, and is about 20 miles square. It is a wholesome fertile country.

TAORMINA; a sea-port town of Sicily, in the Val di Demona; seated on a rock a small distance from the sea, and it suffered greatly by an earthquake in 1693. It is 88 miles S. of Messina.

* **TAPACRI**, a province of S. America in Peru, and in the diocese of Plata; 50 miles long, and 30 broad.

TAPTA, a river of Asia in the peninsula on this side of the Ganges, which runs West through the kingdom of Cambaya, and falls into the sea a little below Surat.

* **TAPUYAS**, or **TAPUYERS**, and **TAPINAMEOES**, the names of two tribes of American savages, in Brasil. When the French attempted to settle on the coast, they went stark naked, and neither men nor women could be brought to wear garments by any means. Their bodies were painted of several colours, especially black; and the hair of the men was cut pretty close on the top of the head, but behind they wore it long. They had all holes in their under lips, in which they put a green stone. The women had long hair, but no holes in their lips; however, their ears were bored, and they put white bones in the holes. They were at first reported to be giants and men-eaters; but this is found to be false.

TARANTO, a sea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto; a strong and populous place, with an archbishop's see, and the title of a principality. It is seated in a peninsula, and is defended by a strong castle, but the harbour is choaked up, which has hurt it very much. This town has given name to the spiders called tarantulas, whose bite is not to be cured but by dancing. It is 40 miles S. E. of Bari, 58 N. W. of Otranto, and 145 E. of Naples. Lon. 17. 25. E. lat. 40. 45. N.

* **TARAGALLA**, a town of Africa, and one of the principal in the kingdom of Taflet, seated on the river Dras, with a fortified

fied caſtle, 275 miles S. W. of Taſilet. Lon. 5. 45. W. lat. 27. 0. N.

* **TARARE**, a town of France in Lyonnais; ſeated on the river Tordive, in a valley, and at the foot of a mountain of the ſame name. Lon. 4. 43. E. lat. 45. 52. N.

TARASCON, an ancient, populous, and large town of France, in Provence, with a well-built caſtle, and a chapter composed of 15 canons; ſeated on the river Rhone, in a pleaſant fertile country, over-againſt Beaucaire, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. It is 10 miles N. of Arles, and 375 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 45. E. lat. 43. 48. N.

TARAZONA, a ſtrong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, and on the frontiers of Old Caſtile, with a biſhop's fee. It was taken from the Moors in 1110, and is ſeated partly on a rock and partly in a fertile plain, on the river Chiles, 160 miles N. by E. of Toledo, and 127 N. by E. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 29. W. lat. 41. 55. N.

TARBES, a populous town of France, in Gaſcony, and capital of the county of Bigorre, with a biſhop's fee, and a caſtle; ſeated on the river Adour, in a plain 42 miles S. W. of Auch, and 112 S. by E. of Bourdeaux.

TARENTESIA, a province of Savoy, with the title of a county; bounded on the N. W. by the dutchy of Savoy, and Fauſſigny; and on the S. E. by the dutchy of Aofte, and the county of Maurienne. It is a diſagreeable barren country, full of dreadful mountains; Montier is the capital town.

* **TARGA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, ſeated on the ſea-coaſt, with a caſtle built upon a rock. Near it is a very plentiful fiſhery, and it is ſeated in a plain ſurrounded by mountains and thick foreſts full of monkeys. It is accounted a deſart; but there are good wells and fine paſtures. Lon. 4. 23. W. lat. 35. 2. N.

TARGOROD, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in the province of Moldavia, 50 miles S. W. of Jazy. Lon. 26. 29. E. lat. 47. 0. N.

* **TAROVISCO**, a conſiderable town of Turkey in Europe, and capital of Walachia; ſeated on the river Launiza, 67 miles S. E. of Hermanſtadt, and 188 N. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 25. 5. E. lat. 45. 45. N.

TARIFFA, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, and in the diſceſe of Cadiz, with a caſtle. It is a poor place with few inhabitants, and is ſeated on an eminence on the ſtraits of Gibraltar, 17 miles S. W. of Gibraltar. Lon. 5. 11. W. lat. 35. 56. N.

TARKU, a town of Aſia, in Perſia, and capital of Dagheſtan; ſeated on the Weſt

coaſt of the Caſpian ſea, among craggy rocks, 52 miles S. E. of Terki, and 300 N. E. of Tauris. Lon. 49. 5. E. lat. 44. 20. N.

* **TARN**, a river of France, which has its ſource in Gevaudan, and falls into the Garonne below Montauban.

* **TARO**, or **BORGO-DI-VAL-DI-TARO**, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Parma, and capital of the territory of Val di Tarò; ſeated on the river Tarò, 20 miles S. of Borgo-Donino, and 25 S. W. of Parma. Lon. 9. 49. E. lat. 44. 34. N.

TARO, a river of Italy, which riſes in the mountains on the confines of Genoa, and running N. E. croſſes Parma, where it waſhes Campiano, and Borgo di-val-di-Tarò, and proceeds to diſcharge itſelf into the Po below Cremona.

TARODANT, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and territory of Sus; ſeated near the Atlantic Ocean, 120 miles S. of Morocco. Lon. 10. 0. W. lat. 30. 0. N.

* **TARRAGA**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, ſeated on a hill near the river Cervera. It is the chief place of a viguèrie, and is 15 miles from Lerida.

TARRAGONA, an ancient and ſtrong town of Spain in Catalonia, with a harbour, a biſhop's fee, and an univerſity. It was built by the Phœnicians, and was very powerful in the time of the Romans. There are many monuments of antiquity here, namely, medals, inſcriptions, and the ruins of magnificent buildings. It is now ſurrounded with walls built by the Moors, and is alſo defended 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 is not above 500, which are all built with large ſquare ſtones. It carries on a great trade, and is ſeated on a hill on the Mediterranean Sea, in a country abounding in corn, wine, oil, and flax. It is 45 miles N. E. of Tortoſa, and 270 E. by N. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 23. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

* **TARRING**, a village in Suffex, with two fairs, on April 5, and October 2, for peſſars ware.

TARSUS, now called **TERASSO**, an ancient town of Turkey in Aſia, and in Carimania, which makes part of Natolia, with an archbiſhop's fee. It was the capital of Cilicia, where St. Paul was born, but is now almoſt ruined. It is ſeated near the Mediterranean Sea. Lon. 35. 55. E. lat. 37. 10. N.

TARTARY, GREAT, a large extent of country, making the third part of Aſia, being

ing about 1500 miles in length from E. to W. and 125 in breadth from N. to S. It is seated between 35 and 53 degrees of N. latitude. It was anciently called Scythia, whose last king was named Ugham, and was conquered by a rebel named Chingis Khan. He founded a new kingdom, which has since been called Tartary. European Tartary, as well as Tartary in Turkey, lies near the Black Sea, and Muscovy Tartary is near the Caspian Sea; Asiatic Tartary, of which we are now speaking, is watered by five large rivers, which serve to determine the situation of places; namely, the Oby, the Volga or Wolga, the Jenisea, the Lena, and the Amur. It is a difficult matter to give a true division of this country; for different authors give a different description, and therefore we can only take notice that the Muscovites possess a large part of this country lying beyond the river Oby; and the Chinese possess that part of Great Tartary which is separated from China by a wall. This being premised, we may divide this country into three parts, which are Russian Tartary, Chinese Tartary, and Independant Tartary. Russian Tartary has no fixed bounds, but it may be near 1500 miles in length from E. to W. and 750 in breadth from N. to S. The modern maps divide it into Siberia, whose inhabitants are called Ostiacks, and who are a savage vagabond people, whose principal town is Narin. Tungusia is another part, which lies near the Jenisea, and Jenisekoy is the capital town. Jakuria, or Buratia, lies near the rivers Lena and Angara, and the capital is Jakutskoy; the fourth part is called Ockotia, which lies near the eastern sea, the river Amur runs through it, and Ochotkoy is the capital town. There is another part lately discovered, called Kamshatka, which is contiguous to Great Tartary, and lies on a strait into which the river Amur falls. Chinese Tartary is separated from China by a great wall, and is about 750 miles in extent. It is divided into the eastern and western; and that part of it near the wall is without inhabitants. It was formerly supposed to be Cathay, whose capital was Cambalu, which is now well known to be Pekin. This is divided into several parts, which are all mentioned in their proper places. Independant Tartary comprehended all that part of it which belongs neither to Russia nor China; and is composed of several kingdoms, namely, Turkestan, Great Bocharia, Little Bocharia, the kingdom of the Calmucks, and Tibet, or Thibet, or Boutan, which is a large country, and part of Tangut. In general, the

Tartars are a robust people, have a good constitution, and capable of undergoing hardships. They have broad faces, short chins, large whiskers, and noses even with their faces. They are dexterous in handling their sabres, and shooting with bows and arrows. The men have no other business than that of going to war, and the women take care of domestic affairs. They are pagans; and have a pontiff called Dali Lama, taken notice of in the article TANCUT, which see. As for the several lesser divisions of the Tartars, they are taken notice of in their order.

* TARTAS, a town of France, in Gascony, and in the territory of Albert; built in the form of an amphitheatre, and on the side of a hill upon the river Midouze, which falls into the Adour, 12 miles N. E. of Dax. Lon. 0. 48. W. lat. 43. 52. N.

TARUDANT. See TARODANT.

TASSING, an island of Denmark between those of Finonia, Langeland, and Arroe. It is separated from the former by a narrow canal, and contains a few towns and villages.

TASSO, an island of the Archipelago, near Romania, at the entrance of the gulph of Costessa. It is about 35 miles in circumference, and the capital town is of the same name, which has a good harbour, and several castles. It was formerly famous for mines of gold and quarries of beautiful marble.

TATTA, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of the province of Sinda, otherwise called Tatta. It is a large, rich place, about three miles in length, and one and a half in breadth; and has a large caravansary at the end, capable of lodging 500 men and horses. All goods and merchandizes imported or exported between Tatta and Laribundar, are carried by camels, oxen, and horses. The adjacent country is almost level; and overgrown with shrubs and bushes, wherein the robbers lurk to attack travellers. It is about two miles from the river Indus or Sind, from whence there are canals cut to bring water to the town. Sometimes it does not rain here for three years together, which has caused so severe a plague, that 80,000 people have died of it in that city only. They have manufactures of silk and cotton, and they make chintz very fine and cheap; as also curious cabinets inlaid with ivory. The Portuguese had formerly a church here, which is now abandoned; and the Gentooes have a free toleration of their religion. Lon. 68. 25. E. lat. 25. 20. N.

TATTERSHALL, a town of Lincolnshire, with

with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on May 14, and September 25, for horses, cattle, and cloth. It is seated on the river Bane, near the place where it falls into the Witham, and in a fenny country. It is but a small place, and was formerly of note for its castle. It is 22 miles S. E. of Lincoln, and 118 N. of London. Lon. 0. 2. E. lat. 53. 6. N.

TAVASTUS, a town of Sweden, in Finland, and capital of the province of Tavastland, seated on the river which falls into the lake Wana, 52 miles N. W. of Borgos, and 62 N. E. of Abo. The province is bounded on the N. by East Bothnia; on the E. by Great Savolax; on the S. by N. land; and on the W. by Proper Finland and East Bothnia. The principal commodity is iron.

TAUBËT, a river of Germany, in Franconia, which rises in the marquisate of Anspach, and running N. W. towards the confines of Swabia, passes by Rotenburg, Mariendal, and Wertheim, where it falls into the Maine.

* **TAUCHEL**, a town of Poland, in Pomerella, seated on the river Verd, 35 miles N. W. of Culm, and 55 S. W. of Marienburg. It has greatly suffered by fire and by the wars. Lon. 18. 35. E. lat. 53. 28. N.

TAVERNA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria; seated on the river Coraca, 12 miles E. of Nicaastro, and 70 N. E. of Reggio. Lon. 17. 0. E. lat. 39. 15. N.

TAVIRA, or **TAVILA**, a considerable town of Portugal, and capital of the province of Algarve, with a handsome castle, and one of the best harbours in the kingdom, defended by a fort. It is seated in a pleasant fertile country, and the mouth of the river Gisaon, between Cape Vincent and the Strait of Gibraltar, 100 miles W. by N. of Cadiz. Lon. 7. 20. W. lat. 37. 3. N.

TAVISTOCK, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays; and five fairs, on January 17, May 6, September 9, October 10, and December 11, all for cattle. It is seated on the river Tavey, or Tave, and was once a flourishing place, famous for its stately abbey, which is divided into tenements. It is still a large place, and well watered, there being a brook running thro' every street, and over the river is a stone bridge of five arches. It has two almshouses, and sends two members to parliament. It is 32 miles W. by S. of Exeter, and 200 W. by S. of London. It also gives the title of marquis to the eldest son of the duke of Bedford. Lon. 4. 26. W. lat. 50. 37. N.

TUNTON, a town of Somersetshire,

with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and two fairs, on July 17, for bullocks and horses, and on July 7, for three days; the first for bullocks and horses, and the other two for pedlars ware, and sweetmeats. It is pleasantly seated on the river Tone, or Thone, among meadows; and the river is navigable for barges within three miles of the town, where there is a handsome bridge; and it had once a castle, now in ruins. It is a handsome, neat, well-built place, with spacious streets and two parish churches; and has several large woollen manufactories. It is reckoned the best town in the county, and sends two members to parliament. It is 31 miles N. E. of Exeter, and 148 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 10. W. lat. 51. 6. N.

TAVORMINA. See **TAORMINA**.

* **TAUREAU**, an isle of France, in Bretagne, lying at the mouth of the river Morlais, whose river is defended by a castle. Lon. 3. 51. W. lat. 48. 40. N.

TAURIS, or **TEBRIS**, a town of Asia, in Persia, and capital of Aderbeitzan. It was formerly the capital of Persia, and is now the most considerable next to Ispahan; for it contains 15000 houses, besides many separate shops, and about 20000 inhabitants. It is about five miles in circumference, and carries on a prodigious trade in cotton, cloth, silks, gold and silver brocades, fine turbants, and shagreen leather. There are 300 caravansarases, and 250 mosques. Some travellers suppose it to be the ancient Ecbatana; but of this there is no certainty. It is seated in a delightful plain, surrounded with mountains, from whence a stream proceeds, which runs through the city. It is 95 miles S. E. of Nackivan, and 320 N. W. of Ispahan. Lon. 46. 50. E. lat. 38. 28. N.

TAURUS, a great chain of mountains in Asia, which begin at the eastern part of Little Carimania, and extend very far into India. In different places they have different names.

TAY, a river of Scotland, rising in the Loch or Lake of Tay, in the shire of Broadalbin, and running E. through Athol. It afterwards turns S. E. dividing the shires of Perth and Angus from Strathern and Fife, and then falls into the frith of Tay.

* **TAYOAN**, a town of Asia, and capital of the island of Formosa, lying in the Chinese Sea, with a harbour on the western side. Lon. 121. 30. E. lat. 39. 5. N.

TAYVAN, an ancient, large, and strong town of Asia, in China, in the province of Chanfi. The emperor formerly resided here; and it is agreeably seated among the mountains and hills. Lon. 111. 45. E. lat. 38. 33. N.

* **TEYREBELT**, a province of Africa, in Biledulgerid, and in the middle of the Zara, or Defart; it contains three small towns, and has a great many palm-trees.

* **TEBESSA**, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, and on the confines of the kingdom of Algiers. There are several remains of antiquity; however it is but poorly built, and seated at the foot of a mountain, 125 miles from the sea. Lon. 9. 15. E. lat. 35. 5. N.

* **TEBZA**, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and 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. 45. W. lat. 32. 50. N.

* **TECEUT**, or **TECREIT**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Sus; seated in a fine plain, on the river Sus, and in a country abounding in dates and sugar canes. Lon. 8. 55. W. lat. 29. 10. N.

* **TECK**, a river of France, in Rouffillon, which has its source in the Pyrennees, passes by Ceret, Bolo, and Ella, and a little after falls into the Mediterranean Sea.

TECKLENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle built on a hill. It was bought by the king of Prussia in 1707, and is 10 miles E. of Onnabrug, and 25 N. E. of Munster. Lon. 8. 5. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

* **TECOANTEPEKA**, a considerable town of North America, in the government of Guaxaca, on the coast of the South Sea, with a harbour and a fortified abbey. It contains several handsome churches and fine houses. Lon. 97. 35. W. lat. 41. 58. N.

* **TECORT**, an ancient and strong town of Africa, in the dominions of Morocco, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Biledulgerid. It is seated on a mountain, and the inhabitants are kind to strangers. Lon. 7. 55. E. lat. 29. 25. N.

* **TECULET**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hea, with an old castle and a small harbour. It is 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.

* **TEDELEZ**, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and in a province of the same name, on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, with a castle and a plentiful fishery, 50 miles N. E. of Algiers. Lon. 4. 15. E. lat. 36. 40. N.

* **TEDNEST**, a large and considerable town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and capital of the province of Hea. It

was taken by the Portuguese in 1517, but they were driven away soon after. The inhabitants are said to be very hospitable. It is seated in a pleasant plain, upon a river which surrounds it. Lon. 8. 35. W. lat. 30. 30. N.

* **TEDSI**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Sus, seated in a plain abounding in corn, and where there is plenty of sheep, 17 miles from Mount Atlas, and 20 from Tarudant.

TEES, a river which rises on the confines of Cumberland, and running eastward divides the county of Durham from Yorkshire, and falls into the German ocean below Stockton.

* **TEFEZARA**, an ancient, large, and strong town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tremecen, 12 miles from the city of that name. There are a great many mines of iron in its territory.

TEFLIS, a handsome, strong, and considerable town of Persia, and capital of Georgia. The inhabitants are almost all Christians, being 20000 in number; and are Georgians, Armenians, Papists, and a few Mahometans. It carries on a considerable trade in furs; and there are handsome bazars or market-houses, and caravanferas kept in good order. The Mahometans have no mosques here, for fear of offending the inhabitants; but they have a large castle, whose garrison are all Persians. It is seated on the river Kur, at the foot of a mountain, 105 miles N. W. of Gandja, and 125 W. of Terki. Lon. 46. 15. E. lat. 43. 0. N.

* **TEGAN**, a town of Asia, in China, and capital of the province of Huquang. In the territory of this place, there are a sort of worms, which make white wax like that of bees. Lon. 112. 31. E. lat. 31. 51. N.

TEGAPATAN, a sea-port town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and near Cape Comorin, where the Dutch have a factory. It is 80 miles S. of Cochin. Lon. 76. 0. W. lat. 8. 0. N.

* **TEGAZA**, a town of Africa, and capital of a territory of that name to the E. of the kingdom of Senegal, and in the desert of Saharah. It is remarkable for mountains of salt. Lon. 6. 30. W. lat. 21. 40. N.

* **TEGEUT**, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Sus; divided into three parts, which are a mile distant from each other, and may contain about 400 houses. It is seated on the river Sus, 25 miles from its mouth. Lon. 0. 5. W. lat. 20. 40. N.

* **TEGLIO**, a town of the Grisons, which
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gives name to the Valtelina: It is seated on a mountain near the river Adda, between Soudrio and Tiranno, 8 miles from each.

* **TEGORARIN**, a large country of Africa, in Biledulgerid, between Barbary and the Defart; bounded by Zeb on the E. and Segelmessa on the W. It is said to contain 50 towns, and about 150 villages. The inhabitants carry on a great trade to Barbary and Negroland, and are very civil to strangers.

* **TEGOVARIN**, a territory of Africa, in Barbary, and in Biledulgerid. It contains 50 castles and above 100 villages, and is the place where the caravans meet to travel over the great defart Sahara.

* **TEGTEZA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and the province of Hea; seated on the top of a mountain, and the inhabitants are said to be great thieves.

TEHAMA, a country of Arabia Felix, lying on the Red Sea; bounded on the N. by the territory of the sheriff of Mecca; on the E. by Schaulon; on the S. by the territory of Mecha; and on the W. by the Red Sea.

* **TEIGNMOUTH**, or **TINMOUTH**, a town in Devonshire, seated at the mouth of the river Teigne. This is the place where the Danes first landed, and where they committed several outrages. It has no market, but three fairs; on the third Tuesday in January, the last Thursday in February, and December 29, for woollen-cloth. It is 15 miles S. of Exeter, and 187 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 45. W. lat. 50. 25. N.

TEISSE, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, on the confines of Transilvania and Red Russia. It runs towards the South, passing by Waraden, Tokay, and Segedin, falling into the Danube near the Titul, some leagues above the mouth of the Save.

TELEMONA, a town of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany, and in the Stato delli Prefidii, with a small harbour, and a strong fort. It is seated at the mouth of the brook Ossa, at the extremity of a point of a craggy rock, 10 miles from Orbitello. Lon. 11. 15. E. lat. 42. 37. N.

TELECIN. See **TEMECEN**.

TELGEIN, or **TELGA**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sunderland. It is a trading place, and is seated on the South bank of the lake Meiler, 12 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 17. 24. E. lat. 59. 18. N.

TELLECHERRY, a sea-port town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Malabar, where there is an English factory; 30 miles N. of Calicut. Lon. 75. 0. E. lat. 12. 0. N.

TELTOCH, a town of Germany, in Mo-

ravia, seated on the frontiers of Bohemia, at the source of the river Teya. Lon. 16. 5. E. lat. 49. 0. N.

* **TELSHAM**, a village in Suffolk, with one fair, on August 16, for sheep, lambs, and toys.

* **TEMENDEFUST**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, seated on the Mediterranean Sea, 10 miles E. of Algiers. Lon. 3. 43. E. lat. 30. 36. N.

* **TEMECEN**, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez; bounded on the N. by the river Ommirabi; on the E. by that of Burregreg; on the S. by Mount Atlas; and on the W. by the Straits of Gibraltar; being about 75 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; and one of the most fertile countries in Barbary; but the inhabitants are proud and seditious. The women value themselves for wearing a great quantity of jewels and bracelets.

TEMESWAER, a considerable, important, and very strong town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name. It formerly passed for impregnable: however, it was taken by prince Eugene in a dry season, by throwing in several thousand bombs in 1716. It is seated in a morass, which renders it inaccessible, unless they are in want of rain, 55 miles N. E. of Belgrade, and 150 S. E. of Buda. Lon. 21. 35. E. lat. 45. 54. N.

* **TEMIAN**, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland; bounded on the N. by the river Niger; on the E. by the kingdom of Wangria, the defart of Zeu, and the kingdom of Dauma; on the S. by the kingdom of Gabu; and on the W. by that of Biro. The inhabitants are quite unknown to the Europeans.

* **TEMMELET**, a small, but populous town, in the kingdom of Morocco, seated on a very high mountain, from whence proceeds a small river. The inhabitants are a kind of savages, and very poor.

* **TEMPLIN**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg, in the territory of Uckermark, on the confines of the middle Marche, near the Lake Dolgen.

TEMROCK, a sea port town of Koban, or Circassian Tartary, in Asia, seated on S. coast of the sea of Asoph, 20 miles E. of the Straits of Kassa. Lon. 41. 0. E. lat. 46. 0. N.

* **TENACERIN**, or **TENASSERIN**, an ancient and populous town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the kingdom of Siam; capital of a province of the same name, and seated on the river Tenasserin, in a country abounding in all the necessaries of life. Lon. 98. 45. E. lat. 12. 46. N.

TENBURY, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Tuesdays; and three fairs, on April 26, July 18, and September 26, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated on the river Teme, which divides Worcestershire from Shropshire, 19 miles W. by N. of Worcester, and 128 N. W. by W. of London. Lon. 2. 32. W. lat. 52. 20. N.

TENBY, a sea port town of Pembroke-shire, in S. Wales, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and five fairs, on Whit-Tuesday, May 4, July 20, October 20, and December 4, for cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated on the sea-shore, where there is a commodious harbour, or road for ships. Its castle was demolished in the late civil wars, since which, this place is fallen to decay. It is 10 miles E. of Pembroke, and 208 W. of London. Lon. 4. 45. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

TENDA, a strong town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a county of the same name; seated on the river Boga, 20 miles S. W. of Coni, and 52 S. of Turin. Lon. 7. 35. E. lat. 44. 0. N.

TENEDOS, a celebrated island in the Archipelago, lying on the coast of Aden-zic, a province of Natolia, to the S. E. of Lemnos, and 10 miles from the straits of Gallipoli. It is 10 miles in length, and 10 in breadth, and its Muscadine wine is the best in all the Levant. Nothing has rendered this island more famous in antiquity, than the siege of Troy, which might have been seen from hence; however, there are no remains of antiquity now. On the eastern side of the island, is a pretty large town, seated at the foot of a mountain, with a fine harbour, commanded by a castle.

TENERIF, an island of Africa, and one of the Canaries, being the most considerable for riches, trade, and extent. It lies to the S. of the island of Salvages, to the W. of the Grand Canary, to the N. of the island of Gomera, and to the E. of that of Palma. It is about 45 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and abounds in wine, different sorts of fruits, cattle, and game. One part of this island is surrounded by inaccessible mountains, and there is one in particular, called the Pike of Tenerif, which may be seen 100 miles off, in a clear day; it being one of the highest mountains in the world, and is in the form of a sugar-loaf: however, according to Dr. Halley's observations, it is no more than 2 miles and a quarter high. This island is subject to earthquakes; and in 1704, there happened one, that destroyed several towns, and many thousand people. Laguna is the capital town. Lon.

16. 22. W. lat. 28. 30. N.

* **TENERIF**, a town of America, in Terra Firma, and in the government of St. Martha, seated on the river Magdalena, 100 miles from St. Martha. Lon. 71. 45. W. lat. 9. 45. N.

* **TENEZ**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremecen, and capital of a province of the same name, with a strong fort; seated on the side of a mountain, 4 miles from the sea. Lon. 1. 55. E. lat. 36. 30. N.

* **TENEZ**, a province of Africa; bounded on the E. by that of Algiers; on the W. by Tremecen, properly so called; on the S. by the mountains of Atlas; and on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea. It abounds in corn, and cattle, and the inhabitants value themselves upon their courage.

* **TENEZA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, very advantageously seated, on a declivity of part of Mount Atlas.

* **TENGCHU**, a town of Asia, in China, and in the province of Xantong, with a good harbour, where there is generally a fleet of Chinese ships. Lon. 113. 33. E. lat. 37. 20. N.

* **TENNETATD**, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, near the rivers Sellentein and Schambach; 5 miles from Erfort, and belongs to the elector of Saxony. It was taken by the Imperialists, and pillaged in 1632, and 1641.

TENTERDEN, a town of Kent, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on May 5, for cattle and pedlars ware. The steeple of the church is noted for being a handsome and lofty building, which before Goodwin sands appeared, was made use of as a beacon to direct seamen. It is 24 miles S. W. of Canterbury, and 60 E. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 45. E. lat. 51. 6. N.

* **TENZECEZET**, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremesen, seated on the top of a rock, at the foot of which runs the river Tesma. It is on the road from Fez to Tremesen.

* **TEOLACHA**, an ancient town of Africa, in Barbary, and in Biledulgerid; seated in a country abounding in dates, upon a river that proceeds from a hot spring.

TERAMO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Abruzzo, with a bishop's see, and the title of a principality; seated at the confluence of the rivers Viciola, and Tordino, 10 miles N. W. of Atri, and 25 N. E. of Aquila. Lon. 13. 53. E. lat. 42. 37. N.

* **TERASSON**, a town of France, in Upper Perigord, and in the diocese of Sarlat, with a Benedictine abbey; seated on the river

river Vizere, over which there is a handsome bridge, 10 miles from Sarlat. Lon. 1. 19. E. lat. 45. 15. N.

TERCERA, one of the largest islands of the Azores, or western islands, lying in the Atlantic Ocean. It is about 40 miles in circumference, and surrounded with craggy rocks, which render it almost inaccessible. The soil is fertile, abounding in corn, wine, and fruits; and they have such plenty of cattle, that they supply the ships therewith that call there. However, their principal trade is wood. The inhabitants are lively and well made; and they pretend to a great deal of religion, and gallantry at the same time. They pique themselves upon points of honour, and are extremely revengeful. It is their custom to rove about in the night-time, in quest of intrigues, and seldom fail in finding women for their purpose. It is subject to Portugal, and Angra is the capital town.

* **TERGA**, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, seated on the river Ommirabi, 25 miles from Azamor, in a fertile country.

TERGOWISKO, the capital town of Wallachia, in European Turkey, 80 miles S. E. of Hermanstadt. Lon. 66. 30. E. lat. 45. 35. N.

TERKI, a town of Asia, in Circassia, where a prince resides who depends on the Russians, this being their frontier town against Persia. It is seated on a river of the same name, in a marshy place, a long mile from the Caspian Sea, and 125 E. of Teflis. Lon. 49. 0. E. lat. 43. 20. N.

TERMINI, a town of Italy, on the northern coast of Sicily, and in the Val di Demona, with a strong castle, built in the form of a citadel. It is famous for its mineral waters; and there is a fine aqueduct, with several handsome buildings. It is seated on the mouth of a river of the same name, in a territory abounding in corn, and good wine, 67 miles N. E. of Mazara, and 20 S. E. of Palermo. Lon. 14. 0. E. lat. 38. 5.

* **TERMOLI**, or **TERMINI**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata, near the confines of Abruzzo, with a bishop's see, and the title of a duchy; seated near the sea, 32 miles S. E. of Lanciano, and 70 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 7. E. lat. 41. 58. N.

* **TERMUYDEN**, a small but strong town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Flanders, to the N. E. of Sluys.

TERNAT, an island of Asia, in the E. Indian Sea, and the principal of the Moluccas. It abounds in cocoa-nuts, bananas,

citrons, oranges, almonds, and other fruits proper to the climate. There are also a great number of birds of Paradise. It is a mountainous country, and there are a great number of woods, which furnish much game. But it is of the greatest note for being a spice island, which produces cloves, and is in possession of the Dutch. The inhabitants are Mahometans, and so very indolent, that they wonder any one should take so much pains to procure a livelihood. It lies a little to the W. of Gilolo, and 100 miles E. of Celebes. Lon. 125. 0. E. lat. 1. 15. N.

* **TERNEUSE**, a small but strong town of Dutch-Flanders, between the two branches of the river Scheld, 5 miles from Axel, and as much from Sas de Ghent. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

TERNI, an ancient and considerable town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and duchy of Spoleto, with a bishop's see. The cathedral is a magnificent structure, and the place may contain about 12000 inhabitants; however, it was much more considerable formerly than it is now. The famous cataract of the river Velino is a mile from this place, which is seated in an island formed by the river Nera, 15 miles S. by W. of Spoleto, and 45 N. by E. of Rome. Lon. 12. 45. lat. 42. 4. N.

* **TERNOVA**, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, and in Bulgaria, with an archbishop's see. It is the residence of a sangiac, and was formerly the seat of the princes of Bulgaria. It is seated on a mountain near the river Jenetra, 97 miles N. E. of Sophia, and 88 N. W. of Adrianople. Lon. 25. 53. E. lat. 48. 1. N.

* **TEROUANE**, a ruined town of France, in Artois, ceded to France by the Pyrenean treaty. Lon. 3. 38. W. lat. 50. 36. N.

TERRACINA, an ancient town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, in the campagna of Rome, and on the frontiers of Terra-di-Lavoro, with a bishop's see. It is greatly decayed on account of its unwholesome air, and seated near the sea, on the side of a mountain, in a very fertile country, 50 miles S. E. of Rome, and 55 N. W. of Naples. Lon. 13. 15. E. lat. 41. 20. N.

TERRA DEL FUEGO, an island of S. America, lying to the S. of the straits of Magellan. They now sail to the S. of it in passing to the S. Sea; and not through the straits of Magellan as formerly. It is full of mountains, whose tops are always covered with snow. As for the natives they are a hard sort of people, go stark naked, and are of the same complexion as the other Americans.

Americans. However, they have a square mantle made of the skins of beasts, which they wrap themselves in occasionally; and wear a cap of feathers. They live upon hunting and fishing, and their arms are bows and arrows.

TERRA FIRMA, a country of America, lying between the island of Trinidad, and the isthmus of Panama. It comprehends New Andalusia, Venezuela, Rio-de-la-Hacha, St. Martha, Cartagena, Terra Firma, properly so called, Popayan, the new kingdom of Granada, Comana, and Castelladel-Oro; which see in their proper places.

TERRA FIRMA, Proper, generally known by the name of Darien, is bounded on the N. by the N. Sea; on the E. by the Gulph of Darien; on the S. by Popayan, and the S. Sea; and on the W. by the S. Sea; and the province of Veragua. It lies in the form of a crescent, about the bay of Panama, and is 300 miles in length, and 60 in breadth, from the N. Sea to the S. Sea. It is the isthmus which joins N. and S. America, and the chief towns are Panamá on the S. Sea, and Porto-Bello on the N. Sea. Notwithstanding the settlements of the Spaniards here, there are a great number of native Americans, who have preserved their independency. It is a mountainous country, and difficult to pass in the rainy season, on account of the torrents which fall from the mountains, which sometimes rise considerably in a night's time; and travellers are often obliged to get upon trees, to save themselves from being drowned. The men are of the colour of red copper, with black coarse hair, black eyes, and no beards. They go quite naked, but the women have a clout, to cover what modesty obliges them to conceal. Both sexes paint their skins with several colours, and the men have a gold plate, which hangs from their noses over their mouths; but the women have a ring hanging in the same manner, which passes through the gristle of their noses. These they lay aside while they are eating. They all in general wear strings of teeth, shells, beads, or the like, hanging from the neck to the pit of the stomach. They have several animals proper to this part of America, and a few tigers, but no lions, as some have asserted; nor are there any in all America, except an animal so called, which is more like a wolf than a lion.

* **TERRA NUOVA**, an ancient town of Italy, on the eastern coast of the island of Sardinia, seated at the bottom of a gulph of the same name. Lon. 9. 45. E. lat. 41. 3. N.

TERRING, a town of Suffex, with a mar-

ket on Saturdays, and two fairs, on April 5, and October 2, for pedlars ware. It is seated on the Downs, not far from the sea, 24 miles E. of Chichester, and 53 S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 25. W. lat. 50. 50. N.

TERROUEN, a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Artois, seated on the river Lis, 6 miles S. of St. Omer's, and 5 W. of Aire. Lon. 2. 15. E. lat. 50. 37. N.

TERUEL, a considerable town of Spain; in the kingdom of Arragon, on the frontiers of Valencia, with a bishop's see; seated in a large, pleasant, fertile plain, watered with streams, planted with gardens and fruit trees, whose blossoms perfume the air; and where they enjoy almost a perpetual spring. It stands at the confluence of the rivers Guadalaviar and Alhambra, 75 miles S. W. of Saragossa, and 112 E. of Madiid. Lon. 0. 55. W. lat. 40. 30. N.

TERVERE, a town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and in the isle of Walcheren, with a pretty good harbour, and a fine arsenal, subject to the prince of Orange. It is seated on the N. E. coast of the island, 4 miles N. E. of Middleburg. Lon. 3. 35. E. lat. 51. 38. N.

TESCHIN, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and capital of a dutchy of the same name; surrounded on all sides by a morass, and seated near the source of the river Vistula. At a little distance from it is an old castle, seated on an eminence, where the ancient dukes resided. Since 1709 there is a Protestant school, and church here; and the inhabitants carry on a trade in leather, woollen stuffs, and Hungary wines. They make pretty good fire arms, and brew excellent beer, which they call Magnotz. It is 37 miles S. E. of Troppaw, and 67 S. W. of Cracow. Lon. 18. 55. E. lat. 49. 46. N.

* **TESEGDELT**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hea, near the source of the river Techubit. It is surrounded by a craggy rock, which renders it impregnable; and the inhabitants are said to be very civil to strangers.

TESINO, a large river of Italy, which has its source in the Alps, and on Mount Gothard, and runs through the country of the Grisons, and the Lake Maggiore; then turning S. E. through a part of the Milanese, it washes Pavia, and a little after falls into the Po.

TESSEL, an island of N. Holland, at the entrance of the Zuyder-Zee, with a strong citadel, seated on the S. coast, which serves to defend Amsterdam; it has also a large commodious harbour.

* **TESTINENS**, a village of Meionethshire

shire, in-N. Wales, with seven fairs, on May 24, Friday after Trinity, July 2, August 22, September 26, October 19, and November 13, all for cattle.

TETBURY, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on Ash-Wednesday, and July 22, for cattle, sheep, and horses. It is seated on the edge of the county next Wiltshire, and is a pretty good place, with a handsome market-house, and a considerable trade; the market is large for corn, cattle, cheese, malt, yarn, wool, and provisions. It is 25 miles E. N. E. of Bristol, and 93 W. of London. Lon. 2. 16. E. lat. 51. 36. N.

TETICACO, a large lake of S. America, in Peru, and in the province of Callao, above 200 miles in circumference; it renders the towns that are seated on it extremely pleasant.

TETUAN, an ancient and pleasant town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Habata. It is pretty well built, and the inhabitants are about 15000 in number, who call themselves Andalusians, and almost all speak Spanish; but they are great pirates. Some say there are 30000 Moorish inhabitants, and 5000 Jews. The houses have no windows towards the streets, except little holes to look out at; for these are on the inside towards the court-yard, which is surrounded with galleries, and in the middle generally a fountain. They are two stories high, flat at the top, and the streets exceeding narrow. The dress of both sexes are much alike; but you can see nothing of the women in the streets, except their eyes and naked legs, which are never covered in this country. When they are at home, they visit each other from the tops of their houses. However, when they meet Europeans in the fields, they make no scruple of shewing their faces, when there is none of their countrymen near to observe them. They wear bracelets on their arms and legs, and large ear-rings in their ears. They have very fine eyes, and some of them beautiful skins; and their vest is open before, from the bosom to the waist. The shops in this city are very small, being without doors; and the master, when he has opened the shutters, jumps in, and sits cross legged on a counter; the goods being disposed in drawers round about him, and all the customers stand in the street. It is seated on the river Cus, 3 miles from the sea, and has a castle which commands the town. It is 108 miles N. by W. of Fez, and 8 E. of Tangier. Lon. 5. 18. W. lat. 35. 25. N.

* **TEURART**, an ancient town of Afri-

ca, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Fez, seated on a mountain near the river Za. It was formerly one of the most important places in Africa.

* **TEUZAR**, an ancient and considerable town of Africa, in Barbary, and in Biledulgerid, divided into two parts by a river. It carries on a good trade, and is seated in a country abounding in dates.

TEWKSBUURY, a town in Gloucestershire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and five fairs, on March 7, May 14, June 22, September 4, and October 10, for tanned leather, and pedlars ware. It was formerly noted for its monastery, and is now a large handsome corporation, containing about 500 houses, with a magnificent church. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Severn and Avon, has a cotton manufactory, and sends two members to parliament. It is 10 miles N. of Gloucester, and 96 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 52. 0. N.

TEXEL, a town of the United Provinces, in N. Holland, seated at the mouth of the Zuyder zee, with a good harbour, and a strong fort. It is seated in an island, which is separated from the continent of Holland by a narrow channel, through which most of the ships pass that are bound to Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 25. E. lat. 53. 12. N.

TEYN, a town of Germany, in Bohemia, belonging to the archbishop of Prague; 50 miles S. W. of that city. Lon. 13. 0. E. lat. 49. 32. N.

TEZAR, an ancient and considerable town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Fez, and capital of the province of Cuzi. It is well inhabited, and the Jews carry on a great trade here. It is seated on a small river, in a fertile plain, 45 miles E. of Fez; there is a mosque here larger than that of Fez, being half a mile in circumference. Lon. 7. 55. W. lat. 33. 40. N.

* **TEZCUCO**, a town of N. America, in New-Spain, seated on the Lake of Mexico, 15 miles from the city of that name. It is an inconsiderable place, though the capital of a large government. Here it was that Cortez caused a canal to be dug, where he built 18 brigantines, which he wanted to carry on the siege of Mexico. Lon. 101. 25. W. lat. 20. 25. N.

* **TEZELA**, a very ancient town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tremecen, with a small castle strong by situation. It is seated on a large plain, abounding in wheat and barley; 15 miles from Oran. Lon. 0. 25. E. lat. 35. 25. N.

TEZOTE, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Garet; seated

seated at the point of a rock, 8 miles from Metila. Lon. 1. 55. W. lat. 44. 40. N.

* **THABOR**, a strong town of Germany in Bohemia, on the great road from Budweis to Prague, and in the circle of Bechin; built by Ziska, general of the Hussites, in 1419. It stands on a mountain of the same name, is surrounded with walls, and of difficult access. It is 25 miles N. E. of Budweis, and 50 S. E. of Prague. Lon. 15. 10. E. lat. 49. 22. N.

THAMES, a large navigable river of England, which rises in Cotswold hills in Gloucestershire, and receives a great many smaller streams in its passage, before it falls into the British Channel. It is chiefly composed of the Thame and the Isis, which last is much the largest, and bears that name till they unite their streams. It becomes navigable at Lechlade, from whence it runs N. E. to Oxford, where it receives the Charwell: thence it runs S. E. to Abington, and so to Dorchester, where it receives the Thame: from thence it passes by Wallingford to Reading; after which it visits Marlow and Windfor, and continuing its course, washes Brentford and Richmond, and so to London; then it proceeds to the sea, taking in the river Medway, near the mouth of it. The Thame rises near Tring in Hertfordshire, crosses Buckinghamshire, and falls into the Isis at Dorchester.

* **THANDISTON**, otherwise **FRANCEON**, a village in Suffolk, with one fair, on July 31, for sheep and toys.

THANET, an island of the county of Kent, surrounded by the sea, except on the N. E. side, where it is bounded by the branches of the river Stour, now inconsiderable to what they were formerly. It contains several villages, and the sea-port towns of Margate and Ramsgate. It has the title of an earldom.

* **THASO**, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Jamboli, a province of Macedonia, at the entrance of the gulph of Contessa. It is 12 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, and abounds in all the necessities of life. The fruits and wine are very delicate; and there are mines of gold and silver, besides quarries of very fine marble. The chief town is of the same name, and has a harbour frequented by merchants. Lon. 24. 55. E. lat. 40. 53. N.

* **THAVERTON**, a village in Devonshire, with one fair, on Monday after July 7, for cattle.

THAXTED, a town of Essex, with a market on Fridays; and two fairs, on May 27, and August 10, for horses. It is a large mayor-town, 20 miles N. W. of Chelmsford,

and 42 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 18. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

* **THEBAID**, a large country of Africa, in Upper Egypt, reaching from Fium to the Red-Sea. It is the least fertile, and the chinnest of people of any province in Egypt, being full of desarts, and celebrated for the retreat of a great number of Christians, who lived here in a solitary manner. It is now inhabited by Arabs, great enemies to the Turks, and thieves by profession.

* **THEBES**, the ancient name of a city of Upper Egypt in Africa, now called Luxor, and was celebrated for having 100 gates. In the war-time it had 20,000 chariots, and along the side of the river between Memphis and Thebes, were one hundred stables, each of which could contain two hundred horses. There are now a great many magnificent remains of the ancient city, which some travellers have been so curious as to describe.

THEBES, now called **THIVE**, an ancient and celebrated town of Greece, in Livadia, with a bishop's see. It is nothing now to what it was formerly, and yet it is 4 miles in circumference; but so full of ruins, that there are not above 4000 Turks and Christians in it. It is now famous for a fine sort of white clay, of which they make bowls for pipes after the Turkish fashion. They are never burnt, but dry naturally, and become as hard as a stone. There are two mosques in Thebes, and a great many Greek churches. It is seated between two small rivers, 25 miles N. W. of Athens, and 280 S. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 24. 5. E. lat. 38. 22. N.

* **THERMIA**, an island of the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades, to the S of the island of Zia, and to the N. of Serfanto, near the gulph of Engia; 12 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. The soil is good and well cultivated, and they have a great deal of silk. Partridges are in such plenty, that they may be had almost for nothing. The principal town is of the same name, and is the residence of a Greek bishop. Lon. 24. 56. E. lat. 37. 25. N.

THERMOPYLÆ, an ancient pass, leading from Achaia to Thessaly, now in European Turkey. It is remarkable for the glorious stand made by Leonidas, a Lacedaemonian king, who, with 400 men, withstood a formidable army of Xerxes; but the former at length were all cut to pieces.

THESSALY. See **JANNA**.

THETFORD, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays; and three fairs, on May 14, August 2, and September 25, for cheese, cattle, and toys. It is an ancient town, and was formerly very famous. It

is seated on the river Ouse, over which there is a bridge. The Lent affizes for the county are kept here, and it sends two members to parliament. There is still a high mount, which has been walled round about, and fenced with a double rampart. It is governed by a mayor and recorder, ten aldermen, and twenty common-council. It has three churches, and one Quaker's meeting, with about 400 middling houses; the streets are indifferently wide, but dirty, and only one paved. It has a good free-school, and a town-hall. The river, which here divides Suffolk from Norfolk, is navigable from Lynn Regis, and there is a good deal of wool-combing carried on here. This was formerly a very large city, had upwards of 40 churches, and was the bishop's see; but was destroyed in the time of the Danes and Saxons, and there are no remains of its ancient monasteries. It is 31 miles S. S. E. of King's-Lynn, and 79 N. E. of London. Lon. o. 50. E. lat. 52. 28. N.

THIBET. See **TANGUT.**

* **THIERACHE**, a territory of France, making part of Picardy; bounded on the N. by Hainault and Cambes; on the E. by Champagne; on the S. by Laonnois; and on the W. by Vermandois.

* **THIERS**, a trading populous town of France in Auvergne, and in Limagne, on the frontiers of Forez. It is seated at the side of a hill near the river Durolle, 22 miles E. of Clermont, and 220 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 38. E. lat. 45. 51. N.

THIONVILLE, a very strong town of France in Luxemburg, and capital of a bailiwick. It was ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrennees, and is advantageously seated on the river Moselle, over which there is a bridge defended by a horn-work, 20 miles N. of Metz, and 195 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 15. E. lat. 49. 21. N.

* **THIRENSTEIN**, a town of Germany, in Lower Austria, seated near the river Danube, with a handsome castle.

THIRSK, or **THRUSK**, a town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays; and five fairs, on Shrove Monday, April 5, August 4, and 5, October 28, and 29, and December 14, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and leather. It is a small place, formerly noted for its strong castle, and it now sends two members to parliament. It is 20 miles N. W. of York, and 199 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 8. W. lat. 54. 12. N.

* **THOISSEI**, a considerable town of France, in the principality of Dombes, with a handsome college; seated in a fertile country, near the rivers Saone and Chalerrone, 6

miles N. from Trevoux, and 200 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 48. E. lat. 46. 8. N.

* **THOMA-SAN**, an island of Africa, lying under the equator, and in 8 deg. of E. longitude. It was discovered in 1499, and belongs to the Portugese. It is almost round, and is about 30 miles in diameter. The soil is fertile, and produces plenty of sugar-canes. On the same vine there are blossoms, green and ripe grapes, all the year round. It is a very unwholesome country, great numbers of the Portugese dying, and few living to a great age. It consists chiefly of hills, intermixed with valleys, which are constantly filled with a thick stinking fog. However, it agrees very well with the cattle, which are larger and finer here than on the gold coast of Guiney.

THOMAS, ST. a town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Coromandel, with an archbishop's see, and subject to the Portugese. It is 3 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 80. o. E. lat. 13. o. N.

THOMAS, ST. a town of S. America in Guiana, seated on the river Oronoko, and subject to Spain. It was attacked by Sir Walter Raleigh, when he went in search of a gold mine, for which he afterwards lost his head. Lon. 62. 30. W. lat. 7. o. N.

THOMAS, ST. an island of N. America, to the E. of Porto Rico, with a harbour, a town, and a fort. It is 15 miles in circumference, and belongs to the Danes and Brandenburgishers. Lon. 65. 5. W. lat. 18. 30. N.

THOMOND, a county of Ireland. See **CLARE.**

THONON, a handsome town of Savoy, and capital of Chablais. It contains a very handsome palace, and several convents of men and women. The inhabitants were formerly Protestants; but coming under the government of the duke of Savoy in 1598, that religion was extinguished. It is seated on the lake of Geneva, at the mouth of the river Drama, 20 miles N. E. of Geneva, and 12 S. W. of Laufan. Lon. 6. 35. E. lat. 46. 22. N.

THORN, a town of Poland, in Regal Prussia, and in the palatinate of Culm. It was formerly an Hanfiatic town, and still enjoys great privileges; is large and well fortified; but part of the fortifications, and a great number of houses, were ruined by the Swedes in 1703. There happened a great tumult here in 1724, between the Roman Catholics and Protestants, on account of the students of the Jesuits; upon which the Poles sent judges here to try the magistrates for not suppressing the riot, who

condemned

condemned two of the principal magistrates to be beheaded, and seven of the citizens; after which the Papiſts ſeized on the church of St. John. The Proteſtants have a handſome college here. It is ſeated on the river Viſtula, over which there is a remarkable bridge, 85 miles S. by E. of Dantzick, 15 S. of Culm, and 97 N. W. of Warſaw. Lon. 19. 22. E. lat. 52. 56. N.

* **THORN**, a village in the N. riding of Yorkſhire, to the S. of Richmond, with two fairs, on June 17, and October 17, for horſes and pedlars ware.

THORNEBURY, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Eaſter-Monday, Auguſt 15, and Monday before December 21 for cattle and hogs. It is ſeated near the river Severn, and is a mayor-town, 24 miles S. W. of Glouceſter, and 105 W. of London. Lon. 2. 31. W. lat. 51. 35. N.

* **THORNCOME**, a village in Devonſhire, with one fair, on Eaſter-Tueſday, for all ſorts of cattle and pedlars ware.

* **THORNEY**, in the iſle of Ely, a village of Cambridgeſhire, with two fairs, on July 1, and September 21, for horſes. It is 4 miles E. of Ely.

* **THORP**, a village in Surry, near Eggham, with one fair, on June 9, for pedlars ware.

THOUARS, a conſiderable town of France in Poitou, with the title of a dutchy, and a handſome caſtle; ſeated on a hill by the river Thoue, 32 miles S. W. of Angiers, and 162 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 17. W. lat. 46. 59. N.

* **THRAPSTON**, a town in Northamptonſhire, ſeated on the river Nen, over which there is a handſome bridge. It is but a ſmall place, but it has a market on Tueſdays, and one fair, on Auguſt 5, for pedlars ware. It is 7 miles N. of Higham-Ferrers, and 64 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 52. 23. N.

* **THREE-LORDS**, a place in Carmarthenſhire, in S. Wales, with two fairs, on Holy-Thurſday, and November, for cattle, ſheep, and pedlars ware.

THUIN, a town of the Netherlands, in the biſhoprick of Liege, ſeated on the river Sambre, 5 miles S. W. of Charleroy, and 15 S. E. of Mons. Lon. 4. 19. E. lat. 50. 28. N.

* **THUN**, a handſome town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, with a caſtle, where the Avoyar reſides. This is the place where they embark on the river Aar, to go to Bern, which is 10 miles from it. It is pretty large, and is ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, partly in a ſmall iſland, and

partly on a hill. Lon. 7. 47. E. lat. 46. 45. N.

* **THURGAW**, a bailiwick of Swiſſerland, which lies along the river Thur; bounded on the E. and N. by the lake, town, and biſhoprick of Conſtance; on the S. by the territory of the abbot of St. Gaul; and on the W. by the canton of Zurich. It is the largeſt bailiwick in Swiſſerland, and the moſt pleaſant, rich, and fertile country in this republick, being extremely populous. The ſovereignty belongs to the eight ancient cantons, who ſend a bailiff here in their turns.

THURINGIA, a province of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, with the title of a landgravate. It is bounded on the N. by the dutchy of Brunſwick, and the principality of Anhalt; on the E. by Miſnia; on the S. by Franconia; and on the W. by Heſſe. It is about 75 miles in length, and as much in breadth; fertile in corn, fruits, abounding in wood, and watered by ſeveral rivers. It belongs to the duke of Saxony, the elector of Mentz, and ſeveral other petty ſovereigns. Erford is the capital town.

THURSO, a ſea-port town of Scotland, in Cathneſs, ſeated on the ſea-ſide, 15 miles S. W. of Dungaſby-head. Lon. 3. 12. W. lat. 58. 0. N.

* **THWAIT**, a village in Suffolk, with 2 fairs, on June 30, and November 25, for cattle and toys.

* **TIANO**, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Terra di-Lavoro, with a famous convent of nuns. 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. 34. N.

TIBER, a great river of Italy, which riſes in the Appennine mountains, and in the Florentino. It paſſes into the territory of the Church, waſhes Borgo, St. Sepulchro, Chitta-di-Caſtello, Orto, and Rome, 10 miles from which it falls into the Mediterranean Sea, between Oſtia and Porto. Tivere is its modern name.

TICKHILL, a town in the W. riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It had a caſtle and fortifications, which were demolifhed in the late civil wars, of which ſome ruins remain. It has a diſtinct liberty, called the honour of Tickhill, which is part of the dutchy of Lancaſter. It is 5 miles S. of Doncaſter, and 140 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 5. W. lat. 53. 28. N.

TIDESWELL, a town of Derbyſhire, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs, on May 3, firſt Wedneſday in September, and October 18, for cattle and ſheep. Its ſitua-

tion is low, and is so called from a well that is said to ebb and flow. It is but an ordinary place, but it has a handsome church, and a free-school. It is 22 miles N. W. of Derby, and 147 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 40. W. lat. 53. 16. N.

TIDOR, an island of Asia, in the E. Indian Sea, and one of the Moluccas, to the E. of the island of Gilolo, to the S. of Ternate, and to the N. of Motir. It is 17 miles in circumference, and the air is more wholesome here than at Ternate. It is noted for producing cloves; and the Dutch have several forts in this island, and are masters of it, though it has a king of its own. The woods and the rocks that surround it, render it a place of defence. Lon. 126. 25. E. lat. 0. 30. N.

* **TIEL**, a strong town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Guelderland, in Lower Betau. The river Wahl washes it on one side, and on the other it is surrounded with morasses. It is 22 miles W. of Nimeguen, and 23 N. E. of Bois-le-duc. Lon. 4. 49. E. lat. 51. 57. N.

* **TIENCIN**, a large and handsome town of Asia, in China, and in the province of Pekin, with a large fortress, and a harbour, where they carry on a great trade. It is seated on an arm of the sea called Chang.

* **TIGRA**, a kingdom of Africa, in Abissinia; bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Sennar, and of Baloufe; on the E. by the Red Sea; on the S. by the kingdoms of Angor and Bagemdar; and on the W. by those of Sennar and Dambia.

TIGRIS, a river of Asia, which has its source near that of the Euphrates in the mountain Tchildir in Turkomania; afterwards it separates Diarbeck from Erzerum, and Khufistan from Irac Arabi; and uniting with the Euphrates at Gorno, it falls into the gulph of Buzarah, under the name of Schat-el-Arab. This river passes by Diar-bekar, Gezira, Mouful, Bagdad, Gorno, and Buzarah.

TILBURY, a fortress in the county of Essex, seated on the river Thames, opposite to Gravesend in Kent.

* **TILBURG**, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in the territory of Osterwick, which is remarkable for its manufactures of cloths and stuffs.

* **TILEMONT**, or **TIRLEMONT**, a village of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, and in the quarter of Louvain. It was formerly one of the most considerable places in Brabant, but has been ruined by the wars. It is seated on the river Geet, over which there are several bridges, 10 miles S. E. of Louvain, and 25 S. E. of Brus-

sels. Lon. 4. 58. E. lat. 50. 49. N.

* **TIMANA**, a town of S. America, in Popayan, and capital of a territory of the same name, which abounds in fruits and pastures. It is seated on a small river, which falls into Caketa, 100 miles from Popayan, and 150 from Santo-fe-de-Bogote. Lon. 71. 5. W. lat. 1. 25. N.

TIMOR, a town of Asia, in the E. Indian Sea, to the S. of the Moluccas, and to the E. of the island of Java, being 150 miles in length, and 37 in breadth. It abounds in sandal wood, wax, and honey; and the Dutch have a fort here. The inhabitants are pagans, and are little better than savages; and some pretend they had not the use of fire many years ago.

TINA, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Bosnia. It is seated on the river Tis, on the confines of Croatia and Dalmatia, 37 miles N. W. of Spalatro, and 30 N. E. of Sebenico. Lon. 17. 13. E. lat. 44. 28. N.

TINA, anciently **TINOS**, is an island of the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades, to the S. of St. Andro, to the N. of Miconne, and to the W. of Nicaria; 17 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. The riches of this island consist in silk, of which they have 16,000 pounds every year; and the silk stockings they make with it are very good; but nothing can compare to the gloves which are knit here for the ladies. The fortress of Tinos stands on a rock, and the adjacent town contains above 500 houses; the provedor's palace is very poor, and the jesuits church is too little to contain their audience. There is a bishop's see of the Latin church, though the Greeks have 200 papas or priests. It belongs to the Venetians, who have no regular troops here, but they can raise above 5000 men. St. Nicolo is the principal town. Lon. 25. 45. E. lat. 37. 32. N.

TINE, a river of England, which rises on the borders of Scotland, and is called North Tine. There is another which rises on the confines of Cumberland, and is called South Tine. These unite their streams at Hexham; and continuing their course eastward, divide the counties of Durham and Northumberland, and passing on to Newcastle, falls into the German ocean at Tinmouth.

* **TINGTOESIS**, a people of Asia, in the empire of Russia, and in Siberia. They inhabit the banks of the river Jenesea, to the E. of the Samoïdes, and to the S. of the N. Sea. They are said to be a good sort of people, but very little known.

TINIAN, an island lying in the E. Indian Ocean, and one of the Marians. It was vi-
fited

sited by commodore Anson in his cruise towards Manila, one of the Philippines. It is about 12 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, and the soil is every where dry and healthy; and being withal somewhat sandy, it is thereby the less disposed to rank and over-luxuriant vegetation. Hence the meadows, and the bottoms of the woods, are neater and smoother than is usual in these hot climates. The land rises in gentle slopes from the shore to the middle of the island, intermixed with valleys of an easy descent; and they 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 a clean uniform turf, producing fine trefoil, and variety of flowers. There are at least 10,000 cattle here, that are all milk white, except their ears, which are brown or black. There are also a vast number of fowls, which are easily caught, and the flesh of both are exceeding good, besides plenty of wild hogs, whose flesh is delicate food. In the woods are prodigious quantities of cocoa-nuts, with cabbages growing on the same tree, as also guavaes, limes, sweet and sour oranges, and a kind of fruit peculiar to these islands, called rhimay, and by the English bread-fruit, which the sailors prefer greatly to the ship's bread. It grows on all parts of the branches, is more longish than round, being covered with a rough rind. It is about 7 or 8 inches long, and is fittest for use when full grown, but not quite ripe. There are also vegetables proper for the scurvy; such as water melons, dandyion, creeping purslain, mint, scurvy-grass, and sorrel. There are now no inhabitants, but there were 30000, who were taken away by the Spaniards to other islands, and particularly Guam. There are many 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 semi-globe, with a flat surface upwards, and they are composed of sand and stone cemented together. Add to these advantages, that 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 mosquitoes, 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; but the worst of all is, that the road is inconvenient, and

in some seasons there is little security for a ship at anchor. Lon. 144. 25. E. lat. 15. 8. N.

TINMOUTH, a sea-port town of Northumberland, seated at the mouth of the river Tine, 9 miles E. of Newcastle. It has a castle seated on a very high rock inaccessible on the sea-side, and well mounted with cannon. There is a bar across the mouth of the river, which is not above seven feet deep at low water. There are also dangerous rocks about it, called the Black Middins; but to guide the ships by night, there are light-houses set up, and maintained by the Trinity-house. Here ships take in their loading of coals, and other things which are brought from Newcastle. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 55. 0. N.

* **TINZULIE**, a large and strong town of Africa, in Barbary, and in Biledulgerid, and province of Dras. It is seated on the river Dras, and has a strong fort. Lon. 5. 35. W. lat. 27. 30. N.

* **TINZEDA**, a town of Africa, in Barbary in Biledulgerid, and province of Dras, seated on a river of the same name, fertile in dates, corn, and barley, and abounding in indigo. Lon. 5. 55. W. lat. 26. 55. N.

TIPPERARY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 60 miles in length, and 40 in breadth; bounded on the N. by the King's County; on the E. by the Queen's County and Kilkenny; on the S. by Waterford; and on the W. by Galway, Clare, and Limerick. The south parts are exceeding fertile, and well furnished with good buildings; but the North inclinable to be barren, and terminates in a row of 12 mountains, the highest in Ireland, and called Phelem-dhe-Madina. It contains 15998 houses, 147 parishes, 10 baronies, 3 boroughs, and sends 8 members to parliament. The river Shure runs through all the length of it from N. to S. The most considerable places are Cashel and Carrick.

TIPRA, a kingdom of Asia, in the dominions of the king of Ava, lying under the tropic of Cancer. It is to the E. of the dominions of the Great Mogul; but we have very little knowledge either of the country or the inhabitants.

* **TIRANO**, a handsome and populous town of the country of the Grisons; near it is a magnificent church, to which they go in pilgrimage from all parts; and every year there is a well frequented fair. It is seated on the river Adda, 17 miles S. W. of Bormio. Lon. 9. 50 E. lat. 46. 18. N.

TIRLEMONT. See **TILLEMONT**.

* **TIRNAU**, a strong, handsome, and considerable town in Upper Hungary, in the

the county of Neitra, and on the frontiers of Posen. It is a large well fortified place, and seated on the river Tirna, 5 miles W. of Leopoldstadt, and 22 N. E. of Presburg. Lon. 18. 15. E. lat. 48. 36. N.

T I R O L, a county of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and part of the hereditary dominions of that house. It is 150 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. There are a great many mountains in this country, and yet it produces as much corn and wine as the inhabitants have occasion for. They have rich mines of gold, silver, and copper, and it contains 28 cities and large towns, two bishopricks, 48 convents, 1230 churches, 355 castles, and 100,000 inhabitants. They never enter into foreign armies, and their militia consists of a body of some thousand men; but they can raise 20,000, when occasion requires. They never change the fashion of their garments, and are an industrious sort of people, but very obstinate. There is better hunting of shamoy goats here than in any other country; but this diversion is somewhat dangerous, on account of the rocks which they take to. This country is divided into four parts, Tirol, properly so called, the bishoprick of Trent, the bishoprick of Brixen, and four of the provinces of Suabia, which are united to the Tirol. It is bounded on the N. by Bavaria; on the E. by Carinthia and the archbishoprick of Salzburg; on the S. by part of the territory of Venice, and Trentino; and on the W. by Switzerland and the country of the Grisons. Inspruck is the capital town.

* **T I T A N**, or **C A B A R O S**, an island of France on the coast of Provence, and the most eastern of the Hieres.

* **T I T I C A C A**, an island of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Los Charcas. It lies in a lake of the same name, which is one of the largest in S. America.

* **T I T M O N I N G**, a town in Germany, in the archbishoprick of Saltzbuurg, and on the confines of Bavaria, seated on the river Saltza. It was almost rendered desolate by the plague in 1310, and it was reduced to ashes by lightning in 1571; but it has been since rebuilt.

* **T I P T E R Y - P L A C E**, a village in Essex, with one fair, on July 25, for horses and toys.

* **T I T C H F I E L D**, a village in Hampshire, 6 miles E. of Southampton, with four fairs, on Saturday fortnight before Lady-day, and May 14, for toys; on September 25, for hiring servants; and on Saturday fortnight before December 21, for toys.

T I T U L, a strong town of Upper Hun-

gary, in the county of Bodrog. It is a fortified place, and it is seated on the river Teisse near its confluence with the Danube, 20 miles E. of Peterwardin, and 20 N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 20. 45. E. lat. 45. 26. N.

T I V E R T O N, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Tuesday fortnight after Whitfunday, and October 10, for cattle. It is seated on the river Ex, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge; it is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. It has suffered greatly by fire, having been almost burnt down several times; particularly in June 1713, when 200 of the best houses were destroyed: however, it is now built in a more elegant taste, and they have a new church erected by subscription. It has been noted for its great woollen manufacture, and is 14 miles N. N. E. of Exeter, and 165 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 40. W. lat. 51. 0. N.

T I V I O T, or **C H I V I O T M O U N T A I N S**, are high hills which lie on the borders of England and Scotland, where there has been many sharp battles between the English and Scots.

* **T I V I O T D A L E**, a county of Scotland; bounded on the E. by Mers, and part of Northumberland; on the W. by Liddisdale; on the N. by the shire of Selkirk; and on the S. by Northumberland. It derives its name from the river Tiviot that runs thro' it; and is fruitful in corn and pastures, and abounds in flocks of sheep. Jedburg is the principal town.

T I V O L I, an ancient and celebrated town of Italo, in the territory of the pope, and in the Campagna of Rome, with a bishop's see. There are several remains of antiquity, and a handsome palace built by the cardinal of Est; besides several more. It is well known on account of the river Teverone, on which there is a fine cascade. There are also a great number of fine gardens and handsome fountains. Near it also is a lake called Lago di Solfatara, in which there are 16 floating islands. It is seated on a mountain in a country abounding in excellent wine, fruits, corn, and all the necessaries of life. It is 17 miles N. E. of Rome, and 10 N. E. of Fiescati. Lon. 12. 53. E. Lat. 41. 57. N.

* **T E A S C A L A**, a considerable town of N. America, in New Spain, and capital of a province of the same name, which makes part of the audience of Mexico. The inhabitants are the native Americans and Spaniards; but it is now not so considerable as it was formerly, tho' it is the residence of

an alcade-major. It is seated on a river, partly on a mountain, and partly on a plain, 62 miles S. E. of Mexico. Lon. 105. 5. W. lat. 19. 40. N.

TLASCALA, a province of N. America. in N. Spain, which extends from the North to the South Sea. It is bounded on the N. by the Gulph of Mexico; on the S. by the province of Guaxaca, and by the South Sea; and on the W. by the government of Mexico. In the western parts of this province is the mountain of Tlascala, 12 miles in circumference. It is well peopled and cultivated, except on the top, which is always covered with snow. There are also other mountains covered with trees, wherein are tygers and monkeys; but no lions, as some geographers falsely pretend. The principal town is of the same name.

TOBOLSKI, a considerable town of the Russian empire, and capital of Siberia. It is seated on a high hill, of vast extent, at the bottom of which the river Irtysh runs; and is inhabited by Mahometan Tartars, and Bochars, who drive a great trade on that river, and carry their goods to China. There is a large stone building here with high watch towers, which may pass for fortifications; but the houses are low and mean. Here the river Tobol joins with the Irtysh, from whence the town has its name. The territory is well peopled with Russians and divers other nations. The rivers are well stocked with fish; and a sturgeon of 40 pounds may be bought for 5 silvers. There are great plenty of all sorts of wild beasts and game; such as elks, stags, deer, hares, pheasants, partridges, swans, wild geese, ducks and storks. There is always a strong garrison by order of the government; and there are several thousand Tartars who serve on horseback upon occasions. The Tartars that live round this city for several miles are all Mahometans, but their musti is an Arabian. There are also a great number of Calmuck Tartars, who serve as slaves. The Russians commonly send their state-prisoners hither. It is 800 miles E. of Moscow, and 1000 E. of Peterburgh. Lon. 67. 18. E. lat. 57. 30. N.

TOCAT, a large and handsome town of Turkey in Asia, and in Natolia, capital of a province of the same name. The houses are handsomely built, and for the most part two stories high. It 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. The streets are pretty well paved, which is an uncommon thing in these

parts. There are so many streams, that each house has a fountain, and yet they were not able to extinguish a fire which happened here about 50 years ago. There are about 20,000 Turkish families, 4000 Armenian families, and 400 families of Greeks. There are 12 mosques with minarets, and a vast number of chapels. The Armenians have seven churches, and the Greeks only one. Besides the silks of this country, they manufacture eight or ten loads of that of Persia, and make it into sewing silk. Their chief trade is in copper vessels, such as kettles, drinking cups, lanthorns, and candlesticks. They also prepare a great deal of yellow Turkey-leather. Tocat ought to be looked upon as the center of trade in Natolia; for there caravans come hither from several parts. Its territory abounds in fruit and excellent wine; and it is 162 miles W. of Erzerum, 238 N. of Aleppo, and 250 from Constantinople. Lon. 35. 55. E. lat. 39. 35. N.

* **TOCAYMA**, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and in the new kingdom of Granada. It is seated on the river Pati, in a country abounding in fruits and sugarcanes. There are hot baths between two cold springs; and near it is a volcano, which vomits fire and flames. Lon. 50. 45. W. lat. 4. 8. N.

TOCKAY, a very strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Zimplin, with a castle. The town itself is inconsiderable; but it is greatly noted for its excellent wine. There is but one vineyard that produces it, insomuch that it is scarce at Vienna itself; therefore we must not wonder, if there are other wines sold instead thereof. Some distance from it are large salt-works. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Bodrog, and Teisse, 75 miles N. W. of Great Waradin, and 90 N. E. of Buda. Lon. 21. 5. E. lat. 48. 0. N.

* **TOKENBURG**, a county of Switzerland, depending on the abbey of St. Gaul. It is in the figure of a leg, and lies among high mountains. It is fertile in corn and fruits, and is divided into the upper and lower.

* **TOCKINTON**, a village in Gloucestershire, with two fairs, on May 9, and September 6, for cattle and pedlars ware.

TODI, an ancient town of Italy in the Pope's territory, and in the diocese of Spoleto, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a hill, near the river Tiber, 22 miles S. of Perugia, and 55 N. of Rome. Lon. 14. 27. E. lat. 42. 47. N.

TOLEDO, an ancient, handsome, and trading city of Spain, in New Castile, which

which it was formerly the capital. It is advantageously seated on the river Tajo, which furrounds it on two sides; and on the land side it has an ancient wall built by a Gothic king, and flanked with 100 towers. It is seated on a mountain, which renders the streets uneven, and which are narrow; but the houses are fine, and there are a great number of superb structures, besides 17 public squares, where the markets are kept. The finest buildings are the royal castle, and the cathedral church; which last is the richest and most considerable in Spain. It is seated in the middle of the city joining to a handsome street, with a fine square before it. Several of the gates are very large, and of bronze. There is also a superb steeple extremely high, from whence there is a very distant prospect. The Sagrario, or principal chapel, is a real treasury, in which are 15 large cabinets let into the wall, full of prodigious quantities of gold and silver vessels, and other works. There are two mitres of silver gilt, set all over with pearls and precious stones, with three collars of massy gold enriched in like manner. There are two bracelets and an imperial crown of the Virgin Mary, consisting of large diamonds and other jewels. The weight of the gold in the crown is 15 pounds. The vessel which contains the consecrated wafer is of silver gilt, as high as a man, and so heavy, that it requires 30 men to carry it; within it is another of pure gold enriched with jewels. But it would be endless to take notice of the rest of the riches. Here are 38 religious houses, most of which are worthy a traveller's notice, with many other sacred buildings, a great number of churches belonging to 27 parishes, and some hospitals. Without the town are the remains of an ancient amphitheatre, and other antiquities. It is an archbishop's see, has a famous university, and several manufactories of silk and wool. It is very pleasantly seated, 37 miles S. of Madrid, 188 N. of Granada, and 185 N. by E. of Seville. Lon. 3. 15. E. lat. 43. 6. N.

TOLÉN, a town of the Dutch Netherlands in Zealand, and in an island of the same name, near Brabant, from which it is separated by a canal on which this place is seated, 4 miles N. W. of Berg-op zoom. Lon. 4. 7. E. lat. 51. 32. N.

TOLentino, a town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and in the Marche of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is the place where the relics of St. Nicholas are kept, and is seated on the river Chiento, 8 miles S. E. of St. Severino, and 88 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 27. E. lat. 43. 10. N.

* **TOLLER-DOWN**, a place in Dorsetshire, where there are held three fairs, on May 29 and 30; for bullocks, sheep, and horses on 29, but 30 is only for toys; on July 2, for sheep and lambs; and on September 11, for bullocks, sheep, and horses.

* **TOLLERTON**, a village in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, not far from York, with one fair, on August 26, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and cheese.

TOLSBURG, a sea-port town of Livonia, seated on the Gulph of Finland, 60 miles W. of Narva, and subject to Russia. Lon. 26. 10. E. lat. 59. 0. N.

TOLHUYS, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, and territory of Betuwe; seated on the Rhine, 8 miles E. of Nimeguen. Lon. 6. 0. E. lat. 47. 0. N.

TOLMEZZO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and province of Friuli, 20 miles N. E. of Belluno. Lon. 13. 0. E. lat. 47. 0. N.

TOLNA, a town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name; seated on the river Danube, in a country producing excellent wine, 8 miles S. W. of Colocza, and 45 S. of Buda. Lon. 19. 20. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

TOLOSA, a town of Spain, in the province of Biscay, and capital of Guipuscoa. It is not large, but is the capital of the province, and is inhabited by a great number of artists, who make sword-blades, in high esteem. It is seated in a pleasant valley, between two rivers, Araxes and Oria; over which there are two handsome bridges, and near them are several natural cascades. It is 37 miles S. W. of Bayonne, 47 S. E. of Bilbao, and 45 N. W. of Pampeluna. Lon. 2. 3. W. lat. 43. 12. N.

TOLU, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and in the government of Carthagená; famous for the fine balsam of Tolu, brought into Europe from thence, and produced from a tree like a pine. It is seated on a bay of the N. Sea, 60 miles S. of Carthagená. Lon. 72. 55. W. lat. 9. 40. N.

TOMAR, a handsome town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura, on the road from Coimbra to Lisbon. It is seated on the river Naboan, in a pleasant plain at the foot of the mountains, where there is a castle belonging to the knights of Christ, 40 miles S. E. of Coimbra, and 65 N. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 25. W. lat. 39. 30. N.

TOMBEC, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, 8 miles S. of Louvain, and 10 E. of Brussels, Lon. 5. 30. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

* **TOMBELAINE**, a small island, with a town of the same name on the coast of Normandy,

mandy, in France, lying on a small gulph between Avranches and St. Malo. This island, as well as that of St. Michael, in which there is a monastery, are every day joined to Terra Firma at low water.

TOMBUTO, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Chinquella and Guber; on the E. by Cafena and Cano; on the S. by Ghana, Gago, and Ifa; and on the W. by the kingdom of Cassin. The houses in this country are built like bells, with walls of hurdles plaistered with clay, and covered with reeds. They are the fame in the city or town of Tombuto, where there is one stately mosque built with stone, as also is the royal palace. There are a great number of weavers of cotton-cloth; and hither the cloth and other merchandizes are brought by caravans from Barbary. The better sort of women have their faces covered, their religion being Mahometanism. There are many rich merchants; and water is conveyed to the town by canals when the river Niger is overflowed. They have great plenty of corn, cattle, milk, and butter; but the salt is brought from Tegaza, 500 miles distant, and is excessive dear. The king has 300 horsemen, besides a great number of foot, who frequently take captives, and sell them to the merchants for slaves. They will not admit any Jews, nor suffer any to deal with them. Instead of money, they make use of shells and small bits of gold. Both men and women are very fond of dancing, and spend a great part of the night in that exercise. It is seated near the river Niger. Lon. o. 55. E. lat. 15. 35. N.

TOMBAMBIA, a town of S. America, in Peru, in the province of Quito, where was a temple of the Sun, whose walls, as the Spaniards pretend, were covered with gold. It is 160 miles S. of Quito. Lon. 77. o. W. lat. 4. o. S.

* **TONDEREN**, or **TUNDEREN**, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a strong fort. It is seated on the river Widaw, in a fertile country, and on a bay of the German Ocean, 25 miles S. E. of Ripen, and 25 N. W. of Sleswick. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 58. 58. N.

* **TONGUSIANS**, a people who inhabit the eastern parts of Siberia, and are subject to the Russians. They are all pagans, and chiefly subsist by grazing, and hunting of fables, whose skins are very black. They live in huts, composed of wooden poles: and when they remove their dwellings, they take them down, and set them up else-

where. They are covered all over with hair and rubbish, and there is a hole to let out the smoke left at the top. Their fire is made in the middle, and they sit all round it upon turfs. Both sexes are very strong and broad faced, and they all ride on horseback, not excepting the girls. Both men and women dress alike in a sort of frock, with boots of skins on their legs, and their common drink is water. They have also a sort of brandy made of mares milk, and this is used more here than cows milk.

TONGRES, or **TONGEREST**, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege. It was anciently a very considerable place; but taken and dismantled by the French in 1673. It is seated on the river Jeckar, 12 miles S. W. of Maastricht, and 15 W. of Liege.

* **TONNAY BOUTONNE**, a town of France, in Saintonge, seated on the river Boutonne: Lon. o. 39. W. lat. 45. 58. N.

* **TONNAY CHARENTE**, an ancient and considerable town of France, in Saintonge, and in the diocese of Saintes, with a castle, a Benedictine abbey, and the title of a principality. It is seated on the river Charente, 3 miles from Rochefort, and 253 S. W. of Paris. Lon. o. 50. W. lat. 50. 6. N.

* **TONNERE**, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, in the Senois, and capital of a considerable county. It is famous for its good wines, and is seated on the river Armanzon, 32 miles S. of Troyes, and 102 E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 4. E. lat. 49. 51. N.

TONNINGEN, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, and capital of a territory of the same name. It formerly belonged to the duke of Holstein-Gottorp; but being taken by the Danes, in 1707, they demolished the fortifications. It is seated in a peninsula formed by the river Eyder, where there is a commodious harbour, 25 miles S. W. of Sleswick, and 58 N. W. of Hamburg. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 54. 30. N.

TONQUIN, a kingdom of Asia, in the East Indies, beyond the Ganges; bounded on the N. by the province of Yunnan in China; on the E. by the province of Canton and the bay of Tonquin; on the S. by Cochin China; and on the W. by the kingdom of 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 country is thick set with villages, and the natives in general are of a middle stature and clear

limbed, with a tawney 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; it being accounted a great ornament here. They are generally dexterous, nimble, active, and ingenious in mechanic arts. They weave a multitude of fine silks, and make curious lacker-works, which are transported to other countries. There is such a number of people, that many want employment; for they seldom go to work but when foreign ships arrive. The money and goods brought hither by the English 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 before-hand by the merchants; and the ships must stay here till the goods are finished, which is generally five or six months. 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 tawney colour. Their houses are small and low, and the walls either of mud, or hurdles daubed over with clay. They have only a ground floor, with two or three partitions, and each room has a square hole to let in the light. They have stools, benches, and chairs, to sit on; and on the side of a table is a little altar, with two incense pots thereon, which no house is without. The villages consist of thirty or forty houses, surrounded with trees, and in some places there are banks to keep the water from overflowing their gardens, where they have oranges, betels, pumkins, melons, and sallad herbs. In the rainy season they cannot pass from one house to another, without wading through the water; they sometimes have boats. In the capital city called Cacho, there are about 20000 houses, with mud walls, and covered with thatch; a few are built with brick, and roofed with pan-tiles. In each yard is a small arched building, like an oven, about six feet high, made of brick, which serves to secure their goods in case of fire. The principal streets are very wide, and paved with small stones. The king of Tonquin has three palaces in it, such as they are; and near them are stables for his horses and elephants. The house of the English factory is seated at the N. end of the city, fronting the river, and is the best in the city. The people in general are courteous, and civil to strangers; but the great

men are proud, 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. The women offer themselves to strangers, as wives, while they stay, and agree with them for a certain price. The poor sailors and lascars are forced to take up with the refuse of all, allowing them part of their poor commons. Even the great men will offer their daughters to the merchants, and officers, who are likely to stay six months in the country. They are not afraid of being with child; for if they are girls, they can sell them well when they are young, because they are fairer than the other inhabitants. These women are said to be very faithful, and are trusted with money and goods by the Europeans, during their absence, and will make great advantage with them. When a man dies, he is buried in his own ground, and if he was master of a family, they make a great feast. The first new moon in the year, that happens after the middle of January, is a great festival; when they rejoice for ten or twelve days together, and spend their time in all manner of sports. Their common drink is tea, but they make themselves merry with arrack. At their great entertainments, they give their visitants arek, folded up in a betel leaf, daubed over with lime made into mortar; they have another great feast in May or June, when their first harvest is got in. Their religion 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. There are many priests belonging to them, who are not allowed the use of women, or strong drink; the language is spoken very much in the throat, and some of the words are pronounced through the teeth, and has a great resemblance with the Chinese. They have schools of learning, and their characters are the same, or like those of China; and like them they write with a hair pencil. They have several mechanic arts or trades, such as smiths, carpenters, sawyers, joiners, turners, weavers, taylor, potters, painters, money-changers, paper-makers, workers in lacker, and bell-founders. Their commodities are gold, musk, silks, calicoes, drugs of many sorts, woods for dying, lackered wares, earthen wares, salt, anniseeds, and worm seeds. The lackered ware is not inferior to that of Japan, which

is accounted the best in the world. With all these merchandizes, one would expect the people to be very rich, but they are in general very poor, the chief trade being carried on by the Chinese, English, and Dutch. The goods imported besides silver, are salt-petre, sulphur, English broad-cloth, pepper, spices, and great guns. This kingdom is an absolute monarchy, and has two kings; but one of them has no share in the government, for the prime minister is master of all the treasures and forces in the kingdom; so that the king is little more than a prisoner of state. The one is called Boua, and the other Choua, who has always a strong guard of soldiers about his palace, and many large stables for his horses and elephants. The horsemen are but few, and those armed with bows and long lances, or spears. There are always about 30000 soldiers near his person, ready upon all occasions. With regard to his naval force, he has only a sort of flat bottomed galleys, which are more for state than service. The soldiers go all naked, having only a cloth to cover what decency obliges them to hide; and some of them are employed in keeping watch and ward, there being a strong watch in every street. They have no courts of judicature; and therefore warrants are granted to apprehend malefactors, who are tried by single magistrates. They have various sorts of punishments, which would take up too much room to describe. At their entertainments they have neither forks nor spoons, but two small sticks of the size of a tobacco pipe. There are several eunuchs among them, chiefly about the court; and they are ready to procure mistresses for strangers. They have a great number of common bawdy-houses, which are generally accounted hateful and scandalous.

TONSBERG, a sea port town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, seated on the Scagrac Sea, 37 miles S. of Anslow, and 30 W. of Frederickstad; subject to Denmark. Lon. 10. 30. E. lat. 59. 0. N.

* **TOPCLIFF**, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, 24 miles N. of York, on the great northern road, with several good inns for the entertainment of travellers. It is three quarters of a mile in length, and seated on the river Swale, upon a considerable ascent. It has no market, but it has one fair, on July 17 and 18, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

TOPINAMBOES. See **TAPUYES**.

TOPSHAM, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is seated on the river Exmouth, 5 miles S. E. of Exeter, and formerly the river was navi-

gable to that place; but in the war time it was choaked up designedly, and now vessels are obliged to load and unload their good at Topsham. Lon. 3. 40. W. lat. 50. 37. N.

* **TOR**, a town of Asia, in Arabia Petraea, seated on the Red Sea, with a good harbour defended by a castle. There is a handsome Greek convent, in whose garden are fountains of bitter water, which they pretend are those which Moses rendered sweet, by throwing in a piece of wood. Some think that this town is the ancient Elana. Lon. 32. 25. E. lat. 28. 0. N.

TORBAY, a fine bay of the English channel, on the coast of Devonshire, a little to the E. of Dartmouth, formed by two capes, called Bury-Points, 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 free them from popery and arbitrary power.

TORBOLE, a town of Italy, in the bishoprick of Trent, 14 miles S. E. of the city of that name. Lon. 10. 10. E. lat. 45. 55. N.

TORCELLA, a sea-port town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, seated on the Mediterranean Sea, at the mouth of the river Ter, 15 miles E. of Gironne. Lon. 2. 10. E. lat. 42. 0. N.

TORCELLO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice. It is a small place, and thin of people, on account of the unwholesome air. It is seated in a small island, 7 miles N. of Venice. Lon. 12. 0. E. lat. 45. 35. N.

TORDESILLAS, a fortified town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a large and 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 Duero, over which there is a handsome bridge, 17 miles S. W. of Valladolid, and 75 S. E. of Leon. Lon. 4. 25. W. lat. 41. 40. N.

TORGAW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a handsome castle. The stair-case is built in such a manner, that a person may ride up in a chaise from the bottom to the top. There is a very flourishing school here, and the inhabitants maintain themselves by brewing excellent beer, which they send to other places by means of the river Elb, on which it is seated. It is 22 miles N. E. of Leipzig, and 35 N. W. of Dresden. Lon. 13. 15. E. lat. 51. 38. N.

* **TORIGNA**, a town of France, in Normandy, with a magnificent castle, and an abbey;

abbey; seated on a rivulet near St. Lo, 20 miles from Coutances. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 49. 12. N.

* **TORKSEY**, a village in Lincolnshire, with one fair, on Whit-Monday, for merchandizing goods.

TORMES, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Avila, in Castile, crosses the kingdom of Leon, passes by Alva, Tormes, and Salamanca, and falls into the Douero, or Duero, below Miranda de Duro.

TORNA, or **TORNAW**, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is a fortified place, and is seated on the river Sayo, upon an eminence, 22 miles W. of Cassovia; subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 21. 15. E. lat. 48. 52. N.

TORNEA, a town of Sweden, in Bothnia, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a good harbour. It is seated on the northern coast of a gulph of the same name, at the mouth of the river Tornea. It is a place of some trade, because all the Laplanders in those parts, come and change their skins and other things, for what they want. It is 250 miles N. of Abo, and 320 N. E. of Stockholm. The houses are low, and the cold so severe, that sometimes people lose their fingers and toes. Lon. 24. 2. E. lat. 65. 51. N.

TORNEA LAPMARK, or **LAPLAND**, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. and W. by Norwegian-Lapland; on the E. by Kinn-Lapmark; and on the S. by the gulph of Bothnia, and Lusa-Lapmark. There are several copper and iron-mines in this province, with mills and forges on the river Tornea. The inhabitants exchange dried-fish, furs, and skins, for cloathing and provisions, they having no corn of their own; but they chiefly live upon dried-fish, and the flesh of the rein-deer.

TORNEA, a river which rises in the mountains of Norway, crosses the Lake of Tornea, and Tornea-Lapmark, and falls into a gulph of the same name, at the town of Tornea.

* **TORNOVA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, and in the province of Janna, with a bishop's see; seated at the foot of Mount Dragoniza, on the river Salempria, 10 miles N. W. of Larissa. Lon. 22. 53. E. lat. 39. 53. N.

TORO, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, and in that part called Tra-los-Douro. It is remarkable for its handsome women, which they pretend have the air and shape of the ancient Romans; but they do not tell us how they come to that know-

ledge: however, it is not so considerable as it was formerly. It is seated on a hill at the end of a plain, and on the river Douro, 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. 4. 47. W. lat. 41. 40. N.

* **TORELLA DE MONGRIS**, a sea-port town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated near the mouth of the river Ter, and on the Mediterranean Sea, at the foot of the Pyrenees; famous for a battle gained by the French over the Spaniards in 1694. It is 47 miles S. by E. of Perpignan, and 15 E. of Gironne. Lon. 2. 55. E. lat. 41. 55. N.

* **TORPERLEY**, a town in Cheshire, which is a great thoroughfare, 9 miles E. of Chester. It has three fairs, on May 1, the Monday after August 24, and December 10, for cattle, and pedlars ware.

TORRES, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a harbour on the Mediterranean Sea, 45 miles S. W. of Granada. Lon. 4. 23. W. lat. 36. 51. N.

TORRES NOVAS, a strong and considerable town of Portugal in Estramadura, with a castle, flanked with nine towers. It is surrounded with walls, and seated on a fertile plain on the river Almonda, 3 miles N. of the Tajo, and 55 N. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 34. W. lat. 39. 25. N.

* **TORRES VEDRAS**, a town of Portugal in Estramadura, with a handsome and well-fortified castle; seated near the sea, 17 miles from Lisbon, in a country abounding in corn, fruits, and good wine. Lat. 39. 10. N.

TORREJO, a town of Spain, in the province of New-Castile, 15 miles S. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 6. W. lat. 40. 17. N.

TORRIGLIA, a town of Spain in the territory of Genoa, near the confines of the Tortonese, 5 miles W. of Monte-Bruno, and 10 N. of Genoa. Lon. 9. 55. E. lat. 44. 36. N.

TORRINGTON, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 4, July 5, and October 10, for cattle. It is seated on the river Towridge, has a manufactory in stuffs, and is governed by a mayor. There is a stone bridge of four arches over the river, and it is 11 miles S. by W. of Barnstaple, and 192 W. by S. of London. It gives title to a viscount. Lon. 4. 15. W. lat. 51. 0. N.

TORSIL, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, or Sunderland. It is seated on the S. bank of the lake Meller, 43 miles W. of Stockholm. Lon. 16. 0. E. lat. 59. 30. N.

TORTONA, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, and capital of the Tortonese, with a bishop's see, and a good castle, seated on an eminence. It is fortified in the modern manner, and may be looked upon as a considerable frontier place. It was taken by the allies in 1744, but retaken by the Spaniards in 1745. It is seated on the river Scrivia, 22 miles S. E. of Casal, and 37 S. E. of Milan. Lon. 8. 52. E. lat. 44. 53. N.

TORTOSA, a town of Spain in the province of Catalonia, with a bishop's see, a small university, and a castle. It is a large place, and divided into two parts, the Old Town, and the New, both surrounded with a strong wall, and several modern fortifications. The castle is well fortified, is in the fashion of a citadel, and stands between the two towns. The entrance into this place is over a large bridge of boats on the river Ebro, whose head is fortified. It is adorned with modern works; and embellished with a great number of churches and religious houses, among which the cathedral church, the royal college of Dominicans, and the convent of the Carmelites, are the most remarkable. It is seated in a country fertile in corn and fruits, and abounding with quarries and mines of silver, iron, alabaster, very fine jasper of divers colours, and stones with veins of gold. They have a great deal of silk and oil, and very fine potters ware, which resembles porcelain. It is seated partly on a plain, and partly on a hill, 45 miles S. W. of Tarrogon, and 185 E. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 44. E. lat. 40. 53. N.

TORTUGA, an island of America, pretty large and uninhabited. The E. end is full of bare rugged broken rocks, which stretch a little way out to sea; at the end is a large salt pond, where the salt begins to kern in April. There have been 20 sail of shipping 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 bays to lay their eggs, from whence this island has its name. They are of divers colours, as blackish, dark brown, light brown, dark green, light green, yellow, and speckled. This island was formerly much frequented by the Buccaneers. It lies near the coast of Terra Firma, 40 miles W. of the island of Margareta, and is about 30 miles in circumference. Lon. 66. 5. W. lat. 11. 0. N.

TORTUGA, an island of America, near the N. coast of the island of Hispaniola, where the French Buccaneers used to fortify

themselves, being countenanced and supported by the government of France. It is about 80 miles in circumference, and has a very safe harbour, but difficult of access. Lon. 73. 0. W. lat. 20. 0. N.

TOSA, a sea-port town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia. It is a small place, but extremely strong, seated at the bottom of a bay, which makes a good harbour, and 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 advances into the sea. On the top of the hill nearer the sea, is a strong citadel, with other works. It is 37 miles N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 2. 36. E. lat. 41. 35. N.

TOSCANELLA, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and dutchy of Castro, 35 miles N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 45. E. lat. 52. 15. N.

TOTNESS, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, May 1, July 25, and October 28, for horses, sheep, and horned cattle. It is seated on the river Dart, on the descent of a hill, and was formerly fortified with a castle. It consists chiefly of one broad paved street, and sends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, 18 aldermen, and a recorder; has 1 church, about 300 houses, is about a mile long, and has a manufactory of ferges. It is 27 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 195 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 0. W. lat. 50. 27. N.

TOUL, a considerable town of France in Lorraine, and capital of the Toulous, with a bishop's see. There are two Benedictine abbeys in the suburbs, and the cathedral is a very handsome structure. The bishop has a seminary here for students in divinity. It was formerly an imperial town of Germany, till taken by the French in 1552. It is seated on the river Moselle, in a plain, almost surrounded with mountains, 10 miles W. of Nancy, and 167 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 59. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

TOULON, an ancient, strong, rich, and populous town of France, in Provence, with a famous harbour, and a bishop's see. It is one of the best places in Provence, and covered from the North winds; is the principal town for naval stores on the Mediterranean Sea, and fortified with strong walls, defended with bastions. It has two molees, each of 700 paces in length, which almost surround the harbour, and leave but a narrow entrance for the ships. There are always men of war here, as well as other ships; and there is a very fine quay paved with bricks. Near the arsenal on the side of the quay, are magazines full of naval stores,

stores. The cathedral church is remarkable for its high altar, and two fine chapels on each side, where there are several silver shrines set with precious stones. There are several other churches and convents, and a school for officers, where they are taught every thing that regards the land or sea-service. The harbour is defended by several forts, and is one of the best in Europe. It is seated on the Mediterranean Sea, 40 miles S. E. of Aix, 30 S. E. of Marseilles, and 450 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 2. E. lat. 43. 7. N.

TOULOUSE, a very ancient, and one of the principal cities of France, in Upper Languedoc, and capital of the whole province, with an archbishop's see, a famous university, a parliament, a mint, and an academy of belles lettres. It is seated on the river Garonne, which divides it into two unequal parts, which communicate by a large stone bridge. It is very large, but is not peopled in proportion to its extent. The streets are very handsome, and the walls of the city, as well as the houses, are built with bricks. The metropolitan church stands in a large square, adorned with a fountain. It has several fine chapels, and the choir is very magnificent. The large steeple contains one of the most famous bells in France. There are several other churches and convents, too numerous to mention in particular. The town-house, which they call the capitol, is very magnificent. In the halls are the pictures of all the principal magistrates; and in one are the statues or busts of all the ancient counts of Toulouse, and other remarkable persons. In other rooms are the pictures of all the memorable events in which this place had any concern. It is a place of some trade, and is seated at the end of the canal of Languedoc, 37 miles E. of Auch, 125 S. E. of Bourdeaux, and 375 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 1. 31. E. lat. 42. 36. N.

* **TOULSHAM**, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on Easter-Tuesday, for petty chapmen.

* **TOURAINNE**, a province of France; bounded on the N. by Maine; on the E. by Orleanois; on the S. by Berri; and on the W. by Anjou and Poitou. The river Loire runs through the middle. It is 58 miles in length, and 55 in breadth, and is watered by several rivers, very commodious for trade, and is, in general, so pleasant and fertile a country, that it is called the Garden of France. Tours is the capital town.

* **TOUR-DE-ROUSSILLON**, a tower in Roussillon, seated on a hill near the river Tet, two miles below Perpignan.

* **TOUR-DU-PIN**, a town of France, in Dauphiny, 20 miles E. of Lyons, with the title of a barony. The tower from whence it took its name is now in ruins.

TOURINE, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege, 13 miles N. E. of Namur. Lon. 5. 5. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

* **TOUR-LA-VILLE**, a town of France in Normandy, and in the diocese of Coutances, separated from Cherbourg by a river.

* **TOURNAYSIS**, a country of the Netherlands, in French Flanders, lying about the river Scheld, on the confines of Hanault. Tournay and St. Amand are the principal places.

TOURNAY, a handsome and considerable town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, and capital of the Tournaysis, with a bishop's see. It is defended by a strong castle, is a large trading place, with several fine manufactories, and particularly famous for good stockings. The cathedral church, and the abbey of St. Martin, are very magnificent. It was taken by the allies in 1709, but ceded to the house of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht; though the Dutch put in a garrison, as being one of the barrier towns. It was taken by the French in 1745, who demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the river Scheld, which divides it in two parts that are united by a bridge, 11 miles S. E. of Lille, 30 S. W. of Ghent, and 135 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 28. E. lat. 50. 36. N.

* **TOURNECOUPE**, a town of France in Gascony, and in Armagnac, as also in Lomagne.

TOURNON, a town of France, in the government of Languedoc, and in the Vivarais, with a castle on the top of a mountain, on the side of which the town is seated, near the river Rhone. The Jesuits have a famous college here, with a very handsome church, and a well furnished library. It is 40 miles W. of Grenoble, and 285 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 45. 6. N.

* **TOURNUS**, an ancient town of France in Burgundy, and in the Autunois, seated on the river Soane, in a pleasant country, fertile in corn and wine. Near it is a famous abbey, which has been secularized and turned into a collegiate church. It is 12 miles S. of Chalon, and 202 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 46. 34. N.

TOURS, an ancient, large, handsome, rich, and considerable city of France, capital of Touraine, with an archbishop's see, a mint, and an illustrious chapter, of which the king is abbot. It is a long place, and advantageously seated between the rivers Cher and the Loire, and is particularly noted

for a silk manufactory. The metropolitan church is one of the largest in the kingdom, and has two lofty towers, with a curious clock, and a library full of manuscripts. The castle of this place consists of several round towers; in the middle of which is the donjon, which serves for a prison. It stands at the end of the bridge over the Loire, supported by 19 arches. The mall is one of the longest in France, and is on the side of the new walls. It is 52 miles N. E. of Poitiers, 60 S. W. of Orleans, and 127 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 47. E. lat. 47. 23. N.

* **TOUSERA**, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and capital of Biledulgerid; seated in a country abounding in dates, and depends on the kingdom of Tunis. Lon. 10. 55. E. lat. 32. 30. N.

* **TOWCESTER**, or **TOCESTER**, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on May 12, and October 29, for all sorts of cattle and merchandize. It is seated in a valley on a small river, and was once very strongly fortified. It is but a small place at present, but has a handsome church, and is 32 miles S. E. of Coventry, and 60 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 55. W. lat. 52. 7. N.

* **TOWYN**, in Merionethshire, in N. Wales, with one fair, on May 14, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

TRACHENBERG, a town of Germany in Silesia, and on the borders of Poland; seated on the Barch, 12 miles N. E. of Wolow, and 25 N. of Breslaw. Lon. 16. 55. E. lat. 51. 36. N.

TRAFALGAR, a cape or promontory of Spain, in Andalusia, seated at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar, 30 miles S. of Cadiz. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 36. 0. N.

* **TRAJANAPOLI**, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see, though it is very small, and thin of people. It is seated on the river Marica, 37 miles S. W. of Adrianople, and 112 N. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 26. 28. E. lat. 41. 15. N.

* **TRAJETTO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavori, built on the ruins of the ancient Minturna. There are the ruins of an amphitheatre, and an aqueduct, and it is seated near the mouth of the river Gavigliano, on the Mediterranean Sea, 25 miles N. W. of Capua, and 20 S. W. of Venafro. Lon. 13. 48. E. lat. 41. 17. N.

TRAINA, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, seated on a high mountain, at the source of the river Traina, 17 miles W. of Mount Gibel, and 70 S. W. of Messina.

Lon. 14. 30. E. lat. 38. 10. N.

TRA-LOS-MONTES, a province of Portugal, beyond the mountains, with regard to the other provinces of this kingdom, whence it has its name. It is bounded on the N. by Galicia; on the W. by Entre-Douro-e-Minho and Beira; and on the S. by Beira, and a part of the kingdom of Leon. It is fertile in wine and oil, and abounds in cattle. The river Douro divides it into two parts, and Miranda is the capital town.

TRANCHIN, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name. It is a handsome place, and is seated on the river Waag, over which there is a bridge of wood. The Jesuits church is a handsome structure, and the castle stands so high that it may be seen at the distance of near 30 miles. There are two warm baths within a mile of this place, and a great number of mineral springs in the country round about. It is 50 miles N. E. of Presburg. Lon. 18. 10. E. lat. 49. 0. N.

* **TRANCHIN**, a country of Upper Hungary, between those of Presburg, Neytracht, Turosc, Arva, Silesia, and Moravia. Tranchin and Leopoldstadt are the principal places.

* **TRANCOSO**, an ancient town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, with the title of a duchy, and a handsome castle, which serves as well for ornament as defence. It is seated in a pleasant fertile country, 8 miles from Pinnel. Lon. 6. 33. E. lat. 40. 40. N.

TRANI, a populous town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Barri, with a strong castle, an archbishop's see, and a harbour. There are very handsome houses, and it is the usual residence of the governor of the province; however, it is very much decayed since the harbour has been choked up with mud. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, 20 miles W. of Barri, and 125 N. by E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 36. E. lat. 41. 18. N.

TRANQUEBAR, a town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Coromandel, with a fort and a factory, belonging to the Danes, and where they carry on a good trade. It is seated at the mouth of the river Caveri, 80 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 80. 17. E. lat. 11. 20. N.

TRANSILVANIA, a province of Europe annexed to Hungary, and bounded on the N. by Upper Hungary and Poland; on the E. by Moldavia and Walachia; on the S. by Walachia; and on the W. by Upper and Lower Hungary. It is surrounded on all

parts by high mountains, which however are not barren. The inhabitants have as much corn and wine as they want themselves, and there are rich mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, quicksilver, and allum. It has undergone various revolutions, but it now belongs to the house of Austria. The inhabitants are of several sorts of religions; as Papists, Lutherans, Calvinists, Socinians, Photinians, Arians, Greeks, and Mahomedians. It is about 162 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. The administration of affairs is conducted by 12 persons; namely, three Roman Catholics, three Lutherans, three Calvinists, and three Socinians. The militia is commanded by the governor, whose commission is the more important, as Transilvania is the bulwark of Christendom. It is divided into several small districts, called palatinates, and counties, and is inhabited by three different nations; namely, Saxons, Sicilians, and Hungarians. Hermanstadt is the capital town.

* **TRAOV**, or **TRAW**, a strong and populous town of the republic of Venice, in Dalmatia, with a bishop's see, seated on the gulph of Venice, in a small island, joined to Terra Firma, by a long bridge of wood, and to the isle of Bua, with another of stone. It is not very large, but strong and populous, and is 15 miles E. of Spalatto, and 27 S. E. of Senebico. Lon. 17 10. E. lat. 43. 50. N.

TRAPANI, or **TRAPANO**, a town of Italy in Sicily, seated on the W. side of it, in the Val-di-Mazara, with a harbour and a castle. It is seated in a small peninsula, and built in the form of a sickle; is a trading place, and the harbour defended by a fort. It is famous for its salt-works, and its fisheries of turnies and coral, and is 25 miles N. E. of Mazara, and 45 S. W. of Palermo. Lon. 12. 45. E. lat. 38. 5. N.

* **TRAPER**, a town of Asia in the East-Indies, and on the coast of Malabar, in the kingdom of Concan, between Dama and Bazani. It is seated on a river, and the inhabitants are very rich.

TRAPEZOND. See **TREBISOND**.

* **TRAPPE**, an abbey of France in Perche, and in the diocese of Seez, in a large valley surrounded with mountains. The monks are famous for observing the rules of their order, and keeping perpetual silence.

TRARBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Lower Rhine, and in the county of Spanheim, seated on the river Moselle. It is an important place, on account of its fortrefs which is seated on a mountain, and whose cannon command the passage of the Moselle, and prevent vessels

from entering the Palatinate. It is 27 miles N. E. of Treves, or Triers, and 27 S. W. of Coblentz. Lon. 7. 9. E. lat. 59. 55. N.

* **TRAVANCOR**, a kingdom of Asia, in the East-Indies, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Malabar near Cape Comorin. It is bounded on the N. by the dominions of the Samorin; on the E. by the kingdom of Madura; and on the S. and W. by the sea.

TRAVE, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Holstein, which runs from W. to E. and passes by Sedgberg, Oldesloe, Lubeck, and falls into the Baltick Sea at Travemand.

TRAVEMUND, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Holstein; seated at the mouth of the river Trave, on the Baltick Sea, and has a light-house for the guidance of ships, and belongs to the Lubeckers. It is 12 miles N. E. of Lubeck. Lon. 11. 5. E. lat. 54. 5. N.

TRAW. See **TRAOV**.

* **TRAUNSTEIN**, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, seated on the river Traun; near it are springs of salt-water, and three miles from thence there are baths.

* **TRAUN**, a river of Germany, which rises in the archbishoprick of Salzburg, and passes into Austria; crosses a lake of the same name, and it receives the Bger, the Alm, and the Crems, after which it falls into the Danube between Lintz and Mauthausen.

* **TRAUSSAN**, a town of France in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Narbonne.

TRAYGUERA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, near the confines of Catalonia, 35 miles S. of Tortosa. Lon. 15. 0. E. lat. 40. 32. N.

* **TREBES**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Carcassonne.

* **TREBIA**, a river of Italy, in Lombardy, which rises in the territory of Genoa, washes Bobio in the Milanese, and afterwards falls into the Po a little above Placentia. The Romans, commanded by the consul Sempronius, after their defeat by Hannibal, were drowned by shoals in this river, which misfortune has rendered it famous.

TREBIGNI, or **TREBIGNA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Dalmatia, with a bishop's see. The inhabitants are partly Turks, and partly Greeks, and there are some Papists. It is seated on the Gulph of Venice, and on the river Trebenska, 10 miles from Ragusa, and 60 S. E. of Spalatto. Lon. 18. 27. E. lat. 42. 50. N.

* **TRE-**

* **TREBISSIACCI**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, seated on the river Tarento, about 5 miles E. of Cassano.

TREBISOND, a large, populous, and strong town of Turkey, in Asia, and in the province of Jenich, with a Greek archbishop's see, a harbour, and a castle. It is seated at the foot of a very steep hill, and the walls are square and high, with battlements. They are built with the ruins of ancient structures, on which there are inscriptions, but not legible. The town is large, but 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 therein. The harbour is at the east end of the town, and the mole built by the Genoese is almost destroyed. It stands on the Black Sea, 104 miles N. W. of Erzerum, and 440 E. of Constantinople. Lon. 39. 45. E. lat. 40. 45. N.

* **TREBITZ**, a town of Germany, in Moravia, on the frontiers of Bohemia, and seated on the river Iglaw, where there is a manufactory of cloth like that of England. It is 27 miles S. E. of Iglaw, and 16 N. W. of Budwitz. Lon. 17. 35. E. lat. 49. 4. N.

* **TREBNITZ**, a town of Germany, in Silesia, in the dutchy of Oelo, with a very large nunnery. Near it is a hill consisting of a soft clay, or stone, which they immediately form into vessels of all kinds; and on being exposed to the air, become as hard as if they had been baked. It is 12 miles N. of Breslaw. Lon. 21. 35. E. lat. 51. 23. N.

* **TRECASTLE**, a village of Brecknockshire, in S. Wales, 10 miles W. of Brecknock, with six fairs; on April 5, May 2, August 14, October 14, November 13, and December 14, for sheep, cattle, hogs, and horses.

* **TREFRHW**, a village of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, with three fairs; on May 12, September 2, and November 3, for cattle.

* **TREGANATHA**, a village in Cornwall, with two fairs; on May 6, and August 12, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

TREFURT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Hesse, with a castle. It belongs to the elector of Mentz, and is seated near the river Verra, 22 miles W. of Saxe-Gotha. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 51. 6. N.

* **TREGANNON**, a town of Cardigan-shire, in S. Wales, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair on March 5, for horses, hogs,

stockings, and pedlars ware; seated on the river Tvey, is a corporation, and has a handsome church. It is 15 miles S. E. of Aberistwith, and 171 W. by N. of London. Lon. 4. 0. W. lat. 52. 18. N.

* **TREGANTHA**, a village of Cornwall, with two fairs, on May 6, and August 12, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

TREGONY, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and five fairs, on Shrove-Tuesday, May 3, July 25, September 2, and November 6, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated off a creek by Falmouth Haven, and is much decayed, though it sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, seven capital burgessees, and a justice of the quorum. It has no church, and only about 150 houses poorly built, and the streets are broad but not paved. It is 41 miles W. by S. of Plymouth, and 257 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5. 22. W. lat. 50. 20. N.

* **TREGUIER**, a town of France, in Lower Bretagne, with a bishop's see, and a small harbour. They carry on a good trade in corn, flax, and paper; and it is seated on a peninsula on the sea, 62 miles N. E. of Brest, and 260 W. of Paris. Lon. 3. 10. W. lat. 48. 47. N.

TREILEBURG, a sea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, seated on the Baltick Sea, 30 miles S. E. of Copenhagen. Lon. 13. 30. E. lat. 55. 30. N.

* **TREMESEN**, a province of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Algiers; bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea; on the E. by a province called Africa; on the S. by the desert of Sahara; and on the W. by the kingdom of Fez. It is above 370 miles in length, and 125 in breadth; is dry, barren, and mountainous, except on the N. side, where there are plains abounding in corn, fruits, and pastures. The capital town is of the same name, surrounded with strong walls, and inhabited by poor Arabs, Moors, and Jews. Lon. 0. 29. W. lat. 34. 40. N.

* **TREMITI**, the name of three islands of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the gulph of Venice, 15 miles from the coast of the Capitanara. The three principal are called Caprara, St. Nicolo, and St. Domino.

* **TREMOUILLE**, a town of France, in Poitou, and in the diocese of Poitiers; seated on the river Sennaife, 30 miles from Poitiers. Lon. 1. 7. E. lat. 46. 29. N.

* **TREMP**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, and in the marquifate of Noguira, seated on the river Noguira-Palleresa, and remarkable

Remarkable for a great number of the better sort of inhabitants.

TRENT, an ancient, handsome, populous, and considerable city of Germany, in the Trentino, with a bishop's see, whose bishop is a sovereign, and 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 with some fortifications, and the bishop's palace is without the city, which is surrounded with ramparts, and flanked with bastions. It is seated at the foot of the Alps, in a pleasant fertile valley on the river Adige, 67 miles N. W. of Venice, and 260 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 11. 2. E. lat. 46. 0. N.

TRENT, the bishoprick of, or TRENTINO, a country in Germany among the Alps, which divide Italy from Germany. It is bounded on the N. by the Tirol; on the E. by the Feltrino and Bellunese; on the S. by Vicentino, the Veronese, Bresciano, and the Lake de Garda; and on the W. by Bresciano and the Lake de Garda. Trent is the capital town.

TRENT, a large river in England, and the most considerable next the Thames. It rises near Norton, below Moon-hill, in the Moorlands of Staffordshire, and runs S. E. by Newcastle under Line, from whence it passes through that county, and enters Derbyshire, where it runs N. E. passes by Burton, near Nottingham, and close by Newark quite through Nottinghamshire. Thence it continues its course almost N. by Gainsborough, on the confines of Lincolnshire, and, having joined the river Ouse and several other rivers, is called the Humber, and falls into the German Ocean below Hull.

* TREPORT, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Rouen, with a harbour, and a Benedictine abbey.

TREPTOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and dutchy of Pomerania, where they have a manufactory of stockings and woollen stuffs. It is seated on the river Rega, near its mouth, on the Baltick Sea, 43 miles N. E. of Stetin. Lon. 17. 0. E. lat. 54. 0. N.

TRESEN, or TROSA, a sea-port town of Sweden, in Sudermania, or Sunderland, seated on the Baltick Sea, 25 miles S. W. from Stockholm. Lon. 17. 0. E. lat. 59. 0. N.

TREVES, or TRIERS, an ancient, large, populous, and celebrated city of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of an archbishoprick of the same name, whose archbishop is an elector, and assumes

the title of arch-chancellor of the empire for the Gauls, and gives the first vote at the election of the emperor. It has an university, several remains of antiquity, and as many churches as any town in Germany; the most remarkable is the cathedral. It is built with such large stones, that some would foolishly have it to be a work of the devil. Treves has greatly suffered in the wars, and is now neither large nor populous, nor can it hold out against an enemy. It is seated on the river Moselle, over which there is a handsome bridge, between two mountains, in a fertile country abounding in wine. It is reckoned one of the most ancient cities in Germany, and is 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. 46. N.

TREVES, or TRIERS, the electorate of, a province of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine; bounded on the N. by the electorate of Cologne; on the E. by Weteravia; on the S. by the Palatinate of the Rhine and Lorrain; and on the W. by Luxemburg. It is about 100 miles in length, but the breadth is very different. It is full of mountains and forests; and its inhabitants have suffered greatly in the war with France. However, near the rivers Rhine and Moselle, the soil is fruitful, abounding in corn and wine; and it is more populous thereabouts than in other parts.

* TREVES, a town of France, in Anjou, seated on the river Loire, with the title of a barony, and a castle.

* TRETHEROW, a strong town of Poland, in Lower Volhynia, seated on the river Boristhenes, 45 miles below Kiow. King Stephen Batori gave this town to the Cossacks, to be their place of arms, and the seat of their council of war; but afterwards the Polanders took it from them, and continue to be masters thereof.

TREVI, a town of Italy, in the pope's territories, and in Umbria, 23 miles S. E. of Perugia. Lon. 13. 35. E. lat. 43. 0. N.

* TREVICO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and the Farther Principato, with a bishop's see; it is 17 miles E. of Benevento.

* TREVINO, a strong town of Spain, in the province of Biscay, and in the district of Alava, with a citadel. It is seated on a hill, near the river Aguda, 10 miles S. W. of Vittoria. Lon. 2. 59. W. lat. 42. 52. N.

TREVISO, or TREVIGIO, an ancient, handsome, large, and strong city of Italy, and capital of the Marca, or Marche of Trevisano,

Trevifano, with an archbishop's see. It had formerly an university, which was transferred to Padua. It contains a great number of handsome buildings, being the residence of many noble families; is of pretty large extent, indifferently fortified, and seated on the river Sillis, 17 miles N. W. of Venice, and 25 N. E. of Padua. Lon. 12. 21. E. lat. 45. 43. N.

TREVOUX, a city of France, and capital of the principality of Dombes, with a parliament. The parliament-house, the chamber of the treasury, the mint, and the governor's house, are the most remarkable buildings in this place. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Soane, 12 miles N. of Lyons, and 188 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 4. 51. E. lat. 45. 57. N.

* TREVENY, a village in Cornwall, with one fair, on October 19, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

* TREW, a village in Cornwall, with two fairs, on Holy-Thursday, and July 25, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

* TREYSA, a town of Germany, in Hesse, and capital of the county of Ziegenheim; seated on a hill near the river Schwalm, 17 miles N. of Marburg, and 32 S. W. of Cassel. Lon. 9. 15. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

TREZZO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the river Adda, on the frontiers of Bergamasco. Lon. 9. 25. E. lat. 45. 35. N.

TRIANON, a house of France, in the park of Versailles, over-against the Menagerie. It is a little pretty palace, built in an excellent taste, and whose architecture and ornaments are very fine. The gardens are also very pleasant.

* TRIBESSES, an ancient town of Germany, in Pomerania, on the frontiers of the dutchy of Mecklenburg, with a castle. It belongs to the king of Sweden, and is seated near the river Trebel, 15 miles from Rostock, and 20 from Gripswald. Lon. 13. 15. E. lat. 54. 15. N.

TRIERS, See TREVES.

TRIESTE, a small, but strong and ancient town of Italy, in Istria, with a bishop's see, and a harbour on the gulph of Venice. It is beautifully situated on the side of a hill, about which the vineyards form a semicircle. Its extent is not very large, and the streets are narrow; but there is a large square, where they keep the annual fair. The harbour is spacious, but not good; because it is open to the west and south west winds. The inhabitants have a good trade in salt, oil, almonds, iron, &c,

brought from Lauback; and they cultivate vines, which yield good wines. They have a fair every year, in August, for 20 days, which is frequented by foreign merchants, who all complain the air is unhealthy. The cathedral and the Jesuits church are the two best buildings. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is seated on the side of a rock on a bay of the same name, 8 miles N. of Cabo d'Istria, and 72 N. E. of Venice. Lon. 13. 58. E. lat. 45. 53. N.

TRING, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on September 29, for hiring servants. It is a small place, 27 miles W. of Hertford, and 32 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 40. W. lat. 51. 45. N.

TRINIDAD, an island of America, in the N. Sea, separated from New Andalusia, in Terra Firma, by a strait, about 3 miles over. The soil is fruitful, producing sugar, cotton, Indian corn, fine tobacco, and fruits; but the air is unhealthy. It was taken by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, and by the French in 1676, who plundered the island, extorted money from the inhabitants, and then left it. It is about 62 miles in length, and 45 in breadth; and was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1498.

TRINIDAD, a town of N. America, in the province of Guatimala, on the S. Sea. It is an open town, but very important, because there is no other harbour on this coast. A mile and a half from hence is a place which the Spaniards call one of the Mouths of Hell; because it is continually covered with a thick smoke, and emits flames from time to time: besides, it has so strong a smell, that no one cares to come near it. It is 70 miles S. E. of Guatimala. Lon. 90. 35. W. lat. 17. 30. N.

* TRINIDAD, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and in the new kingdom of Granada, seated on the river Magdalena, 58 miles from Santa Fé. Lon. 70. 29. W. lat. 4. 35. N.

TRINGO, a small fortified town of Italy, in Monterrat, subject to the king of Sardinia. It was taken by the French in 1704, who abandoned it in 1706. It is seated near the river Po, 8 miles N. W. of Casal, and 35 N. E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 18. E. lat. 45. 8. N.

TRINQUIMALE, a town of Asia, in the East-Indies, and in the island of Ceylon; seated on a gulph of the same name, on the east side of the island, 100 miles N. E. of Candy. Lon. 80. 0. E. lat. 9. 0. N.

TRIPOLI, a considerable town of Africa, in Barbary, and capital of a republic of the same name, under the protection of the

Grand Seignior, with a castle and a fort. It is pretty large, and the inhabitants are noted pirates. It was taken by Charles V. who settled the knights of Rhodes there; but they were driven away by the Turks in 1551. It was formerly very flourishing, and has now some trade in stuffs, saffron, corn, oil, wool, dates, ostrich feathers, and skins; but they make more of the Christian slaves which they take at sea; for they either set high ransoms upon them, or make them perform all sorts of work. It is seated on the coast of the Mediterranean, in a sandy soil, and surrounded by a wall, strengthened by other fortifications. It is 275 miles S by E. of Tunis, and 550 S. E. of Algiers. Lon. 13. 10. E. lat. 32. 54. N.

TRIPOLI, a kingdom of Africa, in Barbary; bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea; on the S. by the country of the Berberies; on the W. by the kingdom of Tunis, Biledulgerid, and a territory of the Gadamis; and on the E. by Egypt. It is about 92.5 miles along the sea-coast, but the breadth is various. Some parts of it are pretty fruitful; but that towards Egypt is a sandy desert. It had the title of a kingdom, but is now a republic governed by a dey. He is not absolute; for a Turkish basha resides here, who receives his authority from the Grand Seignior, and has a power of controuling the dey, and levying taxes on the people. The dey is elected by the soldiers, who make no scruple of deposing him when they please.

TRIPOLI, an ancient and considerable town of Asia, in Syria, on the coast of the Mediterranean or Levant Sea. The inhabitants are near sixty thousand, consisting of Turks, Christians, and Jews. There is one very handsome mosque, and all the houses have fountains belonging to them. It is defended by a good citadel, with a garrison of janizaries. Before it is a sand-bank, which increases so much, that some think it will choke up the harbour, which is two miles W. from the town, and is made by a round piece of land united to Terra Firma by an isthmus. On each side is a bulwark which have each 100 janizaries, and great guns to defend the entrance. This town was anciently in Phœnicia, whose inhabitants were so famous for navigation in the early ages of the world. It is the residence of a bashaw, or sangaick, who also governs the territory about it, where there are a great number of mulberry trees, and other fruits, which enable them to carry on a silk manufactory in the town. It is 100 miles S of Scanderoon, and 90 N. W. of Damascus. Lon. 39. 0. E. lat. 34. 15. N.

TRIQUIER, or TREQUIER, an ancient town of France, on the northern coast of Bretagne, with a bishop's see, and a small safe harbour, 40 miles W. of St. Malo. Lon. 3. 19. W. lat. 48. 54. N.

* TRIST, an island of N. America, in New Spain, and on the south coast of the bay of Campeachy, to the W. of the island of Port Royal; from which it is separated by a very narrow channel. It is 5 miles in length, and almost as much in breadth; but not inhabited.

TRIVENTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the county of Molese, with a bishop's see; seated on a hill near the river Trigno, or Trino, 15 miles N. of Bogano, and 62 E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 37. E. lat. 31. 48. N.

TROJA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata. It is well fortified and populous, and seated at the foot of the Appennines, on the river Chilaro, 32 miles N. E. of Benevento, and 32 S. W. of Manfredonia. Lon. 15. 24. E. lat. 41. 21. N.

TROIS RIVIERES, a town of N. America, in Canada, and capital of a government of the same name. The inhabitants are rich and live well, it having been the general mart of trade with the American savages, before their settlement at Montreal. It is 75 miles S. of Quebec, and seated on the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 75. 0. W. lat. 46. 45. N.

TROKI, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, watered by the river Niemen, and divided into four governments, named after four towns, Troki, Grodno, Kouno, and Lida. The Muscovites took and almost ruined this place in 1655. It is seated on inaccessible morasses, 17 miles W. of Wilna, and 75 N. E. of Grodno. The palatinate is bounded on the N. by Vilna and Samogitia; on the E. by Vilna; on the S. by Novogrodeck; and on the W. by Podlachia and Prussia. These are all palatinates, except the last.

TRON, ST. or ST. TRAUEN, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege, and capital of Hasbaye, on the frontiers of Brabant, with a famous Benedictine abbey; 12 miles from Maestricht, and 20 S. E. of Louvaine. Lon. 5. 9. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

TROPEA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, with a bishop's see. It is a handsome small town, well built, and very populous; and seated near the sea, on the top of a rock, from whence there is a charming prospect. It was half ruined by an earthquake

quake in 1638, and is 10 miles N. by W. of Nicotera, and 45 N. by E. of Reggio. Lon. 16. o. E. lat. 38. 42. N.

TROYES ST. a sea-port town of France, in Provence, and in the diocese of Frejus, with a citadel. It is situated on the bay of Grimaud, on the Mediterranean Sea, 12 miles S. W. of Frejus, and 58 E. of Marfeilles. Lon. 6. 44. E. lat. 43. 16. N.

TROPFAW, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and capital of a dutchy of the same name, with an ancient castle. It is a large, handsome, and strong town, and one of the principal in Silesia. The Prussians became masters of it in 1741, but it was restored to the queen of Hungary by treaty in 1742. It is seated in a pleasant plain on the rivers Oppa and Mohra, 40 miles N. by E. of Olmutz, and 72 S. E. of Breslaw. Lon. 18. 10. E. lat. 50. 4. N.

TROWBRIDGE, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on July 25, for milleners goods. It is seated on a hill, and is a town remarkable for clothiers. It is 23 miles S. W. of Marlborough, and 97 W. of London. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 51. 24. N.

TROYES, an ancient, large, rich, and considerable town of France, in Champagne. Strangers that enter this place, are surpris'd at the largeness of the streets and number of inhabitants, when compared with other towns. The cathedral is a magnificent Gothic structure, and its front is adorned with figures in relievo. The front has three large gates, upon which is a square steeple, containing one of the greatest bells in France. There are other remarkable churches and convents, among which, the church of Magdalen is noted for its very high steeple; the town-house is a handsome structure, and over the gate is the statue of Lewis XIV. in white marble, very well done. The walks about this place are very pleasant, especially the Mall, which is on the ramparts of the town between two rows of trees. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in linnen and woollen-cloth, hard-ware, and mercery goods. It is a bishop's see, has several abbeys, a public library, a mint, and an ancient castle. It is surrounded by pretty strong walls, and is seated on the river Seine; on the side of which there are large beautiful meadows, abounding in all the necessaries of life, 30 miles N. E. of Sens, and 90 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 10. E. lat. 48. 18. N.

TROY was an ancient and famous city of Asia, near the Archipelago, and at the foot of Mount Ida. It is well known for its ten years siege, the time of which is not

certainly known; but some think it was 1300 years before the birth of Christ. There are so many of the ruins still remaining, as to shew where it stood. Lon. 26. 30. E. lat. 39. 30. N.

TRUGILLO, a town of S. America, in the province of Terra Firma, and territory of Venezuela, 120 miles S. of the Lake of Maracaybo, and subject to Spain. Lon. 79. 20. W. lat. 7. 16. N.

TRURO, a town of Cornwall, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, on Midlent-Wednesday, Wednesday in Whitsun-week, November 19, and December 18, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and a few hops. It is one of the chief towns in the county, and is seated on a branch of Falmouth-haven; which is here divided into two streams, and almost surrounds the place. It is large, handsome, and well inhabited, sends two members to parliament, and has the benefit of the coinage of tin. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, has one church, and about 600 houses; the streets are paved. It is 79 miles W. by S. of Exeter, and 252 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5. 30. W. lat. 50. 20. N.

TRUXILLO, a considerable town of Spain, in Estramadura, taken from the Moors, about the middle of the thirteenth century. It is seated among mountains, on the side of a hill, at whose top there is a strong citadel. It is near the river Almont, 117 miles S. E. of Madrid, and 65 S. W. of Toledo. Lon. 4. 55. W. lat. 39. 20. N.

TRUXILLO, a rich and trading town of S. America, in Peru, in the audience of Lima, and in the valley of Chimo, built by Francis Pizarro in 1553. In its territory there are above 50000 native Americans, who are tributary to Spain. It is seated in a country abounding in all things, on a small river near the S. Sea, where there is a harbour, 200 miles from Lima. Lon. 77. 35. W. lat. 8. 0. S.

TRUXILLO, a town of N. America, in New-Spain, and in the government of Honduras, seated on a gulph of the same name, with a good harbour. It is very strong by situation, being built between two rivers, and surrounded by thick groves. Lon. 85. 10. W. lat. 15. 40. N.

* **TSIAMPA,** or **CIAMPA,** a kingdom of Asia; bounded on the N. by the desert of Cochin-China; on the S. E. by the sea; and on the W. by the kingdom of Cambodia. The inhabitants are ignorant, have little trade with their neighbours, and are all idolaters. They believe the transmigration of the soul, and have a particular veneration

for horses and elephants. Some say they look upon Confucius as the greatest man in the world, and that they observe his doctrines.

TUAM, a town of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, and county of Galway, with an archbishop's see; on which account some call it a city, but it is now reduced to a small village. It is 20 miles N. N. E. of Galway, and 25 W. S. W. of Roscommon. Lon. 9. 0. W. lat. 53. 25. N.

* **TUBAN**, a town of Asia, in the East-Indies, and one of the strongest in the island of Java, with a harbour, and a king of its own. It is seated on the N. coast of the island. Lon. 112. 45. E. lat. 5. 35. S.

* **TUBERI ST.** an ancient town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Agde, with a bailiwick and a Benedictine abbey.

TUBINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and the second in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with an university, and a handsome strong castle, placed upon an eminence. Its fortifications consist in a simple curtain of walls, with a dry ditch. Besides the university, there is an illustrious school, designed for young princes and noblemen, but it is now shut up. There is still a large house called New-Bau, where a certain number of students in law are lodged and boarded gratis. In the town-house is a very curious clock, which deserves the attention of travellers. It is seated on the river Neckar, in a country abounding in corn and wine, 20 miles S. W. of Stutgard, and 50 E. of Strasburg. Lon. 9. 11. E. lat. 48. 34. N.

TUCUMAN, a province of S. America, in Paraguay; bounded on the N. by the provinces of Los-Chicas, and Chaco; on the E. by Chaco, and Rio-de-la-plata; on the S. by the country of Chicuitos and Pampes; and on the W. by the bishoprick of St. Jago. The air is hot, and the earth sandy: however, some places are fruitful enough, and the original natives have a good character. The Spaniards possess a great part of this country.

TUCUYO, a town of S. America, in Terra-Firma, in the government of Venezuela, and in a valley of the same name. A river runs through the middle of the valley, where the air is good, and the soil abounds in sugar-canes, cotton, and all the necessaries of life. Lon. 60. 2. W. lat. 7. 35. N.

TUDDINGTON, or **TODDINGTON**, a town of Bedfordshire, with a small market on Saturdays, almost disused. It has five fairs, on April 25, first Monday in June, September 4, November 2, and December

6, all for cattle. It is seated under the hills or downs, in a good soil, and is but a small place. It is 5 miles N. of Dunstable, and 35 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 51. 58. N.

TUDELA, a handsome and considerable town of Spain, in Navarre, and capital of a merindada, with a castle. It is inhabited by a great number of the nobility, and adorned with several handsome structures. But as it is seated on the confines of Navarre, Castile, and Arragon, a great many criminals take refuge here, to avoid punishment. It stands on the river Ebro, over which there is a handsome bridge, in a country that produces good wine, 45 miles N. W. of Saragossa, and 140 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 17. W. lat. 42. 4. N.

* **TUERA**, a town of the Russian Empire, and capital of a duchy of the same name, in Muscovite Russia, with a strong castle; seated on the hill at the confluence of the rivers Wolga and Tuertze, 70 miles N. W. of Moscow. Lon. 37. 15. E. lat. 56. 36. N.

* **TUERA**, a duchy of the Empire of Russia; bounded on the N. and W. by the duchy of Novogorod; on the E. by that of Rostow; on the S. by that of Moscow, and the province of Rzeva. It had its own dukes for a long while; but it was taken by the Russians in 1486, who united it to their dominions.

TULLE, a considerable town of France, in the province of Guienne, and territory of Limosin, with a bishop's see. The cathedral church is famous for its steeple which is very high, and curious. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Correze and Solan, partly on a mountain, and partly below it, in a country surrounded with mountains and precipices; and the inhabitants are accounted a turbulent sort of people. It is 37 miles S. E. of Limoges, and 62 S. W. of Clermont. Lon. 1. 47. W. lat. 45. 16. N.

TULN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, near the Wiener-wald, or wood of Vienna, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the river Tuln, in a country abounding in corn and wine, 17 miles W. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 29. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

* **TUMEN**, a town of Asia, in the Russian Empire, and in Siberia, seated on the river Tura, 125 miles W. of Tobolskio. Almost all the inhabitants are Tartars, and carry on a good trade.

TUNBRIDGE, a town in Kent, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on Ash-Wednesday, July 5, and October 29, for bullocks, horses, and toys. It is seated on
a branch

a branch of the river Medway, over which there is a bridge, and is a large well-built place. But it is most noted for its mineral springs, which are 4 or 5 miles S. of the town; but in the same parish. There are now many good buildings in it, and fine accommodations; especially at the time of drinking the waters, which is in June, July, and August. There are all the entertainments and diversions here, that are to be met with at Bath or Scarborough. They have also a chapel here, where divine service is performed twice a-day. The town is 35 miles N. W. by N. of Rye, and 29 S. E. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 16. E. lat. 51. 14. N.

* **TUNGCHANG**, a handsome and famous town of Asia, in China, seated in a country abounding in all the necessaries of life. Lon. 115. 45. E. lat. 37. 3. N.

* **TUNGCHUEN**, a town of Asia, in China, and capital of the province of Suchuen. Lon. 102. 25. E. lat. 27. 30. N.

TUNGUSIANS. See **TANGUSIANS**.

TUNJA, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and in the new kingdom of Granada, and capital of a province of the same name. It is seated on a high mountain, in a country where there are gold, and emeralds, 30 miles S. W. of Truxillo. Lon. 69. 25. W. lat. 4. 55. N.

TUNIS, a large and celebrated town of Africa, in Barbary, and capital of a kingdom of the same name. It is seated on the point of the Gulph of Goletta, about 8 miles from the place where the famous city of Carthage stood. It is in the form of a long square, and is 5 miles in circumference, with 10 large streets, 5 gates, and 35 mosques. The houses are all built with stone, though but one story high; but the walls are very lofty, and flanked with several strong towers. It has neither ditches nor bastions, but a good citadel built on an eminence, on the W. side of the city. Without the walls are two suburbs, which contain 1000 houses. Within the walls are 10000 families, and above 3000 tradesmen's shops. The Divan, or council of state, assembles in an old palace, and the Dey is the chief of the republick, who resides there. The harbour of Tunis has a very narrow entrance, through a small canal. In the city they have no water, but what is kept in cisterns, except one well kept for the Bashaw's use. In 1728 the French came before this place with a large squadron, and threatened to bombard it, on account of some captures that had been made; but the inhabitants escaped, by promising never to molest the French any more. It is a place of great

trade, and is 10 miles from the sea, 275 N. by W. of Tripoli, and 375 N. E. of Algiers. Lon. 10. 51. E. lat. 36. 40.

TUNIS, a kingdom of Africa; bounded on the N. E. by the Mediterranean Sea, and the kingdom of Tripoli; on the S. by several tribes of the Arabs; and on the W. by the kingdom of Algiers, and the country of Efab; being 300 miles in length, from E. to W. and 250 in breadth, from N. to S. This country was formerly a monarchy; but a difference arising between the father and son, one of which 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 republick, under the protection of the Turks, who pay a certain tribute to the Bashaw that resides at Tunis. The air in general is healthy, but the soil in the eastern parts but indifferent for want of water. Towards the middle the mountains and valleys abound in fruits; but the western part is the most fertile, because it is watered with 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 odoriferous plants. In the woods and mountains there are lions, wild beeves, ostriches, monkeys, cameleons, roe-bucks, hares, pheasants, partridges, and other sorts of birds and beasts. The most remarkable rivers are the Guadilcarbar, Magrida, Magerada, and Caps. The form of government is aristocratick, that is by a council, whose president is the dey, not unlike the doge of Venice. The members of the Divan 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 Bashaw is a Turk, residing at Tunis, whose business is to receive the tribute, and protect the republick; the common revenues are only 400000 crowns a-year, because the people are very poor; nor can they send above 40000 men into the field; nor no more than 12 men of war of the line to sea, even upon the most extraordinary occasions. There are generally about 12000 Christian slaves in this country, and the inhabitants carry on a great trade in linnen and woollen-cloth. In the city of Tunis alone, there are above 3000 clothiers and weavers. They also have a trade in horses, olives, oil, soap, ostriches' eggs, and

and feathers. The Mahometans of this city have nine colleges for students, and 86 petty schools. The principal religion is Mahometanism, but the inhabitants consist of Moors, Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christian slaves. However, the Turks, though fewest in number, domineer over the Moors, and treat them little better than slaves.

TUNQUIN. See **TONQUIN.**

* **TURCKHEIM**, a town of France, in Upper Alsace, near the river Colmar, remarkable for a victory gained here by Turenne, over the Imperialists in 1675. It is about a mile N. W. of Colmar. Lon. 7. 26. E. lat. 48. 5. N.

TURCOMANIA, a province of Turkey, in Asia, formerly called Armenia, at least the western part of it had that name. It is bounded on the N. by Georgia; on the E. by Erivan, and Adirbeitzan; on the S. by Diarbeck; and on the N. by Natolia. This country is divided into four beglerbeglicks, or general governments, which are those of Kars, Erzerum, Van, and Tchildir.

* **TURCOMANS**, a people of Asia, divided into two branches, one of which inhabit the western part of Turcomania, between the river Euphrates and Tigris, having the Curds and Georgians on the E. 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 camels, sheep, and goats. The other branch dwells near the Caspian Sea, and are all good horsemen, robbers, and of the Mahometan religion. The former pay a tribute to the Turks, and the latter to the Tartars.

TURENNE, a town of France, in Guienne, and in the territory of Limosin, with a castle; seated on the frontiers of Querci, 40 miles S. of Limoges. Lon. 1. 40. E. lat. 45. 8. N.

TURIN, an ancient, populous, strong, handsome, flourishing city of Italy, and capital of Piedmont, where the sovereign resides, with an archbishop's see, a strong citadel, and an university. It is seated on a vast plain, at the confluence of the rivers Doria and Po. It is one of the handsomest places in Italy, but the air is unhealthy in the autumn and winter, on account of the thick fogs. One half of this place is lately built, and the streets are strait and clean, being washed by an aqueduct. The two largest streets are, the New street, and that of the Po, which are enlightened in the winter time. The houses are handsome, and all built of the same height. The ducal 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 to Turin; insomuch, that there are now above 54600 inhabitants, and 48 churches and convents. Turin is very well fortified, and extremely strong, as the French found by experience in 1706, who then besieged it a long while to no purpose. The citadel, which is flanked with five bastions, is without doubt a master piece of architecture. 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; and the house commonly called La Charité is remarkable, as there is room for 3000 poor people. The college of the academy is very large and well built, and has a great number of ancient inscriptions. In the royal library are 19000 manuscripts, besides 30000 printed books; when the last king died, a present of 7000 was made to the university. It is charmingly seated at the foot of a mountain, 62 miles N. W. of Genoa, 72 S. W. of Milan, and 280 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 44. 50. N.

TURKEY, a very large empire, extended to part of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and is thought to be the greatest in the world. Some affirm it is 2000 miles in length, from E. to W. and 1750 from N. to S. Turkey in Europe is divided by the mountains of Castagnas into N. and S. The N. part comprehends Walachia, Moldavia, Bessarabia, Croatia, Bosnia, Dalmatia, Servia, Bulgaria, and Romania, or Rumelia. The S. part contains ancient Greece, in which are 7 large provinces, called Albania, Epirus, Macedonia, Janna, Livadia, the Morea, and the islands of the Archipelago. Turkey in Asia comprehends 5 large parts, namely, Natolia, Georgia, Turcomania, Diarbeck, and Suriisan, and Syria; some reckon Arabia and Armenia, but these parts have little dependence on the Grand Seignior. In Africa they possess Egypt, and a small part of Abyssinia in Barbary; there are also other countries in Asia and Europe, which they are not masters of alone, but conjunctly

with other princes, and Constantinople is the capital of all Turkey. See each article. In general the Turks are very sober in eating, lovers of rest and idleness, and consequently not very fit to undergo fatigues; besides, the frequent use of bathing cannot but weaken them, and render them effeminate. Their behaviour with regard to women is known to all the world, for there is nothing but their poverty that sets any bounds to their wives and concubines; tho' indeed their wives, properly so called, are no more than four in number. They are charitable towards strangers, let their religion be what it will, and no nation suffers adversity with greater patience than they. The Grand Seignior is absolute master of all the goods and possessions of his subjects, inasmuch that they are all little better than slaves. The titles he assumes are God upon Earth, the Shadow of God, the Brother of the Sun and Moon, the Disposer of Crowns, and the like. The Grand Vizier is the chief next the Emperor, but it is a dangerous place, for he often deposes them, and takes off their heads just as he pleases; and here it may be observed, that though the Grand Seignior has such prodigious power, he seldom extends it to those that live a private life, for these may remain as quiet as in any other part of the world. It is commonly observed, that his Bakhaws, governors, and officers of state, are the children of Christian parents, which are commonly taken in war, or purchased; however, this is not so universally true as it was formerly. The Turks have always very numerous armies on foot, the chief of which are the Janizaries, who have been bred in the Seraglio, and have used military discipline from their infancy. Of these they have always 25000, and there may be about 100000, who have that name. The religion of the Turks has great affinity to that of the Jews; for they believe in one God, and that his great prophet is Mahomet, as the Jews affirmed Moses to be. They observe the same rules in eating and drinking, and they hold hogs flesh in great abhorrence as well as the Jews. The chief difference consists in ablutions, frequent prayers, and repeated bathings; for with regard to plurality of wives, they are very much alike, only the Jews conform in a great measure to the custom of the country which they inhabit, in that respect. We shall say nothing of the trade in general, because in so extensive an empire it must be quite different in different parts. However, we may observe, that the Turks themselves are not very industrious, and that the numerous

Christians and Jews that live among them, are most addicted to traffick and mechanic employments. Their Grand Seignior's chief revenues arise from customs and other duties on merchandizes, besides a capitation tax on all Christians within his dominions.

* **TURNERS-HILL**, a place in Suffex, with two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, and October 16, for pedlars ware.

* **TURNHOUT**, a town of the Netherlands, in Campiena, built by Henry IV. duke of Brabant. The Spaniards were defeated near this place, by prince Maurice of Nassau, in 1648. It is the chief place of a lordship, belonging to the house of Nassau. Lon. 4. 45. E. lat. 51. 24. N.

* **TURSAN**, a small territory of France, in Gascony, between Landes, Lower Armagnac, Bearne, and Chalosse.

TURSI, a town of Italy, in the Basilicata, seated on the river Sino, 8 miles from the Gulph of Tarento, with the title of a dutchy. It is 50 miles S. W. of Barri. Lon. 17. 5. E. lat. 40. 20. N.

TUSCANY, a sovereign state of Italy, with the title of a grand dutchy; bounded on the N. by Romagna, the Bolognese, the Modenese, and the Parmezan; on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea; on the E. by the dutchy of Urbino, the Perugino, the Orvietano, the patrimony of St. Peter, and the dutchy of Castro; and on the W. by the sea, the territory of Lucca, and the territory of Genoa; being about 150 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Arno is the chief. There are several mountains, in which are found mines of divers sorts, such as iron, alum, and vitriol. They have also quarries of marble, alabaster, and porphyry, besides 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 lovers of peace, apply themselves to trade, and have established divers manufactories, particularly of silks, stuffs, fine earthen ware, and gilt leather. They are much visited by foreigners, on account of their politeness, and because the Tuscan language is the purest in all Italy. This dutchy is divided into three parts, namely, the Florentino, the Pisano, and the Siennese, to which some add the islands. The last duke of Tuscany, of the house of Medicis, died in 1737, without leaving any heirs male; after which, by virtue of the treaty of London, concluded in 1718, the Emperor Charles VI. promised Tuscany, as a fief of the empire, to Don Carlos Infant of Spain, as being the nearest male heir. But

that prince, impatient to become master of it, obliged the Florentines in 1732, to pay him homage, before the death of the grand Duke, and without the consent of the Emperor. A war being kindled in Italy, Don Carlos became master of the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily; and their possession was confirmed to him by the peace concluded in 1735. But he was obliged to renounce his right to Tuscany, in favour of the emperor now reigning, then duke of Lorraine; and which was ceded to him as an equivalent for the dutchy of Lorraine, which he had given up to France. He now keeps a council of regency in Tuscany, who have the administration of affairs, and is composed of several members. The annual revenues of this country may be about 300000 scudies, but the sovereign cannot send above 30000 men into the field, and at sea he has no more than 30 galleys, which he is obliged to keep to defend this country against the Turkish pirates. The revenue arises from a tenth part of the yearly value of every house, the tenth of all estates that are sold, the ground-rents of the houses in Leghorn, and other places, 8 per cent. out of women's fortunes, when they are married, and five shillings a-head on all cattle that are sold; besides which, there is almost a general excise on all sorts of provisions.

TUTBURY, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on February 14, August 15, and December 1, for a few horned cattle. It is seated on the river Dove, among rich meadows, and near the forest of Needwood; 20 miles E. of Stafford, and 120 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 38. W. lat. 52. 50. N.

* **TUTLINGEN**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the dutchy of Wittemberg, near the river Danube.

TUTUCURIN, or **TUTICORIN**, a populous town of Asia, in the E. Indies, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and over against the island of Ceylon, where the Dutch have a factory. It is 60 miles N. E. of Cape Comorin. Lon. 78. 30. E. lat. 8. 52. N.

TUXFORD, a town of Nottinghamshire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on September 23, for horses and hogs, and on May 12, for cattle, hogs, sheep, and millinery ware. It is seated in a clayey soil, and is a good thoroughfare, and a post town. It is 13 miles N. by W. of Newark, and 118 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 50. W. lat. 53. 16. N.

TUY, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, and on the frontiers of Portugal, with a bishop's see. It is surrounded

with strong walls and good ramparts, and is well furnished with artillery, because it is a frontier town. It is seated on the top of a mountain, near the river Minho, in a pleasant, fertile, and well cultivated country, where there is nothing to be seen but gardens, orchards, vineyards, and corn-fields; 62 miles S. of Compostella, and 254 W. of Madrid. Lon. 8. 12. W. lat. 41. 54. N.

TWEED, a river of Scotland, which divides the shire of Mers and Tiviotdale from Northumberland in England, and falls into the German Ocean at Berwick.

TWEEDALE, a shire of Scotland; bounded on the N. by Lothian; on the E. by Mers, and Tiviotdale; on the S. by Annandale; and on the W. by Clydfdale. The principal town is Peebles.

TWEER, a town of Russia, and capital of the province of Tweer, seated on the river Wolga, 90 miles N. of Moscow. Lon. 30. 37. E. lat. 57. 25. N.

* **TWYFORD**, a village in Berkshire, 4 miles E. of Reading, with one fair, on July 15, for horses and other cattle.

* **TYCOKZIN**, a town of Poland, in Podlachia, with a strong castle, and where they have a mint. It is seated on the river Narew. 22 miles N. W. of Bielsk. Lon. 23. 50. E. lat. 52. 50. N.

TYRE, a sea port town of Turkey, in Asia, and in Syria, as also in that part formerly called Phœnicia, once a place of exceeding great trade. It is also famous for a shell fish, which dyes a fine purple, and was thence called the Tyrian dye. It is now nothing but a heap of venerable ruins; but has two harbours, that on the N. side exceeding good, the other is choaked up by the ruins of the city. The country about it is naturally good, being watered with pleasant springs, but is now neglected. It is 60 miles S. W. of Damascus. Lon. 32. 55. E. lat. 33. 0. N.

TYRNAW, a town of Upper Hungary, and in the palatinate of Trentschin. It is a large place, well fortified, and 35 miles N. E. of Presburg; subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 18. 0. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

TYRONE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 46 miles in length, and 37 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Londonderry; on the E. by Armagh, and Lough-Neagh; on the S. by Fermanagh; and on the W. by Donnegal. It is a rough and rugged country, but tolerably fruitful; contains 12683 houses, 30 parishes, 4 baronies, 4 boroughs, and sends 10 members to parliament. The principal town is Dunganon.

TYSTED, a town of Denmark, in the province

province of N. Jutland, and territory of Alburg, with a citadel; seated on the Gulph of Limford, 22 miles N. W. of Wiburg, and 50 W. of Alburg. Lon. 8. 15. E. lat. 57. 0. N.

* **TZADURILLA**, a town of Asia, in Proper Natolia, near the river Sangar, or Aefu, about 63 miles S. E. of Nice. Lon. 31. 8. E. lat. 39. 0. N.

* **TZARITZA**, a town of the Russian Empire, in the kingdom of Astracan, seated on the river Volga, about 120 miles N. W. from Astracan. Lon. 47. 5. E. lat. 48. 15. N.

* **TZERNOVIAR**, or **TZENOGAR**, a town of the Russian Empire, in the kingdom of Astracan; seated on a mountain near the river Volga, 80 miles above Astracan. Lon. 49. 15. E. lat. 47. 30. N.



V.

* **V A A S**, a town of France, in the generality of Tours, and in the election of Fleche, with an Augustine abbey.

* **V A A S T S T.** a town of France, in Normandy, and diocese of Coutances, 5 miles from Harfleur, and 8 from Valogne.

V A B R E S, a town of France, in Rouergue, with a bishop's see. It is little better than a village, though called a city, and seated at the confluence of two small rivers, that fall into the Tarn, a little distance off. It is 30 miles S. E. of Rodez, and 32 E. of Alby. Lon. 2. 57. E. lat. 43. 56. N.

V A C H A, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel; seated on the confines of Franconia, 40 miles S. E. of Hesse-Cassel, and subject to the landgravate. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

V A D A, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Tuscany, seated on the Tuscan Sea, 10 miles S. of Leghorn. Lon. 11. 20. E. lat. 43. 17. N.

V A D O, a sea port town of Italy, in Genoa, with a fort; 3 miles W. of Savona, and 36 S. W. of Genoa. Lon. 9. 8. E. lat. 44. 16. N.

* **V A D S T E I N**, a town of Sweden, in E. Gothland, seated on the eastern bank of the Lake Veter, near the river Motala, about 32 miles W. of Norkoping. The kings of Sweden had formerly a palace here, which is now in ruins. Lon. 15. 55. E. lat. 58. 12. N.

V A E N A, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated at the source of the river Castro, 23 miles S. E. of Cordova, Lon. 4. 6. W. lat. 37. 30. N.

V A I H I N G E N, a town of Germany. In the circle of Suabia, and dutchy of Wirtemberg; seated on the river Neckar, 26 miles S. W. of Hailbron. Lon. 8. 45. E. lat. 48. 50. N.

* **V A I S E A U X**, the isle of, a small island of N. America, on the N. coast of Louisiana, between the mouths of the Mississippi, and the Mobile, with a small harbour.

V A I S O N, a poor town of France, in Provence, and in the comtat Venaisin, with a bishop's see, and 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 Vaifon; which was one of the largest cities of the Gauls. It is 15 miles N. E. of Orange, and 25 N. E. of Avignon. Lon. 5. 13. E. lat. 48. 15. N.

V A L, a village of the Nethe-lands, three miles W. of Maestricht, where a battle was fought in July 1744, between the allied armies commanded by the duke of Cumberland, and the French headed by Marthal Saxe. The allies were obliged to retreat, but the French lost more men than they.

* **V A L - D I - D E M O N A**, a province of Italy, in Sicily. It means the valley of Demons, and is so called, because Mount Ætna, or Mount Gibel, which is placed therein, throws out flames continually, which occasioned superstitious people, in the times of ignorance, to believe that it was a chimney of hell. This province contains 134 towns, and the inhabitants, according to a computation made not long ago, are 300342 in number. The capital town is Messina.

* **V A L - D I M A Z A R A**, a province of Italy, in Sicily, and is so called from a town of the same name, which is the capital. It is bounded on the E. by the valleys of Demona and Noto; and on the other side surrounded by the sea. This province contains Palermo, the capital of the whole island.

* **V A L - D I N O T O**, one of the three provinces of Sicily, so named from the capital town. It lies between Val-di-Mazara, Val-di-Demona, and the sea.

* **V A L O M B R O S A**, a celebrated monastery of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Appennine mountains, 15 miles E. of Florence. It is the chief of a congregation of the Benedictine order. Lon. 11. 43. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

V A L A I S, a territory of Switzerland, a pleasant valley extending from the source of the river Rhone to the lake of Geneva, about 90 miles in length, but the breadth is very unequal. It is bounded on the N. by the Alps, which separate it from the can-

tons of Bern and Uri; on the S. by the duchy of Milan, and the Val-di-Aost; on the E. by the mountains of Forche; and on the W. by Savoy and the republick of Geneva. The river Rhone runs all the length of this valley, dividing it into the Upper and Lower, and then crosses the lake of Geneva, running through part of France, and afterwards falls into the Mediterranean Sea. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and of a tawney complexion. They are subject to fevers and to a swelling in the throat, called Bronchocele. Those who speak German resemble the Swifs, and the rest are like the Savoyards. They are all naturally hardy, enterprizing, grave, severe to enemies, and affable to strangers. The air is not very healthy on the sides of the Rhone; but much better near the mountains. The whole is subject to the extremes of heat and cold; and surrounded on all sides by very high mountains covered with snow and ice, which never melt. However, the soil is fertile in corn, wine, and all sorts of fruits; and that called Muscadine wine is in very high esteem. There are also mineral waters, a great deal of game, and some mines. Upper Valais comprehends 30 parishes, and 7 communities, and Lower Valais 25 parishes, and 6 departments, called Banieres. There are good pastures on the lower part of the mountains in the summer-time; and their harvest continues from May to October, according to the different situation of the places.

VALDIVIA. See BALDIVIA.

VALCKENBURG, or FAQUEMONT, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in the province of Limburg, 9 miles E. of Maestricht. Lon. 5. 55. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

VALCKROWAR, a town of Hungary, in Slavonia, seated on the river Walpo, near the place where it falls into the Danube between Esseck and Peter Waradin, 60 miles N. W. of Belgrade; subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 20. 20. E. lat. 45. 45. N.

VALENCIA, a province of Spain, with the title of a kingdom; bounded on the E. and S. by the Mediterranean Sea; on the N. by Catalonia and Arragon; and on the W. by New-Castile and the kingdom of Murcia. It is about 162 miles in length, and 62 in breadth, and is the most populous and pleasant country in Spain; for here they enjoy always a perpetual spring. It is watered with a great number of streams, which render it fertile in all the necessaries of life, especially fruits and wine. There are very rugged mountains, in which are mines of gold, silver, and allum. The inhabitants are very civil, and much more gay than in

other parts of Spain; and the women are more handsome.

VALENCIA, a town of Spain, and capital of the province of the same name, commonly called a kingdom. It is a large place, containing about 12,000 houses within the walls, besides those in the suburbs, and in the pleasure-gardens round about it, which amount to much the same number. It is an archbishop's see, and has an university, founded in 1492. It was taken from the Moors in the thirteenth century, who were all obliged to leave it. The inhabitants are very civil, agreeable in conversation, and more addicted to gaiety than the other Spaniards. The women are the most beautiful in the kingdom, and also the most gallant. The city is very handsome, very agreeable, and adorned with very fine structures. The cathedral church has a steeple 130 feet high, and one side of the choir is incrusted 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 manufactories of cloth and silk, carried on with great success and industry; for even the very children are employed in spinning silk. There are several remains of antiquity, and it is charmingly seated on the river Guadalvir, over which there are five bridges. It is 53 miles from the sea, where there is a harbour 120 miles N. by E. of Murcia, 77 S. W. of Barcelona, and 165 E. by S. of Madrid. It was taken by the earl of Peterborough in 1705, and lost again two years afterwards. Lon. 0. 5. W. lat. 39. 30. N.

VALENCE-D'ALCANTARA, or VALENZA D'ALCANTARA, a considerable and populous town of Spain, in Estramadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, with an old castle. It is surrounded with walls after the antique manner, flanked with 4 or 5 small bastions, and a few towers; is very strong by situation, being built upon a rock, near the river Savar; 15 miles S. W. of Alcantara, and 37 N. of Badajoz. Lon. 6. 3. W. lat. 39. 12. N.

VALENCE, a considerable and populous city of France, in Dauphiny, and capital of the Valentinois, with a bishop's see, an university, and an abbey of Augustine-canon.

It is divided into the city and town, both which are seated on the banks of the Rhone. The town is watered with several springs, and is enclosed with double walls and ramparts. The city is built on a platform, and the streets are narrow and crooked. However, there is one large street, which leads to the square, where the cathedral church stands. There are several other churches and religious houses. The colleges are inconsiderable; but there is a physic garden full of rare plants. It is 30 miles N. by E. of Vivieres, and 335 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 45. 58. N.

* VALENCE, a town of France, in Blaisois, and in the election of Blois, seated on the river Nahon, with a handsome castle. Lon. 1. 41. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

VALENCIA NEW, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, seated near the W. end of the Lake Tocarigua, 47 miles S. of Porto Cavallo, or Cabela. Lon. 66. 30. W. lat. 10. 0. N.

VALENCIENNES, an ancient, strong, large, and considerable town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault, with a good citadel. It is divided into three parts, and has two manufactories, the one of woollen-stuffs, and the other of very fine linnen. The fortifications are after the manner of Vauban, and very good. It was taken by the French in 1677, who afterwards built a strong citadel here. It is seated on the river Scheld, which not only divides it into two parts, but almost runs round it, and makes it a kind of island. Besides which, there are very handsome sluices. It is 17 miles S. W. of Mons, 17 N. E. of Cambrai, 45 S. of Ghent, and 120 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 10. E. lat. 50. 21. N.

* VALENZO DO MINHO, a fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-minho-e-duero, on the frontiers of Galicia; seated on an eminence near the river Minho, 3 miles S. of Tuy. Lon. 8. 14. W. lat. 41. 52. N.

* VALENTINE, a town of France, in the territory of Comminges, the passage, or usual road into Spain. It is 6 miles N. E. of St. Bertrand. Lon. 0. 37. E. lat. 43. 8. N.

VALENTINOIS, a territory of France, in Dauphiny, with the title of a duchy; bounded on the N. by Viennois; on the E. by Diois, and the bailiwick of Baronnie; on the S. by the Tricastinois; and on the W. by the river Rhone, which separates it from Languedoc. Valence is the capital town.

VALENZA, or VALENTIA, a strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, capi-

tal of the Lomeline, and subject to the king of Sardinia, to whom it was ceded in 1707, and confirmed by the treaty of Utrecht. It has been often taken and retaken in the wars of Italy, and is seated on a mountain near the river Po, on the frontiers of Montferrat, 12 miles E. of Casal, and 35 S. W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 40. E. lat. 44. 58. N.

* VALETTE, a town of France, in Anjoumois, with the title of a duchy, 10 miles S. of Angouleme. Lon. 0. 15. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

VALETTA. See MALTA.

VALLADOLID, an ancient, large, and handsome city of Spain, in Old-Castile, and capital of a principality of the same name, with a bishop's see and an 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 4 stories; and there are balconies at every window, of iron gilt. In the whole there are 70 monasteries and nunneries, 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 a curious clock made in the same manner as that of Strasbourg. 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 rivers Escurva and Pisuerga, near the Douro, 52 miles S. W. of Burgos, 78 S. E. of Leon, and 85 N. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 1. W. lat. 41. 42. N.

* **VALLADOLID**, a considerable town of North America, in New-Spain, and capital of the governments of Mechoacan, with a bishop's see: It is seated near a great lake, 125 miles W. of Mexico. Lon. 103. 20. W. lat. 20. 0. N.

* **VALLADOLID**, a town of N. America, in New-Spain, on the confines of the audience of Nicaragua, in the government of Honduras, with a bishop's see. Lon. 88. 5. W. lat. 13. 30. N.

* **VALLADOLID**, a town of N. America, in New-Spain, and in the province of Yucatan, near the coast of the gulph of Honduras. Lon. 86. 55. W. lat. 19. 0. N.

* **VALLADOLID**, a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Quito, near the mountains called the Andes. Lon. 70. 55. W. lat. 6. 20. S.

* **VALLAGE**, a small territory of France, in Champagne; bounded on the N. by Chalonois and Pertois; on the E. by Barrois; on the S. by Bassigni; and on the W. by Proper Champagne. It is full of valleys, abounds in meadows, and Bar-sur-Aube is the capital town.

* **VALLEMONT**, a town of France, in Normandy, in the diocese of Rouen, with a castle and a Benedictine abbey, 16 miles N. by W. of Caudebec. Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 49. 46. N.

VALLENGIN, a town of Swisserland, and capital of a county of the same name, lying near the lake Neufchatel, and is a little republic under the protection of the king of Prussia. It is 25 miles N. W. of Bern. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

* **VALLERS**, a town of France, in Touraine, and in the election of Tours, where there are mineral waters. It is 4 miles N. W. of Tours. Lon. 0. 41. E. lat. 47. 24. N.

VALLERY ST. a town of France, in Picardy, and in the Vimieux, at the mouth of the river Somme, whose entrance is very dangerous. It is 10 miles from Abbeville, and 100 N. by W. of Paris. It carries on a very large trade. Lon. 1. 42. E. lat. 50. 11. N.

* **VALLERY-EN-CAUX**, ST. a town of France, in Normandy, and in the territory of Caux, with a harbour, 15 miles from Dieppe, and 105 N. W. from Paris. Lon. 1. 47. E. lat. 49. 0. N.

* **VALLIER ST.** a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in the Grisévaudan, with a priory; 7 miles N. by W. of Tournon.

Lon. 6. 49. E. lat. 45. 13. N.

* **VALNA**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on a high mountain, near the river Guadalquiver, on the borders of Cordova.

* **VALOGNE**, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Coutances; seated on a brook 8 miles from the sea, and 158 W. by N. of Paris. Lon. 1. 4. W. lat. 49. 30. N.

VALOIS, a territory of France, in the military government of the isle of France, with the title of a dutchy. It is bounded on the N. by Soissonnois; on the E. by Champagne; on the S. by Brie and the isle of France; and on the W. by Beauvoisis. It is a level country abounding with corn and wood, and Crefsy is the capital town.

VALONA, a town of Turkey in Europe, and Upper Albania, with a harbour and an archbishop's see. It was taken by the Venetians in 1690, who abandoned it after they had ruined the fortifications. It is seated on the sea coast near the mountains of Chimera, 55 miles S. E. of Durazzo. Lon. 19. 37. E. lat. 40. 36. N.

VALPARISSA, a town of S. America, in Chili, with a well frequented harbour, defended by a strong fort. It is seated in a valley on the coast of the S. Sea, and at the foot of a high mountain. Lon. 72. 14. W. lat. 34. 19. S.

* **VALRAS**, or **VAURAS**, a town of France, in the comtat Venaissin, in the dependence of the pope; 12 miles E. of St. Paul Trois Chateaux.

* **VALROMÉY**, a small territory of France, in Bugey, of which it makes a third part. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Lyons, in 1607.

* **VALS**, a town of France, in Lower Vivarais, seated on the river Ardesche, 31 miles from the Rhone, remarkable for the mineral springs near it. It is 3 miles N. of Aubenans. Lon. 4. 26. E. lat. 44. 48. N.

VALTELINE, a fine fruitful valley in the S. E. division of the country of the Grisons. It lies at the entrance of Italy, at the foot of the Alps, and is very considerable on account of its being the pass between Italy and Germany. It is divided into 5 bailiwicks, who have each their council and their chief elected by the whole community. The inhabitants enjoy great privileges, and are all Roman-Catholics.

* **VALVERDE**, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, seated in a pleasant valley, 8 miles from Elvas, and 8 from Badajoz. Lon. 6. 13. W. lat. 38. 36. N.

VALVERDE, a town of Portugal, in the province

province of Beira, near the frontiers of Estramadura, 27 miles N. of Alcantara. Lon. 6. 59. W. lat. 39. 46. N.

VAN, a town of Turkey in Asia, and in the province of Turcomania, near the frontiers of Persia. It is a populous place, and defended by a castle, seated on a mountain. It is likewise a beglerbeglick, 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, a large lake of Turkey, in Asia, which some travellers say is 8 days journey in circumference, and others 4. However, it is certain that it receives several rivers and has no discharge, and that it abounds with excellent fish.

* **VANDALA**, the dutchy of, a country of Ducal Pomerania; bounded on the N. by the Baltick Sea; on the S. by the desert of Waldow; on the W. by Cassubia; and on the E. by the lordships of Buto and Louwenberch. It is about 35 miles in length, and as much in breadth. Stolpen is the capital town.

VANDALIA, the dutchy of, a country in Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Mecklenburg. It lies between the bishoprick and dutchy of Schwerin, the lordships of Stocrock and Stargard, Regal Pomerania, and the marquise of Brandenburg, being 75 miles in length, and 7 in breadth. It contains several small lakes, and the principal town is Gustrow.

* **VANDALS**, anciently a people of Germany, who dwelt along the Baltick Sea, between the rivers Vistula, Elbe, and Trave. There were several emigrations of these people into divers parts of Europe, where they performed great exploits; particularly they conquered the Romans in Spain, in the province now called Andalusia. Here they settled, but were driven away 31 years after by the Goths.

* **VANDŒUVRE**, a town of France, in Champagne, with a castle; seated on the river Barfe, 15 miles from Troyes. Lon. 4. 27. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

VANNES, a trading, populous, and ancient town of France, in Lower Brittany, with a bishop's see, and a harbour; seated advantageously for trade on a canal by which it communicates with the sea, 3 miles distant. It is 25 miles E. of Blavet, and 255 W. by S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 59. W. lat. 47. 39. N.

* **VAR**, a river of France, in Provence, which has its source in the county of Nice, passes by Guillaume, Entrevaux, and Brock in Provence, falling into the Mediterranean

Sea 3 miles W. of Nice; but it does not divide France from Italy, as some pretend.

* **VARAMBON**, a town of France, in Bresse, seated on the river Ain, with the title of a marquise; 14 miles N. N. W. of Bourge, in Bresse. Lon. 3. 15. E. lat. 46. 25. N.

* **VAREN**, a town of France, in Rouergue, and in the election of Ville Franche.

* **VAREND ST.** a town of France, in Poitou, and in the election of Thouars.

* **VARENDORPH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishoprick of Munster, seated on the river Embs. It is well fortified, and is one of the keys of this bishoprick.

* **VARENNES**, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, and in the election of Moulins, seated on an eminence near the river Allier, on the frontiers of Lower Auvergne, 14 miles S. S. E. of Moulins. Lon. 3. 27. E. lat. 46. 22. N.

VARNA, a considerable town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Bulgaria, and capital of the territory of Drobugia, with an archbishop's see, and a harbour; seated near the mouth of the river Varua, on the Black Sea, 22 miles N. of Mesember, and 125 N. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 33. 55. E. lat. 45. 4. N.

* **VARS**, a town of France, in Sainctonge, and in the election of St. John of Angely.

* **VARZEY**, a town of France, in the diocese of Auxerre, 32 miles from that city, with a castle and a collegiate church.

VASSERBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle and dutchy of Bavaria, and in the territory of Munich, with a castle. It is surrounded on all sides by high mountains, and the castle stands at the extremity of the town. It was strengthened by the Austrians in 1743, and is seated on the river Inn, which almost surrounds the town, 25 miles S. E. of Munich. Lon. 12. 15. E. lat. 47. 52. N.

VASSI, a town of France, in Champagne, and one of the principal of Vallage; seated on the river Blaise, 10 miles N. W. of Joinville, and 115 E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 59. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

* **VATAN**, a town of France, in Berri, seated in a fine plain, 8 miles from Issoudun, with a collegiate church. Lon. 1. 50. E. lat. 47. 5. N.

VATICAN. See ROME.

* **VAUCOLEURES**, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, and in Bassigni, containing a collegiate church, with a dean and 10 canons, a convent of the Annunciates, and a priory. It is seated on the side

of a hill, at the foot of which is a fine meadow, watered by the river Meuse, which passes near the town; 10 miles W. of Toul, 20 S. W. of Nanci, and 150 E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 45. E. lat. 48. 33. N.

* **VAUCLEUSE**, the name of one of the finest springs in Europe, 3 miles from Avignon, and near the town of Ath. The village of this name is famous for the amours of Petrarch and the beautiful Laura.

* **VAUD**, a district of a territory of Switzerland, which makes part of the canton of Bern, and extends from the lake of Geneva to those of Yverdon and Morat. It is the most pleasant and fertile country in all Switzerland; its inhabitants robust and good soldiers; but very indolent.

* **VAUDABLES**, a town of France, in Auvergne, 5 miles from Issire, and 240 from Paris.

VAUDEMONT, a town of France, in Lorraine, in a county of the same name, with a castle and a collegiate church; seated in the most fertile country for corn in all Lorraine, 15 miles S. E. of Toul, and 15 S. W. of Nancy. Lon. 6. 10. E. lat. 48. 26. N.

VAUDOIS, the valleys of, lie in Piedmont in Italy, north of the marquisate of Saluzzo, the chief town in which is Lucerne. The inhabitants are called Waldenses and Vaudois, from Peter Waldo, the name of a merchant at Lyons, who exposed the superstition of the church of Rome in 1160. Being banished from France he came here with his disciples, whose descendants have the same aversion for popery; and upon that account have undergone very severe persecutions.

VAUDREVANGE, a town of France, in Lorraine, near the strong fortress of Sar Louis, built by the French. It is seated on the river Saie, 50 miles N. E. of Nanci; but is now almost ruined. Lon. 6. 36. E. lat. 49. 28. N.

VAUGES. See **VOSGES**.

* **VAUR**. See **LAVAU**.

* **VAUSIES**, a town of France, in Poitou, and in the election of Poitiers.

* **VAUVERT**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Nismes.

VEDA, a considerable and populous 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 5 miles N. E. of Baeza, and 15 S. E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 33. W. lat. 37. 48. N.

UERLINGEN, a free and imperial city of Germany, in the province of Furstenburg. The inhabitants carry on a great

trade in corn, which they send to Switzerland. They are partly Roman-Catholicks, and partly Protestants; and not far from hence are very famous baths. It is seated on a high rock near the Lake of Constance, 10 miles N. E. from Constance, and 20 S. W. of Pfullendorf. Lon. 11. 15. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

UBES ST, or **SETUBAL**, a new town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura, with a good harbour, defended by the fort of St Jago. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Setobriga, at the head of a bay, near the mouth of the river Zadaen. It has a fine fishery, and they have a very good trade, particularly in salt, for which it is noted. Most of the northern countries of Europe send ships hither to be laden with salt, which they either carry home, or send to their plantations in America. It is well fortified, being surrounded with walls, with 5 bastions, and 2 demi-bastions, on the land side, and two bastions on the side of the sea. It is seated at the end of a plain, 5 miles in length, extremely fertile in corn, wine, and fruits. The N. end is 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 they make pillars and images, which take a very fine polish. It is 22 miles S. E. of Lisbon, and 50 W. of Evora. Lon. 6. 11. W. lat. 38. 36. N.

* **UBLEY**, a village in Somersetshire, 10 miles S. by W. of Bristol, with one fair, on October 4, for cattle, hogs, and cheese.

* **UBY**, or **PULO-UBY**, an island of Asia, in the E. Indian Sea, at the entrance of the bay of Siam, 20 miles in circumference, and yielding good water, and plenty of wood. It is 10 miles from Pulo-Condor. Lon. 105. 40. E. lat. 8. 15. N.

UCKERMUND, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in the duchy of Pomerania. It is seated well for trade, being built on a bay of the Baltick Sea, called the Great Haff, 25 miles N. W. of Stetin. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 53. 45. N.

* **UCKFIELD**, a village in Suffex, 3 miles N. of Lewes, with one fair, on May 14, for cattle and pedlars ware.

UDENSKOI, a town of Russia, in Siberia, seated on the S. E. side of the Lake Baikul, on the road from Tobolskoi to China, 1000 miles N. W. of Peking, and 1200 E. of Tobolskoi. Lon. 96. 30. E. lat. 53. 0. N.

* **UDEY ST**, a village in Cornwall, with two fairs, on May 20, and September 14, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

UDINA, or **UDENE**, a handsome and considerable

considerable town of Italy, in the republick of Venice, and capital of Friuli, with a strong citadel. It is a fortress of importance, and the town contains about 16000 inhabitants. It is seated on a fine large plain, near the rivers Taglemento, and Lisenzo, 25 miles N. of Aquileia, and 55 N. by E. of Venice. Lon. 13. 13. E. lat. 46. 12. N.

VECHT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishoprick of Munster; pretty well fortified, and formerly had its own lords. It is 30 miles N. of Osnabrug. Lon. 7. 50. E. lat. 53. 0. N.

VECHT, a river of the United Provinces, and the eastern branch of the Rhine, separating from it in the ditches of Utrecht. It passes by Marfa, Nieuwsluys, and falls into the Zuider-zee.

* **VECHT**, a river of Germany, which has its source near Munster. It crosses the counties of Stenford, and Bentheim, and entering Over-Iffel, passes by Hasselt and Swartsluis, soon after discharging itself into the Zuider-zee, under the name of Swart-Water, that is, Black-water.

VEER, a town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and in the isle of Walcherin, with the title of a marquisate, and a good harbour. It is a fortified place, and 3 miles N. E. of Middleburg. Lon. 4. 5. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

* **VEGLIA**, an island in the Gulph of Venice, on the coast of Morlachia, and to the E. of Cherso, with a bishop's see, a good harbour, and a citadel. It is the most pleasant and populous island on this coast; and abounds in wine and silk, and has some small horses in high esteem. The only town is of the same name, and is seated on the sea-side, on a hill commanded by two mountains, 17 miles N. W. of Arba, and 110 S. E. of Venice. Lon. 14. 46. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

* **VEILLANA**, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the marquisate of Susa, seated on an eminence near the river Doria, 15 miles N. W. of Turin, and 12 N. of Pignerol. Lon. 7. 24. E. lat. 44. 57. N.

* **VEIROS**, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on the river Anhalourz, with a good castle near Fronteira, 10 miles S. S. W. of Portalegra. Lon. 6. 42. W. lat. 48. 52. N.

VEIT ST, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in Carinthia, with an old castle, and one church; seated at the confluence of the rivers Glan, and Wunich, 8 miles N. E. of Clagenfurt, and 137 S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 15. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

VEIT, or **VITO ST**, a strong town of Italy, in Istria, with a castle belonging to the house of Austria; seated on a mountain, near the Gulph of Venice, on the confines of Croatia, where there is a harbour, 37 miles S. E. of Capo-d'Istria. Lon. 14. 37. E. lat. 45. 25. N.

VELA, a cape of S. America, on the coast of Terra Firma, 180 miles N. E. of St. Martha. Lon. 73. 25. W. lat. 12. 0. N.

VELAY, a territory of France, in the government of Languedoc; bounded on the N. by Forez; on the W. by Upper Auvergne; on the S. by Gevaudan; and on the E. by Vivarez. It is full of high mountains, covered with snow the greatest part of the year, but abounds in cattle.

VELDENTZ, a town of Germany, in the palatinate, and circle of the Lower Rhine, with a strong castle; and is the chief place of a county of the same name, surrounded by the archbishoprick of Trier, and belongs to the Elector Palatine. It is seated on the E. side of the river Moselle, 15 miles E. of Trier. Lon. 7. 3. E. lat. 49. 52. N.

VELETRI, or **VELLETRI**, an ancient and handsome town of Italy, in the campagna of Rome. It is a very pleasant place, lying on the great road to Naples, and is the residence of the bishop of Ostia, whose palace is magnificent. There are large squares adorned with fine fountains; and a battle was fought here, in June 1744, between the Austrians and Spaniards. It is seated on an eminence, 12 miles from the sea, 8 S. E. of Albano, and 22 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 12. 52. E. lat. 41. 42. N.

* **VELEZ DE GOMARA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Eriff, with a harbour, and a handsome castle, where the governor resides. It is seated between two high mountains, on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. Lon. 4. 0. W. lat. 35. 0. N.

* **VELEZ MALAGA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a castle; seated in a large plain near the sea, 12 miles N. E. of Malaga, and 52 S. W. of Granada. Lon. 3. 41. W. lat. 36. 28. N.

VELEZ, a town of Spain, in New-Castile, with a strong castle, 45 miles N. E. of Toledo, and 50 S. E. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 20. W. lat. 40. 5. N.

VELIKA, a town of Hungary, in Sclavonia, seated on the river Bakawa, 10 miles E. of Cruetz, and 60 N. W. of Posséga; subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 17. 31. E. lat. 46. 15. N.

* **VENA**, or **MONTI-DELLA-VENA**, are mountains of Carniola, on the confines of Istria, to the S. of the Lake Czernic. They

are part of Julian, or Pannonic Alps of the ancients.

VENAFRO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro; with a bishop's see, and the title of a principality. It stands near the river Volturno, 27 miles W. of Capua, and 43 N. of Naples. Lon. 14. 10. E. lat. 41. 32. N.

VENAISSIN, a territory of France, depending on the Pope, and lying between Provence, Dauphiny, the rivers Durance and the Rhone. It is but of small extent, but pleasant and fertile; Carpentras is the capital town.

VENANT, ST. a town of France, in the Netherlands, and in the province of Atois, on the frontiers of Flanders. 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 the kingdom of Arragon, in a valley of the same name, with a strong castle, where a garrison is generally kept. It is seated on the river Esfara, in a country producing good wine, and the river abounds in excellent trouts. It is 35 miles E. of Balbastro. Lon. 0. 25. E. lat. 41. 58. N.

VENCE, an ancient town of France, in Provence, on the confines of Piedmont, with a bishop's see; 8 miles from the sea, and 10 W. of Nice. Lon. 7. 12. E. lat. 43. 43. N.

VENDOME, a considerable town of France, in Orleanois, and in Beauce, capital of Vendomois, with a college, and a Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Loire, 30 miles N. E. of Tours, and 95 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 8. E. lat. 47. 47. N.

* **VENDOMOIS**, or the dutchy of Vendome, a territory of France, in Orleanois, bounded on the N. by Dunois; on the E. by Blaisois; on the S. by Touraine; and on the W. by Maine. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, and produces all the necessaries of life.

* **VENERIE ROYALE**, a pleasure house of the king of Sardinia, 3 miles from Turin, between the rivers Po, Sturia, and Doria. It is not quite finished, but there are fine walks in the garden, and the chapel is adorned with marble of all colours. Near it are the houses of private gentlemen, which form a street. Lon. 7. 40. E. lat. 45. 54. N.

VENEZUELA, a province of S. America, lying on a gulph of the same name, and about 50 miles in length. It is bounded on the N. by the N. Sea; on the S. by New Granada; on the W. by the province of Rio-de-hacha; and on the E. by that of Cu-

mana. Near the sea-coasts are very 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 chocolate-nuts, which are exceeding good, and gold is found in the sands of the rivers. They often have two crops of corn in a year, and it is as populous and full of towns, as any province of America, belonging to the Spaniards. Maracaibo is the capital town.

VENEZUELA, a gulph or bay of S. America, in Terra Firma, which communicates with the Lake Maracaibo, by a narrow strait.

* **VENGEONS**, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Seez, as also in the election of Mortaigne.

VENICE, a city of Italy, and one of the most rich, celebrated, and considerable places in the world, and the capital of a republick of the same name, in the Dogado, with a patriarchate, and an university. It stands on 72 little islands in the sea, according to the common account. The houses are built upon piles, and properly speaking, there is no street in the city, for the houses are all erected on the sides of canals. There is no passing through this city in a carriage, for which reason they make use of a sort of boats, called Gondolas. Some of the canals have a double key, as in Holland, for those that walk on foot. This renders the situation very advantageous; because this city being 4 or 5 miles from the land, has no need of walls or ramparts. It is also favourable to the singular neatness, which predominates throughout the whole place, and in the houses; and facilitates the carriage of all sorts of merchandizes, and goods from one place to another. It also has its inconveniences, for they have no water, but what is brought a good way off in casks; and the canals in the summer have an offensive smell. The sea water is not very proper to extinguish fires, for which reason, they have no other way to put them out, but to blow up the houses with gunpowder, when they are in flames, as soon as they can. There are above 500 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

only of one arch, and have no rails on each side. They have steps to go up them, which are all of a coarse sort of marble. There are in Venice 53 publick squares, small and great; the principal of which is called St. Mark's place, and is the greatest ornament to the city. St. Mark's church is at one end, and that of St. Geminiani at the other. The procuraties, which are a sort of marble structures, whose architecture is very handsome and regular, run along each side, having large piazzas under them. This square is 280 paces in length, and 110 in breadth. That part next the sea, is the walk of the noble Venetians, and the place where several affairs are transacted. There are 150 palaces, the finest of which is that of the Doge, fronting St. Mark's place. He lodges in the upper apartments, and those below, are for the assemblies of the councils of state, with the body of the nobility, and magistrates. Besides these large buildings, there are 115 towers, of surprizing height and structure; 64 marble statues, and 23 of bronze, all master-pieces of workmanship. The arsenal of Venice is the finest, and best furnished in Europe. It is seated on the sea-side, at the end of the city, from whence it is separated by a canal, and is about 3 miles in circumference. It is surrounded with very high walls, and several small towers, where there is a good guard. In these towers there are bells, which the centinels ring on the least appearance of danger. In this arsenal are arms for 100000 men, as well horse as foot; besides 2000 cannons always ready for service, either by sea or land. There are near 2000 workmen constantly employed, whose chief is called Amiraglio, and they are paid regularly every Saturday. These workmen cost the republic 500,000 ducats every year. In this city are 70 churches, 39 monasteries, 28 nunneries, and 17 hospitals. The cathedral church is that of St. Mark, in which they pretend to keep the body of St. Mark the Evangelist. It is gloomy within, but its walls are of marble, and the pillars of the front encrusted with jasper and porphyry. There is also a library, in which are a number of Greek manuscripts, but none of them above 500 years old. The number of the inhabitants are above 160000; and they have a flourishing trade in silk-manufactories, bone lace, all sorts of glasses and mirrors, which make their principal employments. The sons are generally of the same business as the father. The handsome structure called Il-Fontica-de-Tedeschi, containing 500 rooms, is that where the German merchants lay their commodi-

ties. There are two academies of painting, to which belong very skilful masters. It is 72 miles E. by N. of Mantua, 115 N. E. of Florence, 140 E. of Milan, 225 N. of Rome. and 300 N. by W. of Naples. Lon. 12. 25. E. lat. 45. 25. N.

VENICE, the republick of, a country of 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 Caderino, 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 Adriatick-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 republick of Venice is aristocratick, for none can have 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 880, subscribed to the building of the abbey of St. George; those whose names were written in the golden book in 1296; the families that were enobled by the publick in 1385; those that purchased their nobility for 100000 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, has a right to be a member of the council, whether he has any capacity or not. It generally consists of about 2500; and they are accounted great politicians, good negotiators, and secret even to a scruple. They also make a magnificent appearance, suitable to the dignity of their employment. The Doge is elected by a plurality of voices, and keeps his dignity for life, and they make use of gold and silver balls, which are put in a vessel, and serve for balloting. Those who draw nine golden balls, first elect 40 counsellors, who draw twelve others. These elect 25 other counsellors, who draw 9 golden balls. These 9 elect 40 counsellors, who draw 11. Those that have the 11, chuse 41 counsellors, who proceed to the election, till 25 votes or more fall upon the same person, who is then declared Doge. After this election they place the ducal cap on his head, upon which he takes possession of the Doge's palace. He never uncovers his head to any person, be-

cause he does not wear the cap in his own name, but in that of the republick. When there are any great solemnities, a nobleman carries the sword, which is an emblem of the supreme authority; but it is not before the Doge, but before the senate, to shew that the power is lodged in them. The office of the Doge is to give audience to all ambassadors; to marry the Adriatick Sea in the name of the republick, on Holy-Thurs-day; 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 is to determine nothing without the consent of the council; he is not to open any letter addressed to the republick, or that comes from the republic; he is not to receive any present; he is not to leave the city without permission of the states; he is not to chuse an assistant; and he is never to resign his dignity. In short, he is a prisoner in the city, and out of it he is no more than a private person. There are four councils, the first of which is composed of the Doge, and six counsellors called the Signiora. The second is the Consiglio Grande, or Great Council, in which all the nobles have a voice, and sitting. The third is the Consiglio-dei-Pregadi, which is as it were the soul of the republick, and consists of about 250 of the nobility. The fourth is the Consiglio-Proprio, whose members are called Savii Grandi, or the Great Sages, which join to the Signiora, and consists of 28 assessors. This gives audience to the ambassadors. The fifth and last is Il-Collegio-delli-dieci, and is composed of 10 counsellors, who take notice of all criminal matters, and the Doge himself when accused, is obliged to appear before them. There is no appeal from this council, and it is a great misfortune to be cited before it. It is a kind of state inquisition, as severe as that for religion; and they have a great number of spies, who discover not only what is done, but what is 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, is composed of the Pope's Nuncio, the Patriarch of Venice, and the Father-inquisitor; but as these had need of a bridle, they have added three counsellors to the number, without whose consent they can determine nothing. The clergy in general are ignorant, and yet they are pretty good orators. When the diversions of the carnival are over, you hear nothing but sermons about repentance, and they declaim 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. In times of peace, the Venetians generally keep an army of 16000 regular troops, and 10000 militia. On the sea they have always a small fleet, composed of a few men of war, frigates, and galleys, which convoy the ships designed for the Levant, and cover the harbour of Corfu. There are also six galleys, with a few galliots or brigantines, to oppose the corsairs which cruise on their coasts. In time of war they raise as many troops as they have occasion for, and are fond of taking Germans into their pay. Their famous carnival begins on New-years-day, and continues till Ash-Wednesday; all which time is employed in sports and diversions. Then there is scarce any distinction betwixt vice and virtue; for libertinism reigns through the city, and there are thousands of strangers frequent it from all parts of Europe. They all appear in masques, which no one dares venture to take off, and in this disguise they imitate the fury of the ancient Bacchanals; and the nearer Ash-Wednesday approaches, the more mad they are. The principal spot of the masquerade is St. Mark's place, where there are sometimes 15000 people; and it swarms with harlequins, jesters, mountebanks, rope-dancers, and puppet-shows. Even the priests and monks enjoy the diversion of the carnival; and they may keep concubines at other times, sing upon the stage, and take what liberties they please, provided they do not meddle with the government. The nuns do the same, and lead dissolute lives; nor can the Patriarch restrain them, for he attempted it once, but the senate interposed, and obliged him to desist.

VENLO, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, and in the quarter of Ruremond, formerly in alliance with the Hanziatick towns, till taken by Charles V. in 1543. It was under the dominion of the Spaniards till 1702, when the allies took

took it for the States-General. The inhabitants are for the most part Roman-Catholics, and it is seated on the river Maese, where there is a commodious harbour, and on the other side of it is Fort St. Michael, which serves for the defence of the town. It is 15 miles N. E. of Ruremond, and 35 N. W. of Juliers. Lon. 6. 5. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

VENOSA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicata, with a bishop's see; seated on a fertile plain at the foot of the Appennines, 12 miles N. W. of Acerenza, and 80 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 57. E. lat. 40. 54. N.

VENTA-DE-CRUZ, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and on the isthmus of Darien. Here the Spaniards embark their merchandize, on the river Shagre, which they send from Panama to Porto-Bello. Lon. 79. 0. W. lat. 9. 20. N.

* VENTADOUR, a castle of France, in Limosin, with the title of a duke and peer, erected in 1459.

VENTIMIGLIA. See VINTIMIGLIA.

VERA, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, and on the confines of the kingdom of Murcia, with a bishop's see, and a harbour. It is seated on the seaside, 95 miles N. E. of Almeria, and 55 S. W. of Carthagena. Lon. 1. 11. W. lat. 36. 42. N.

VERA CRUZ, a sea-port town of North-America, in New-Spain, with a well frequented harbour, on the coast of the gulph of Mexico, whose entrance is defended by a fort. Here the Flotilla arrive annually from Spain, to receive the produce of the gold and silver mines of Mexico. They hold a fair here annually, for the rich merchandises brought from China, and the E. Indies, as well as those of Europe. It is surrounded with a wall of no great strength; and the air is so unhealthy here, that when the fair is over, there are few inhabitants, besides Mulattoes and Blacks. There are such crowds of Spaniards from all parts of America, that they erect tents for them while the fair lasts. The usual garrison consists only of a troop of 60 horse, and two regiments of foot. 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 S. E. of Mexico. Lon. 102. 35. W. lat. 19. 10. N.

VERAGUA, a province of N. America, in New-Spain; bounded on the E. by that of Costa-Ricca; on the W. by that of Panama; on the E. by the Gulph of Panama; and on the S. by the S. Sea. It is about

125 miles in length, and 40 in breadth, and is a mountainous and barren country, though there is a good deal of gold and silver got from thence. It was discovered by Christopher Columbus, in 1502. Conception is the capital town.

* VERA-PAZ, a province of N. America, in New-Spain; bounded on the N. by Yucatan; on the E. by Honduras, and the province of Guatemala; on the S. by Sononusco; and on the W. by Chiapa. It is about 88 miles in length, and as much in breadth, and is full of dreadful mountains, and thick forests; and yet there are many fertile valleys, which feed a great number of horses and mules. There are also many towns and villages of the native Americans. The capital town is of the same name, and has a bishop's see, but it is inconsiderable. It is 180 miles E. of Guatemala. Lon. 103. 0. W. lat. 15. 6. N.

* VERBERIE, an ancient town of the isle of France, and in the dutchy of Valois, seated on the river Oise; there have been five councils held here. It is 10 miles N. E. of Senlis. Lon. 2. 51. E. lat. 50. 32. N.

VERCELLI, an ancient, handsome, strong, and considerable town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a lordship of the same name, with a bishop's see. It was formerly a fortress of importance; but when the French became masters of it in 1704, they ruined most of the works. The town-house, the governor's palace, and the hospital, are very handsome structures. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Sessia and Cerva, and is now defended by 14 regular bastions, a citadel, and a castle. It is 10 miles N. W. of Casal, and 35 N. E. of Turin. Lon. 6. 14. E. lat. 45. 31. N.

VERD-CAPE, a promontory on the W. coast of Africa, 45 miles N. W. of the mouth of the river Gambia. Lon. 17. 49. W. lat. 15. 0.

VERD, the islands of Cape de Verd, are seated on the Atlantick Ocean, about 400 miles W. thereof. They are between the 13th and 19th degrees of latitude, and the principal are 10 in number, lying in a semi-circle. Their names are St. Anthony, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Nicholas, the isle of Sal, Bona Vista, Mayo, St. Jago, Fuego, and Brava, which see in their places.

VERDUN, an ancient, strong, and considerable town of France, in Lorraine, and capital of the Verdunois, with a bishop's see, the title of a principality, and a strong citadel. It was formerly a free and imperial city, divided into the Upper and Lower towns, and is a place of importance, for the

the defence of Champagne. The winds are so strong here, that they do not raise the cathedral to a proportionable height; but it is remarkable for its length, its two choirs, and its four steeples. 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. The inhabitants are noted for the fine sweet-meats they make. It is seated on the river Maese, which runs through the middle, 42 miles S. W. of Luxemburg, and 150 E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 27. E. lat. 49. 9. N.

* **VERDUN**, a small town of France, in Burgundy, seated at the confluence of the rivers Deux and Soane. Lon. 3. 57. E. lat. 46. 52. N. There is another of the same name in Armagnac, seated on the river Garonne, 22 miles N. W. of Toulouse. Lon. 1. 20. E. lat. 43. 54. N.

* **VERFEUIL**, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the diocese of Toulouse.

VERMANDOIS, a territory of France, in Picardy; bounded on the N. by Cambresis; on the E. by Thierache; on the S. by Noyonois; and on the W. by Santerre. It abounds in corn, and excellent flax; St. Quentin is the capital.

* **VERMANTON**, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the Auxerrois, seated on the river Cure, 10 miles S. E. of Auxerre. Lon. 3. 43. E. lat. 47. 41. N.

VERNEUIL, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Evreux, on the frontiers of Perche; seated on the river Aure, 22 miles S. W. of Evreux, and 65 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 48. 44. N.

* There is another town of the same name, in Bourbonnois, 3 miles from the river Allier, and 15 from Moulins. Lon. 3. 15. E. lat. 46. 18. N.

VERNON, a handsome and populous town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Evreux, with an ancient castle, and a fortress at the end of the bridge, over the Seine, on which this place is seated, 27 miles S. E. of Rouen, and 42 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 32. E. lat. 49. 6. N.

VEROLI, an ancient town of Italy, in the compagna of Rome, with a bishop's see. It is a small but populous place, seated on the river Cosa, at the foot of the Appennines, on the frontiers of the kingdom of Naples, 47 miles S. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 29. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

VERONA, a large, ancient, strong, and famous town of Italy, in the republick of Venice, and capital of the Veronese, with a

bishop's see, three forts, and an academy. It is surrounded with thick walls, very deep ditches, and good ramparts. The streets are neither clean, nor strait; but there is a handsome place called the Piazza-d'Armi, in which is a marble statue, representing the republick of Venice. The bishop and governor of the town have superb palaces, but not so magnificent as that of Count Maffei. The town house and the opera-house, are worthy of notice; but the most remarkable structure in this city, is the ancient amphitheatre built by the Romans, in which there are 44 rows of seats, or benches, of white marble, which will conveniently hold above 25000 persons. In the cathedral is a magnificent tomb of Pope Lucius III. It is seated on the river Adige, on which they transport merchandizes to Venice. This river divides it into two parts, which communicate by two handsome bridges built over it. It is 17 miles N. E. of Mantua, and 62 S. W. of Venice. Lon. 10. 57. E. lat. 45. 24. N.

* **VERONESE**, a territory of Italy, in the republick of Venice; bounded on the N. by the Trentino, on the E. by the Vicentino, and Paduano; on the S. by the Mantuano; and on the W. by the Bresciano. It is about 35 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, and is one of the most fertile countries in Italy, abounding in corn, wine, fruits, and cattle.

* **VERONIS**, a considerable town of the Russian Empire, in the dutchy of Rezan, 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.

VERSAILLES, a town of France, in the isle of France, 10 miles S. W. of Paris. It was formerly a village, and of little note, till Lewis XIV. built a magnificent palace here, which is the usual residence of the kings of France. The buildings, and the gardens, are adorned with a vast number of statues, done by the greatest masters, and the water-works are all worthy of admiration. 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 with walls. There are three fine avenues to Versailles, one of which is the common road to Paris, the other comes from Seaux, and the third from St. Cloud. Lon. 2. 12. E. lat. 48. 48. N.

* **VERSILLAC**, a town of France, in Berry, and in the election of Blanc.

* **VERTEUIL**, a town of France, in the diocese

diocese of Bourdeaux, with an Augustine abbey.

* **VERTUS**, a town of France, in Champagne, with two abbeys; seated on a plain, at the foot of a mountain, on which there are vineyards, producing very good wines, 15 miles S. W. of Chalons, and 78 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 5. E. lat. 48. 54. N.

VERUE, or **VERRUA**, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the county of Asti. It was besieged by the French in 1705, 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, 17 miles S. W. of Casal, and 20 N. E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 6. E. lat. 45. 3. N.

* **VERVIC**, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, and in the Chatellanie of Ypres. It was formerly pretty considerable, but it has been almost ruined by the wars.

* **VERVIERS**, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishoprick of Liege, on the confines of the dutchy of Limburg, seated on the river Weze.

* **VERVINS**, a town of France, in Upper Picardy, seated on the river Serre, 110 miles from Paris. Lon. 4. 0. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

* **VERZAT**, a town of France, in Limosin, and in the diocese of Limoges, with the title of a county.

* **VESELIZ**, a town of France, in Lorraine, and capital of the county of Vaudemont; seated on the river Brenon, 15 miles S. W. of Nanci, and 162 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 10. E. lat. 48. 26. N.

* **VESLEY**, a town of France, in Soissonois, in the government of the isle of France; seated on the river Aisne, 10 miles from Soissons. Lon. 3. 40. E. lat. 49. 25. N.

VESOUL, a town of France, in the Franche Comté, with a Jesuits college, and was formerly very considerable, till it was ruined by the wars. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Dourgeon, 22 miles N. of Befanzon, and 200 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 15. E. lat. 47. 38. N.

VESPRIN, or **WEISBRAN**, a strong and populous town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, and a bishop's see; whose bishop is chancellor to the queen of Hungary, and has a right to crown her. It is not a large place, but well fortified, and 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. 18. 27. E. lat. 47. 14. N.

VESUVIUS, a mountain of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro. At the time when this mountain throws out fire and flames, the inhabitants about it have nothing to fear, but when it is quiet, earthquakes ensue, which precede such an irruption of ashes, sulphur, and stones, that the fields suffer greatly thereby, for many miles round; at the bottom of this mountain is a vineyard, which produces excellent red and white wines; this latter is called Greek wine, and the red Lachrymæ Christi. It is 6 miles E. of Naples, which has been so affected with some of the terrible irruptions, that it has been dark at noon-day. Lon. 15. 0. E. lat. 40. 0. N.

* **VEVAY**, a handsome and considerable town of Swisserland, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, in the canton of Berne, with a harbour on the lake of Geneva, on which it is seated, 37 miles S. W. of Berne. Lon. 7. 12. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

* **VEUDRE**, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, and in the election of Moulins, seated on the river Allier, 17 miles from that city.

VEXIN, a territory of France, with the title of a county, divided into French Vexin, and Normand Vexin, which last is a very fruitful country. These two parts are separated from each other, by the river Epte. The former is in the isle of France.

* **VEYNES**, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in the Gapennois.

VEZELAY, a town of France, in Orleans, dutchy of Nivernois, and diocese of Autun, with a secular abbey. 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. 50. E. lat. 47. 28. N.

* **UFFCULME**, a village in Devonshire, 5 miles S. W. of Wellington, with 3 fairs, on Wednesday before Good-Friday, July 9, and August 12, for cattle.

UGENTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see. It is a small place, but full of people, and is 8 miles W. of Aleffano, and 20 S. W. of Otranto.

* **UGOCZ**, a castle in Upper Hungary, with a small town, which is the chief place of a county of the same name, seated on a small river that falls into the Nieffe, 15 miles N. of Zatmar. Lon. 19. 12. E. lat. 48. 28. N.

UGOGNA, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, and in the county of Anguiera, belonging to the house of Austria; seated

on the river Tofa, 17 miles N. W. of Arona, and 55 N. W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 25. E. lat. 45. 35. N.

VIADANA, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mantua, on the confines of the Cremonese, 8 miles N. of Parma, and 17 S. of Mantua. It is seated on the river Po, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 10. 26. E. lat. 44. 56. N.

VIANA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, and capital of the principality of Viana; seated near the river Ebro, 3 miles S. of Logrono, and 46 S. W. of Pampeluna. Lon. 2. 2. W. lat. 42. 30. N.

VIANA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-minho-é-douro, seated at the mouth of the river Lima, 15 miles W. of Braga, and 36 N. of Oporto. It has a good harbour defended by a fort, and is a pretty considerable place. Lon. 9. 15. W. lat. 41. 40. N.

VIANDEN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the dutchy of Luxemburg, and capital of a county of the same name. It is divided into two towns by the river Our; in the one is a castle built on an inaccessible mountain, where there always is a garrison. It is 22 miles N. of Luxemburg, and 22 N. W. of Triers. Lon. 6. 13. E. lat. 49. 58. N.

* **VIANE**, or **VIANA**, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the river Leck, on the confines of the lordship of Utrecht, with a magnificent castle, 8 miles S. of Utrecht. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demolished the fortifications. Lon. 4. 0. E. lat. 52. 2. N.

* **VIATKA**, or **WIATKA**, a town of the Russian Empire, and capital of a province of the same name, in Muscovite Tartary, with a bishop's see, and a fortified castle to defend it from the incursions of the Tartars. It is seated on a small river that falls into that called the Viatka, 100 miles N. of Casan. Lon. 52. 15. E. lat. 58. 23. N.

* **VIATKA**, a province of the Russian empire, in Muscovite Tartary, with the title of a dutchy. It is bounded on the N. by Permia; on the E. by Sloetka; on the S. by the kingdom of Casan; and on the W. by the territory of the Czermiffes, and by the forest of Zaranni. It takes its name from the river Viatka, which runs through it. The capital town is of the same name.

* **VIBRAIS**, a town of France, in Maine, and in the election of Chateau-du-Loir, seated on the river Brais, with the title of a marquisate.

* **VIC**, a town of France, in Lorrain, and in the territory of Messin; seated on

the river Seille, 3 miles below Marfal, and 197 E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 38. E. lat. 48. 47. N.

VIC, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see. It was formerly much more considerable than it is at present; however, it still contains handsome buildings, and the cathedral church is adorned with a very fine portico, supported by large pillars, and the market-place is very spacious. It is seated in a fertile plain, on a small river that falls into the Tar, 27 miles N. E. of Barcelona, and 265 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 23. E. lat. 41. 52. N.

VICEGRAD, or **VIZEGRAD**, a small but strong town of Lower Hungary, with a castle on the top of a rock, where the kings of Hungary formerly resided. It is seated on the S. side of the river Danube, 8 miles S. E. of Gran, and 20 N. of Buda. It was in possession of the Turks in 1684, when the Austrians took it from them. Lon. 19. 13. E. lat. 47. 36. 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 Veronese; being about 35 miles in length, and 27 in breadth. It is a very pleasant and fertile country, abounding in game, and 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, which serve to nourish silk-worms, and there are mines of silver and iron, and quarries of stone, almost as fine as marble. The inhabitants are said to be more revengeful than other Italians, and are about 160000 in number.

* **VIC-EN-TARLADÉS**, a town of France, in Auvergne, seated on the river Cure, and the chief place of the county of Tarlades, remarkable for its mineral waters.

VICENZA, a large, strong, and flourishing town of Italy, in the republick of Venice, and capital of Vicentino, with a bishop's see. It is without the walls, but a large place, adorned with several palaces, and has a fine square, surrounded with piazzas under the houses. There are also several other squares, and fine churches; it is in general an agreeable place. There is an academy, whose members meet in the Olympick theatre, a master-piece of workmanship by Palladio. It is seated between the rivers Bachiglione and Rerone, and two mountains, in a fertile plain, abounding in all things. It is 20 miles N. E. of Padua, 37 W. of Venice, and 135 N. of Rome. Lon.

21. 33. E. lat. 45. 32. N.

* **VIC-FEZENSAC**, a town of France, in Lower Armagnac, seated on the river Douze, which gives its name to the county of Fezensac.

* **VICHI**, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, seated on the river Allier, and famous for the mineral waters near it. It is 15 miles S. E. of Cannat, and 180 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 32. E. lat. 46. 0. N.

* **VICHO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro, seated near the sea, with a bishop's see. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1694, for there were but 40 houses left.

* **VIC-LE-COMTE**, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, with a palace where the counts of Auvergne formerly resided, and about a mile from it are mineral springs. It is seated near the river Issoar, 15 miles S. E. of Clermont, and 230 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 23. E. lat. 45. 33. N.

VICOVARO, a town of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and in the province of Sabina, with the title of a principality; seated near the river Tiverona, 8 miles E. of Tivoli, and 40 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 55. E. lat. 42. 6. N.

* **VICTOIRE ST.** a town of France, in Guienne, and in Agenois.

* **VICTOR-EN-CAUX ST.** a town of France, in Normandy, and in the territory of Caux, with a Benedictine abbey.

VIDEN, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Bulgaria, with an archbishop's see. It is a fortified place, where a sangiak resides; has been often taken and retaken, by the Turks and Imperialists, and is seated on the Danube, 88 miles N. E. of Nissa, and 153 S. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 24. 27. E. lat. 44. 6. N.

* **VIDOUBLY**, a river of France, in Lower Languedoc, which runs to Sommiers and Lunel, and enters the Lake of Theau, near Aigues Mortes.

VIENNA, the capital city of the circle of Austria, in Germany, and of the whole German empire, where the emperor resides. The city itself is not very large, but the suburbs are so extensive, that in the whole it may contain about 600000 inhabitants. Between the city and the suburbs, all round the walls, there is an empty space about 600 paces in breadth, in which no one is allowed to build. The city contains no more than 1223 houses, all built of stone, with 29 churches, and 8 chapels. This is no wonder, when we consider, that the publick buildings, as well sacred as profane, take up about the sixth part of the city. Besides, the houses are almost as

deep below the ground, as they are high above. Add to this, that they are generally 6 or 7 stories high, and that the middle story is always at the disposal of the archduchess, wherein she lodges her officers, and domesticks, when there is not room for them in the palace. This city has six gates well defended, and 12 walled bastions; with strong ravelines, which have twice resisted the force of the Turks, namely in 1528, and in 1683. There are 80 streets; and 18 large market-places. The Emperor Charles VI. rebuilt the ancient archducal palace, wherein the emperors formerly resided; he also erected a handsome opera-house. Besides this palace, there are others in different streets, the principal of which are those of Eugene, Lichtenstein, and Daun. In the suburbs there are a great number of houses of pleasure, with very handsome gardens. The cathedral is built with free stone, and is 114 yards long, and 48 broad, and the steeple is 447 feet high. In the room of a weather-cock, there was a Turkish crescent, in memory of the siege in 1589; but after the second siege, in 1663, they changed it for a golden cross; which three months after was thrown down by a storm. At present there is a black spread eagle, over which is a gilt crest. Joining to this church is the archbishop's palace, whose front is very fine. The university has a head called a Rector; who walks in processions immediately before the archduchess, unless he be a Jesuit. It had several thousand students, who when this city was besieged, mounted guard as they did in 1741. Besides this, there is the academy of Lower Austria, founded a few years since, and the archducal library is much frequented by foreigners, as it contains above 10000 printed books, and 10000 manuscripts. Dioscorides in Greek, with very large letters, is one of the most ancient in Europe: it is now in a large hall of the new academy. The academy of painting is remarkable for the fine pictures it produces. There are also two remarkable columns, of which one is called the conception of the immaculate Virgin; and the other St. Trinity, which cost 300000 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. That of Roffau is on the other side of the Danube, having a magnificent convent, several palaces, and very handsome gardens. Josephstadt was built by the emperor Joseph, where the fathers of the schools of piety have a very fine house, and where several noblemen have built houses of pleasure. Newstadt belongs to the Benedictines; and as the fathers of this convent are very humane to the inhabitants, there are now about 40000 therein; many persons of distinction pass the summer here. The great suburb called Weyden, is seated to the E. and contains a handsome church, and several fine palaces. There are two or three others, which are adorned in like manner. The inhabitants in general live in a splendid manner, and people of distinction have all sorts of wine at their tables, which they are very free with to strangers. There is a sort of a harbour on the Danube, where there are magazines of naval stores, and ships are fitted out to serve on that river against the Turks. It is seated at the place where the river Vienna, or Wien, falls into the Danube, 32 miles W. of Presburg, 180 S. W. of Cracow, 360 N. E. of Rome, 550 S. E. of Amsterdam, 625 S. E. of Paris, and 750 S. E. of London. It is an archbishop's see. Lon. 16. 57. E. lat. 48. 14. N.

VIENNE, a very ancient and considerable town of France, in Lower Dauphiny, and capital of Viennois, with an archbishop's see. The cathedral, tho' a Gothick building, is very handsome, and there is a chapter of St. Peter, whose canons must prove their nobility. It is seated on the river Rhone, 15 miles S. of Lyons, and 265 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 45. 32. N.

* **VIENNE**, a river of France, which rises in Lower Limosin, passes into Marche and Poitou, and falls into the Loire at Cande.

* **VIENNOIS**, a territory of France, in Dauphiny; bounded on the N. by Bresse and Bugey, from which it is separated by the river Rhone; on the E. by Savoy; on the S. by Valentinois; and on the W. by the Rhone. Vienne is the capital town.

* **VIERARDEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Vesse, at its confluence with the Oder.

* **VIERZON**, a town of France, in Berri, seated on the rivers Cher and Eure, in the most pleasant and most fertile part of the province, 17 miles N. W. of Bourges, and 100 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 8. E. lat. 47. 12. N.

VIESTI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata, with

an archbishop's see. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, in the place called the Spur of the Boot, and at the foot of Mount Gargen. It is a poor small place, and thin of people, and is 25 miles N. E. of Manfredonia, and 117 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 41. 58. N.

* **VIGAN**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Alaiz.

* **VIGEOIS**, a town of France, in Limosin, and in the election of Brives, seated near the river Vezere, with a Benedictine abbey.

VIGEVANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of the Vigenasco, with a bishop's see, and a strong castle, seated on a rock. It was formerly the residence of the dukes of Milan, and is seated near the river Teisín, 12 miles S. E. of Novara, and 15 S. W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 49. E. lat. 45. 18. N.

VIGNAMONT, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege, 2 miles N. of Huy. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 50. 36. N.

VIGO, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, with an old castle, a fort, and a good 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 four galleons, and five men of war, 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. However, a great deal of silver was taken, though a great part of it was carried on shore, before the engagement in October 1702. Besides, it must not be forgot, that while this was doing, the duke of Ormond, with a body of land-forces, drove the Spaniards from the castles which defended the harbour. It is seated on the Atlantick Ocean, 8 miles S. W. of Redondella, 12 N. W. of Tuy, and 105 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. S. 21. W. lat. 42. 3. N.

* **VIHERS**, a town of France, in Anjou, where they carry on a great trade in cattle; seated on a lake, 20 miles S. of Angiers, and 162 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 29. W. lat. 47. 8. N.

* **VILAINNE**, a river of France, which has its source in Maine, and falls into the sea over-against the isle of May.

VILLA BOHIM, a town of Portugal, in the

the province of Alentejo, 10 miles S. W. of Elvas. Lon. 8. 23. W. lat. 38. 39. N.

VILLAC, a handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and dutchy of Carinthia, belonging to the bishop of Bamberg, with a castle; and whose inhabitants carry on a great trade with the Venetians. Near it are the baths of Toplitz, and it is seated at the confluence of the rivers Drave and Geil, in a country surrounded with dreadful mountains, 12 miles S. E. of Clagenfurt, and 88 N. E. of Brixen. Lon. 13. 49. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

* **VILLA-DE-CONDE**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-douro-e-Minho, with a small harbour at the mouth of the river Ava, 10 miles E. of Barcelos, and 17 N. W. of Porto. Lon. 8. 13. W. lat. 41. 12. N.

* **VILLA-DE-MOSE**, a town of N. America, in New-Spain, and in the government of Tabasco, seated on a river of the same name, 30 miles from the sea.

VILLA-DEL-REY, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, taken by the allies in 1706. It is seated on the river Guadiana, 17 miles N. W. of Badajoz, and 20 E. of Campo Mayor. Lon. 5. 55. W. lat. 38. 53. N.

* **VILLA-FLORE**, a handsome, but small town of Portugal, in the province of Trallos-Montes, between Mirandela and Torre-de-Moncorvo, defended by a castle on a mountain.

VILLA-FRANCA, a sea-port town of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the county of Nice, with a harbour defended by a castle, and the fort Mont Alben. The king of Sardinia augmented the fortifications in 1744; but it was taken by an army of French and Spaniards, the same year; though afterwards restored. His galleys were formerly in safety in this harbour. It is 3 miles E. of Nice, and 40 S. of Coni. Lon. 7. 8. E. lat. 43. 45. N.

VILLA-FRANCA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Veronese, with a silk manufactory; 10 miles S. of Verona. Lon. 11. 8. E. lat. 45. 16. N.

VILLA-FRANCA, a capital town of the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores, or western islands, lying in the Atlantic Ocean, and subject to the Portuguese. Lon. 25. 35. W. lat. 38. 0. N.

VILLA-FRANCA, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, seated on the river Tormes, 54 miles S. E. of Salamanca. Lon. 5. 16. W. lat. 40. 30. N.

VILLA-FRANCA-DE-PANADES, a handsome town of Spain, in Catalonia, and capital of a viguerie. It is a handsome place,

surrounded with walls, and seated near the Mediterranean Sea, 22 miles N. E. of Tarragona, and 18 W. of Barcelona. Lon. 1. 45. E. lat. 41. 20. N.

* **VILLA-HERMOSA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, near the river Millas, with the title of a dutchy, 52 miles N. W. of Valencia. Lon. 0. 25. W. lat. 40. 20. N.

* **VILLA-NOVA**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-douro-e-Minho, seated on the river Douro, over-against Porto, on which it depends. It is but small, tho' defended by several forts. Lon. 8. 1. W. lat. 41. 0. N.

* **VILLA-NOVA-D'ASTI**, of Piedmont, in the county of Asti, 10 miles E. of Turin. Lon. 7. 57. E. lat. 44. 50. N.

* **VILLA-PANDA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a well furnished arsenal, and a superb palace, belonging to the constables of Castile. It is seated in a pleasant plain, fertile in corn and wine, 12 miles from Toro. Lon. 4. 49. W. lat. 41. 43. N.

* **VILLARDONNEL**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Carcassonne.

VILLA-REAL, a town of Portugal, in the province of Trallos-Montes, and capital of a comarca; seated very pleasantly, at the confluence of the rivers Corgo and Ribera, 15 miles N. E. of Lamego, and 45 S. E. of Braga. Lon. 7. 2. W. lat. 41. 15. N.

VILLA-REAL, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, 30 miles N. of Valencia. Lon. 0. 24. W. lat. 41. 0. N.

VILLA-RICA, a sea port town of North America, in Mexico, seated on the gulph of Mexico, 200 miles E. of the city of Mexico. Lon. 107. 0. W. lat. 20. 0. N.

* **VILLA-RICA**, a town of S. America, in Chili, seated on the Lake Malabaugen, 40 miles from Imperial, and 62 from the S. Sea. Lon. 79. 25. W. lat. 39. 35. S.

* **VILLA-VICIOSA**, a strong town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, with the title of a marquisate, an old strong castle, and a handsome palace, where the dukes of Braganza formerly resided; some call it Villa-Vizofa. 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 success of which placed the crown of Portugal on the head of the

duke of Braganza. It is 17 miles S. W. of Elvas, and 83 S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 6. 40. W. lat. 38. 38. N.

VILLA VICIOSA, a sea-port town of Spain, in the province of Asturias, seated on the bay of Biscay, 22 miles N. E. of Oviedo. Lon. 6. 6 W. lat. 43. 0. N.

* **VILLE-COMTAT**, a town of France, in Rouergue, and in the election of Rhodéz.

* **VILLE-COMTE**, a town of France, in Auvergne, and in the election of Clermont, with a bailiwick.

* **VILLE-DAGNEZ**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Narbonne.

* **VILLE-DIEU**, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Coutances, with a commandery of Malta, 12 miles S. S. E. of Coutances, and 12 N. N. E. of Avranches. Lon. 1 S. W. lat. 48. 42. N.

* **VILLE-FORT**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Uzès, with a castle.

* **VILLE-FRANCHE**, a handsome town of France, and capital of Beaujolois, with an academy of Beaux Esprits. There is one large, handsome street, which runs from one end to the other, and is as broad as a square: in the middle of it is a handsome fountain, from whence may be seen the two gates of the town. It is surrounded with strong walls, and seated on the river Morgon, 12 miles S. E. of Beaujeu, and 233 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 48. E. lat. 45. 59. N.

* **VILLE-FRANCHE**, a strong town of France, in Roussillon; seated at the foot of the Pyrenees, on the river Tet, on the other side of which Lewis XIV. built a castle, 22 miles N. E. of Puycerda, and 300 S. of Paris. In one of the mountains which surround this place, there is a curious cavern. Lon. 2. 25. E. lat. 42. 25. N.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a town of France, in the government of Guienne, and capital of the Lower Marche of Rouergue, and in the diocese of Rhodéz. It carries on a great trade in linnen-cloth, and is seated on the river Avirou, 17 miles W. of Rhodéz, and 320 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 13. E. lat. 44. 24. N.

* **VILLE-JUIFVE**, a town of France, 4 miles S. of Paris, on the great road to Lyons.

* **VILLELOYN**, a town of France, in the diocese of Tours, with a Benedictine abbey.

* **VILLEMUR**, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, seated on the river Tarn, 12 miles from Toulouse. Lon. 1. 35. E. lat. 53. 50. N.

VILLENA, a town of Spain, in the king-

dom of Murcia, on the frontiers of New-Castile, with the title of a marquisate. When the Allies were besieging this place in 1707, they heard the Spanish army was marched to Almanza, after which the siege was raised, and the battle of Almanza was fought, when most of the English were killed or taken prisoners. It is 55 miles N. E. of Murcia, and 175 S. E. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 29. W. lat. 34. 40. N.

* **VILLENAUXE**, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the election of Troyes.

* **VILLERS-COTERETS**, a town of France, in the isle of France, with a handsome castle, built by the dukes of Valois, to whom it belongs. It has an abbey of the Premonstrance, and is 11 miles W. S. W. of Soissons, and 10 S. E. of Compiègne. Lon. 3. 50. E. lat. 49. 24. N.

* **VILLINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in the province of Brisgaw, seated on the Black Forest, between the sources of the rivers Danube and Neckar. It is a considerable passage towards the Black Sea in the time of war, and is of consequence upon that account, 30 miles E. by S. of Friburg, and 12 W. of Rotweil. Lon. 18. 10. E. lat. 47. 54. N.

VILVORDE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, and in the quarter of Brussels, seated on the canal that goes from this place to Antwerp, and on the river Senne, 5 miles N. E. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 26. E. lat. 50. 56. N.

* **VIMIEU**, a canton of France, in Picardy, and in Ponthieu, between the rivers Bresse and Somme. St. Valery is the principal town.

* **VIMOUNERS**, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Lisieux, seated on the river Vie.

* **VINCA**, a town of France, in Roussillon, and in the viguerie of Conflent.

VINCENT CAPE, a promontory of Portugal, which lies more to the S. W. than any of the rest, and is 25 miles W. of Lagos. Lon. 10. 0. W. lat. 36. 55. N.

VINCENT ST. an island of America, and one of the Caribbees, to the S. of Santa-Lucia. It is 20 miles in length, and near as much in breadth, being almost of a round figure. It is the most populous of those which the ancient inhabitants yet possess. The duke of Montague sent a colony hither in 1722, to people this island, but they were driven back by the French. It was ceded to the English by the treaty of peace in 1763. Lon. 61. 20. W. lat. 12. 50. N.

VINCENT ST. a strong town of Spain, in Old Castile, and in the county of Rioja, with a castle. It is seated on a hill near the river

river Ebro, 138 miles N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 42. 30. N.

VINCENT ST. a maritime province of S. America, in Brazil; bounded on the N. by the republick of St. Paul, and the captainship of Rio Janeiro; on the E. by the same captainship, and the sea; and on the W. by the province of Gualacos; subject to Portugal. The capital town is of the same name, and has a good harbour on the Atlantick Ocean. Lon. 43. 5. W. lat. 24. 15. S.

VINTIMIGLIA, an ancient town of Italy, in the republick of Genoa, with a bishop's see, a small harbour, and a strong castle, which is all in defence. It has been often taken and retaken in the wars of Italy, and is seated on the Mediterranean Sea, at the mouth of the rivers Bibera and Rotta, 8 miles N. E. of Monaco, and 70 S. W. of Genoa. Lon. 7. 39. E. lat. 43. 48. N.

VIRE, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, and in the bailiwick of Caen, with several woollen manufactories. It is seated on the river Vire, 27 miles S. E. of Coutances, and 150 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 49. W. lat. 48. 50. N.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, are in the American Ocean, but very small, and reckoned part of the Caribbees. They are 12 or 13 in number, and lie to the E. of St. John de Porto Rico. They are very high, and are not worth inhabiting.

VIRGINIA, a country of N. America, planted by colonies from England. It is bounded on the S. by Carolina; on the N. by Maryland; on the E. by the Atlantick Ocean, and part of Maryland; but on the W. the bounds are not settled. The entrance into Virginia for shipping, is by the mouth of Chesapeak bay, which runs up into the land above 200 miles; likewise all ships must pass through it that are bound to Maryland. The principal rivers are James, York, Rappahannock, and Patowmack, all which are full of convenient and safe harbours. There are also many small rivers, some of which are capable of receiving the largest merchant ships. The soil of Virginia is various, and seems fitted for the production of vegetables, and trees of all sorts. The land towards the mouths of the rivers is generally low, and fit for rice, hemp, and Indian corn, though they are at present well stocked with many sorts of trees, from 30 to 70 feet high. The land higher up the rivers is generally level, and well watered with springs; but there are here and there some small hills. That near the seas is generally sandy, and without stones, for which reason they seldom shoe their horses. The richest lands lie near the

branches of the rivers, and abound with various sorts of timber, surprisngly large. The names of the trees are not taken notice of, because, properly speaking, they all differ in some respect or other, from those in Europe. At the heads of the rivers there are mountains, valleys, hills, and plains, with different trees; and indeed not many years ago, the whole country seemed to be one continued wood, with plantations here and there, where the roots of the trees had been grubbed up. But it is to be supposed, that as the country grows more populous, most of the trees will be cut down, and it will be well if they don't run into the other extrem, and leave the country destitute of wood. There are also great varieties of earth for medicine, scowering, making all sorts of earthen ware, and pipes; and there is also marl for manuring the land. There are others for painting, such as red and yellow oker; and in the upper parts are mines of antimony, talc, coal, with quarries of slate and stone for building, as also pebblestones. However, the coal is at present of no use, for plenty of wood for firing grows at every man's door. In process of time there is great reason to believe, that there will be mines of various kinds found in the mountains, which at present the inhabitants do not think it worth while to enquire after. There are a great variety of fruits, some of which grow there naturally, and some have been transplanted from England, particularly peaches, which grow almost every where upon standard trees, and yet are exceeding good. There are very few towns in Virginia, or even villages, for the planters have houses scattered every where up and down the country, where they cultivate tobacco, which is the principal commodity. James town was formerly the principal, but of late Williamsburg, where there is a college. It consists of one long broad street, with a few houses at some distance from each other. The English inhabitants are of the church of England, and the clergy have a pretty good maintainance. In general it is an hospitable country, and they are so ready to entertain each other, and strangers, that a man may travel thro' it without any expence. They have a few forts, but their principal defence by land is a militia, and by sea, the men of war sent from England; for they have no ships of their own, though they have all conveniences for building them. However, there is little doubt to be made, but the face of affairs will be quite altered in a very few years. There are now no original Americans, improperly called Indians, in the east-

ern parts of Virginia, because they rather chuse to live by themselves, and follow their own customs. With regard to their complexion, stature, and manner of living, they resemble the other Americans. However, they have a language of their own, and indeed there is such a vast variety of different tongues, in different parts of America, that it is very hard to give any tolerable reason for this variation. However, this is not peculiar to them, for in Africa, where the negroes nearly resemble each other, their language is various, insomuch that those who understand any one, may travel 20 or 30 miles, and meet with those who have not a word made use of in the same sense. The original natives here are of a red copper colour, with coarse black hair, black eyes, and without beards, as they are in all other parts of America; and of this I am the more certain, because I have made it my business to enquire into, and examine these particulars upon the spot. Most authors tell us that they have beards, and that they pluck them out by the roots; but this is a mere fiction, which I can affirm upon my own knowledge.

VIRTON, a small town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Luxemburg, on the frontiers of Lorraine, 22 miles W. of Luxemburg, and 10 N. E. of Montmedi. Lon. 5. 37. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

VISAPORE, a town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, by some called Decan. It is one of the largest cities in these parts, being 12 miles in circumference, and surrounded by very high walls, and a large ditch. The king's palace is in the middle of the town, from which it is separated by a double ditch, and is 3 miles in circumference. There are besides, 5 large suburbs, in which most of the merchants live. This kingdom was conquered by the Great Mogul in 1685, and has been tributary to him ever since. The extent of this kingdom is uncertain, but it is said the king can bring 100000 men into the field: there are a great number of precious stones found here, and the women are the most dissolute of any in these parts. It is seated on the river Mandua, or Mindoux, 100 miles E. of Dabul, and 150 N. E. of Goa. Lon. 76. 25. E. lat. 17. 30. N.

VISER, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the bishoprick of Liege, and formerly fortified. It is seated on the eastern shore of the river Maese, 7 miles N. of Liege. Lon. 5. 40. E. lat. 50. 54. N.

* **VISSOGROD**, a town of Great Poland, and in the palatinate of Mazovia, seated on

the river Vistula, with a castle.

VISTULA, or **WEISSEL**, the largest river of Proper Poland. It rises in Mount Crapach, on the confines of Silesia and Upper Hungary, crosses Little Poland, a part of Masovia, of Great Poland and of Prussia, and falls by three mouths into the Baltick Sea below Dantzick. The Bug is the most considerable river that falls into this, which passes by Cracow, Sandomir, Czerfko, Warfaw, Ploetzko, Dobrezin, Whadislau, Thorn, Culm, Marienburg, Elbing, and Dantzick.

VITERBO, an ancient, large, and handsome town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see. It contains about 15,000 inhabitants, 16 parish-churches; a great number of handsome palaces and fountains, and near it is a spring, so hot that it will not only boil an egg, but flesh that is put therein. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in a country watered by several streams, and is the best place in the pope's territories. It is 20 miles S. of Orvieto, and 35 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 42. 25. N.

* **VITRA**, a town of France, in Brittany, which carries on a great trade in linnen cloth, knit stockings, and gloves; seated on the river Vilaine, 20 miles E. of Rennes, and 52 S. E. of St. Malo. Lon. 1. 13. W. lat. 48. 6. N.

VITRI-LE-FRANCOIS, a considerable town of France, and one of the principal in Champagne, and in Pertois. It is well built, though the houses are only of wood, and there is a very fine square, in which the parish-church stands. It is populous, and the inhabitants carry on a great trade. It is seated on the river Marne, over which there is a bridge, 15 miles S. E. of Chalons, 27 W. of Bar-le-duc, and 100 E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 43. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

* **VITTEAUX**, a town of France, in Burgundy; seated on the river Braine among the mountains, where there are quarries of marble, 27 miles W. of Dijon, and 12 S. E. of Semur. Lon. 4. 27. E. lat. 57. 22. N.

VITTORIA, a considerable town of Spain, in Biscay, and capital of the province of Alava. It is surrounded with double walls, and in the principal square are the town-house, two convents, several well-built houses, and the middle is adorned with a fine fountain. The large streets are bordered with fine trees, which are a good defence against the heat of the sun. There are very rich merchants here, who carry on a great trade in hard-ware, which they send to different parts of the kingdom. They also

also deal in wool and wines, and particularly in sword blades, which they make in large quantities. It is seated at the end of a pleasant plain, fertile in corn and grapes; 32 miles S. E. of Bilbao, 40 S. W. of Tolosa, and 155 N. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 52. W. lat. 42. 52. N.

* **VIVERAIS**, a small province of France, in the government of Languedoc; bounded on the N. by Lyonnais; on the E. by the river Rhone, which separates it from Dauphiny; on the S. by the diocese of Uzes; and on the W. by Velay and Gevaudan. It is about 65 miles in length, and 40 in breadth, and is divided into the Upper and Lower. Viviers is the capital.

* **VIVERO**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, seated at the foot of a steep mountain, near the small river Landrova, whose mouth forms a good and large harbour in the ocean, 20 miles N. W. of Mondonedo. Lon. 7. 5. W. lat. 43. 45. N.

VIVIERS, an ancient town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and capital of Viverrais, with a bishop's see. It is a little dirty place, seated among the mountains, on the top of which is the cathedral church. It stands on the river Rhone, 25 miles N. W. of Orange, and 70 N. E. of Montpellier. Lon. 4. 46. E. lat. 44. 29. N.

* **VIVONE**, a town of France, in Poitou, and in the election of Poitiers, seated on the river Clain, with a castle.

* **VIVY**, a town of France, in Anjou, and in the election of Saumur.

* **VIZA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, at the source of the river Glicinero.

* **UKERNUNDE**, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, seated on the river Grose-haff, at the mouth of the Uker, with a fortified castle. Lon. 4. 27. E. lat. 53. 54. N.

UKRAINE, a large country of Europe; bounded on the N. by Poland and Moscow; on the S. by Little Tartary, and the country of the Oczakow-Tartars; and on the W. by Moldavia. This country is crossed by the river Nieper, or Boristhenes, which divides it into two parts. It is inhabited by the refuse of several nations, who came from the neighbourhood of the Black Sea, among whom are Poles, Russians, Hungarians, Turks, and Tartars, who, however, pretend to be Christians. These vagabonds first inhabited the small islands of the Black Sea; and when they went to ravage the neighbouring countries, left their wives, children, and valuable effects there; but multiplying apace, they enlarged their

bounds, insomuch that at present they can bring an army of 40,000 men into the field, who are called Cossacks. They are noted for their cruelties; and there is no sort of crime they are not ready to commit: however, these Cossacks are distinguished into two sorts, the Zaporavians, and the Donskians, which last have always been tributary to the Russian empire. There are several other rivers besides the Nieper, and it would be an exceeding plentiful country, if well cultivated; but often infested with swarms of locusts, which devour every thing that is green, where they alight, and leave the fields and trees quite naked of grass and leaves.

ULADISLAW. See **INOWLADISLAW**.

* **ULCAMI**, or **ULCUMA**, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guiney, between those of Adres and Benin, where the traders get a great number of slaves.

ULIERBECK, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, 11 miles S. E. of Mechlin, or Malines, and 2 E. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 40. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

ULM, a free and imperial fortified city of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and the chief of that order in this circle, where the archives thereof are deposited. There is a good college in this city; and in the cathedral church, which is a handsome structure, there are sixty-three copper vessels full of water, ready for the extinguishing of fire, and no less than 401 steps to the top of the steeple. It is one of the largest and best built places in Germany; and the town-house is a very handsome edifice. It is seated on the Danube, where it receives the river Iller; and the inhabitants are Protestants. There is a handsome bridge over the Danube, which greatly favours the trade of the inhabitants in linnen, fustians, hardware, and wool. The duke of Bavaria became master of it in 1702, by a stratagem; but after the battle of Hochstet in 1704, the Bavarians surrendered it by capitulation; but the fortifications had suffered greatly. It is 35 miles W. of Augsburg, 47 S. of Stutgard, 67 N. of Munich, and 275 W. of Vienna. Lon. 10. 9. E. lat. 48. 25. N.

ULMEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the archbishoprick of Mentz, on the frontiers of the dutchy of Deux-ponts, 30 miles N. E. of Triers. Lon. 7. 5. E. lat. 50. 14. N.

* **ULPHO**, a village in Cumberland; with two fairs, on Monday before Easter, and June 5, for cloth and yarn.

ULSTER, a province of Ireland; bounded on the E. by St. George's channel; on the W. by the Northern Ocean; on the N.

by the Western Ocean; on the S. by the province of Leinster, and on the S. W. by that of Connaught; being about 116 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The principal rivers are, the Banne, the Loughfoyle, the Swilly, the Mewry-Water, and the Maine. It abounds with large lakes, and the soil in general is fruitful in corn and grafs, and there are plenty of horses, sheep, and beeves. The waters are deep, and yield plenty of fish, particularly salmon. This province contains one archbishoprick, six bishopricks, 10 counties, 115,539 inhabitants, 55 baronies, 29 boroughs that return parliament-men, 30 castles, and 365 parishes. The principal place is Londonderry.

ULTZERY, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Lunenburg. It had a famous convent, which was secularised in 1531, and the benefices were chiefly applied to pious uses. It is seated on the river Ilmenau, 25 miles S. of Lunenburg, and is subject to the elector of Hanover. Lon. 10. 35. E. lat. 53. 15. N.

ULVERSTONE, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Holy-Thurday, and the first Thursday after October 23, for pedlars ware. The country people call it Oulston, and it is seated between the branches of a river which, at a small distance, falls into the sea. It is a pretty good place, and the market is well supplied with corn, sheep, fish, and other provisions; 18 miles N. W. of Lancaster, and 240 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 55. W. lat. 54. 12. N.

UMA, a town of Sweden, in Western Bothnia, seated on the river Uma, in the gulph of Bothnia, which gives name to part of Swedish Lapland, in which it has its source. The houses are built of wood, and it was twice burnt down by the Russians in the late wars. It is the residence of the governor of West Bothnia, and is 280 miles N. of Stockholm. Lon. 20. 27. E. lat. 63. 48. N.

* **UMAGO**, a town of Italy, in Istria, seated on the western coast between the gulph of Largon and the mouth of the river Quieto, with a harbour. It belongs to the Venetians.

* **UMAGIAGUA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in a province of the same name, advantageously seated on the top of a mountain.

UMBRIA. See **SPOLETO**.

UMBRIATICO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, with a bishop's see, though now reduced to a village, having no more than

50 houses. It is seated on the river Lipuda, 17 miles N. W. of St. Severino. Lon. 17. 20. E. lat. 39. 59. N.

* **UNDERSWEN**, or **UNDERSEEN**, 2 handsome town of Germany, in the canton of Bern, and in Oberland; charmingly seated on the lake Thoun, and near it is the famous cavern of St. Pat. It is 25 miles S. S. E. of Bern, and 30 S. E. of Friburg. Lon. 7. 40. E. lat. 46. 40. N.

UNDERWALD, a canton of Swisserland, and the sixth in rank. It is bounded on the N. by the canton of Lucern, and by the lake of the four cantons; on the E. by the high mountains, which separate it from the canton of Ur; on the S. by the mountains of Brunick, which part it from the canton of Bern; and on the W. by that of Lucern. It takes its name from a large forest of oaks, which is nearly in the middle of the country, and runs from N. to S. It is about 25 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and is divided into two parts, that above the forest, and that below it; for this reason there are two councils, two justices, and two land ammanies. It has no towns nor bailiwicks; and the chief advantage of the inhabitants arises from cattle, and the fish taken in five small lakes. They are all Roman-Catholics; and the grand council is composed of 58 members.

* **UNDERWOOD**, a village in Devonshire, with one fair, on July 5, for horned cattle and woollen-cloth.

UNGHWAR, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name; in an island formed by the river Ungh. It is strong by situation among the mountains of Crapach, and is 40 miles N. E. of Tockay, and 47 E. of Cassovia, and belongs to the house of Austria. Lon. 22. 25. E. lat. 48. 50. N.

UNITED PROVINCES OF THE NETHERLANDS, are seven in all, namely, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Guelderland, Overysse, Groningen, and Friesland. They are no more than 150 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, and their situation is very indifferent; for the soil is marshy, and a great part covered with water and ice in the winter; insomuch that in the spring they are forced to drain off the water to dry the land. The air is gross and unhealthy on account of the exhalations. The water is generally bad, and their fires are commonly made of peat, which they dig out of the spongy land. They have also pit-coal, which some pretend is prejudicial to health, though the contrary is found in Great-Britain; for since coals have been principally used in London, the plague has never been known there.

there. Notwithstanding all this, those that are used to the climate, and manner of living, know how to turn all these inconveniences to their advantage. The numerous canals which are cut to drain the land are very commodious for travelling from one place to another in boats, and in the winter they slide from one place to another with incredible swiftness, by means of skates, in which exercise the women are as skilful as the men. The thickness of the air, which is prejudicial to health, seems to contribute to fatten their cattle; and their milk, butter, and cheese, are excellent. The inhabitants are robust, laborious, patient, free, open, affable, and pleasant in conversation. They are all politicians, not excepting the women and servants: however, the boors; and especially the sailors, are very rude, clownish, and nasty. A Dutchman is naturally phlegmatic, and slow to anger; but when heated, is not easily appeased. The women are well made, handy, neat, even to an excess, but imperious, and jealous of their rights with regard to the management of affairs, in so much that when a husband abuses his wife, they can easily bring him to reason by shutting him up in a house of correction. The principal virtue of this nation is frugality; and they are contented with moderate meals at all times, and never make extravagant feasts. Very often a biscuit, with a bit of butter, cheese, or a herring, and a glass of beer or brandy, suffices them for a repast. The United Provinces are an allied body, the foundation of whose union was laid in 1579. It is a free republic, that acknowledges no other sovereign but God. This independencé was acknowledged by other nations at the treaty of Westphalia in 1648. Each of these seven provinces is a separate republic, who govern themselves by their own laws and customs, and the supreme government belongs to the seven provinces conjointly, and is administered by different councils. The chief of these is composed of their high mightinesses the States General, who are the deputies of each of the seven provinces, and who generally assemble at the Hague. It is lawful for each province to send one or more deputies, though they can give but one voice. This council does not always sit, and yet they change the president every week. The other councils are, the council of state, the board of accounts, the council of the grand admiralty, the council of Brabant, which assemble at the Hague, and the council of Flanders, which meet at Middleburg in Zealand. The highest office in this

country is the stadtholder; for he is at the same time governor general of the Seven United Provinces, captain-general, and grand-admiral. In the infancy of the republic they had but one stadtholder, who was a prince of the house of Nassau; but this lasted only till 1650, when they determined to abolish this office for ever: however, the disorders of this republic obliged them to elect another in 1672; nay, they had two; for Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Guelderland, and Overyssele, chose William III. prince of Nassau, who continued in this office 30 years: the provinces of Friesland and Groningen chose Henry Casimir, prince of Nassau-Diex, for stadtholder. King William dying in 1702, without issue, it was thought the other stadtholder would be chosen for the whole, which however did not happen. However, these two last provinces seemed to make for prince William Charles in 1728, when they elected him stadtholder; but the other provinces refused to come in; though it has since been made hereditary. The trade of the Dutch consists of plenty of butter, cheese, fine linnen-cloth, books, and the product of their gardens; but they are obliged to have their corn and wine from Germany; wool, lead, and tin, from England; horned cattle, pulse, and skins, from Denmark; wood, and dried fish, from Norway; iron, cotton, and timber for ships, from Sweden; honey and wax, from Poland; corn from Prussia; hemp, leather, tallow, pitch, and firs, from Russia; whalebone from Greenland; herrings from the North Sea; wine and fruits from Portugal and Italy. They send their merchant-ships within the streights of Gibraltar, to Spain, France, Italy, and the Levant; as also to Guiney, the East-Indies, Moscow, and several other parts: however, their principal trade depends upon the East India company, which is the most considerable in the world, and was first established in 1602. It is said they have 15,000 troops in the East Indies, with 160 ships, and 80,000 persons to man them, and for their service, whose names are registered at an office in Amsterdam. When any foreigners are in their service, and die abroad, the company takes care their effects shall go to the right heir. The goods and merchandises they bring from the East-Indies, are almost universally known, and therefore need not be here enumerated. The herring-fishery is another great advantage, carried on chiefly about the north parts of Scotland, where they commonly send 1000 sail of ships. One part of the fish is employed in victual-

king their ships, and the rest they send to other nations. It is said the value of this trade to the Dutch is worth 6,000,000 of florins per annum, each of which is one shilling and nine pence English. The forces of the United Provinces, in times of peace, are about 35,000 men, for guards and garrisons, and for their men of war. In time of war they may be about 50,000; but if occasion requires, they can raise 80,000, and there was a time when they had 100,000 in their pay, chiefly consisting of men from other nations. With regard to sea affairs, they have very good mariners of their own. In times of peace they usually had 30 men of war to serve as convoys, which were ready to raise their anchors at the first signal; but of late their naval force has been greatly neglected, and they have suffered their principal vessels almost to rot in their harbours. With regard to their merchantships they have always great numbers, and are generally said to have had 25,000 large vessels, and 300,000 small ones of different kinds. The revenues of this republic are raised by taxes, duties, and excises, paid by all the inhabitants in general, inasmuch that there is not a dish of meat brought to the table, but what is said to be taxed ten times over. The duties upon merchandises bring in considerable sums; but these must be always in proportion to their trade. From these, and other resources, the Dutch are said to raise annually between 2 and 3,000,000 l. sterling in times of peace; and in the time of war they have generally a poll tax, a land-tax, and hearth-money, which considerably increase the revenue. With regard to their religion, there is no sect in the world but what is tolerated, inasmuch that there are said to be 72 in all; however, none but those of the established religion, which is the reformed, are permitted to be concerned in state-affairs. The Dutch are not all very good Christians; for in Japan they are contented to lay aside the open profession of their faith; and in many other instances they seem to be of opinion, that godliness is gain. They have boggled at no cruelties to attain their ends; of which we have an instance in the wresting of the Spice-Islands from the English, and which they now possess without a competitor, inasmuch that all the trade for spices goes through their hands.

UNNA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the county of Mark. It was formerly a considerable Hanziatick town, but now belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated on a small river, 3 miles N. E. of Dortmund, and 35 S.

of Munster. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

UNNA, a river of Turkey in Europe, which runs through Croatia, passes by Wihitz and Dubitzza, and falls a little after into the Save.

* VODABLE, a town of France, in Auvergne, and the chief place of a chatellany of great extent.

* VOERDEN, a strong town of the United Provinces in Holland, and on the frontiers of Utrecht; seated on the Rhine, which passes through it, 8 miles from Utrecht, and 6 from Leyden. Lon. 4. 49. E. lat. 52. 7. N.

VOGHERA, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, and in the territory of Pavia. It is very pleasant, well fortified, and seated on the river Staffora, 12 miles S. W. of Pavia, and 30 S. W. of Milan. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 44. 49. N.

* VOID, a town of France, in the diocese of Toul, seated on a rivulet of the same name, 10 miles from Toul.

VOIGHTLAND, a territory of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and one of the four circles of the marquise of Misnia. It is in the form of a triangle, and bounded on the E. by Bohemia; on the N. by the dutchy of Altenburg; and on the W. by Thuringia and Franconia. The principal place is Zwickaw, and belongs to the elector of Saxony.

* VOIRON, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and, in the election of Grenoble, with the title of a barony.

VOKELMARK, or WOLICKMARK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in the dutchy of Carinthia, seated on the river Drave, 26 miles E. of Clagenfurt. Lon. 14. 40. E. lat. 47. 0. N.

VOLANO, a sea-port town of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and dutchy of Ferrara; seated on the gulph of Venice, at one of the mouths of the Po, 40 miles E. of Ferrara. Lon. 13. 0. E. lat. 44. 50. N.

VOLHINIA, a palatinate of Poland; bounded on the N. by that of Brzescia; on the E. by Kiovia; on the S. by Podolia; and on the W. by Belz; being about 300 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It consists chiefly of plains, watered by a great number of rivers, and would be very fertile if cultivated; but they are thin of people, on account of the frequent incurfions of the Tartars. Luck is the capital town.

* VOLLENHOVEN, a town of the United Provinces in Overysfel, and capital of a territory of the same name on the Zueder-Zee, with a strong castle, 5 miles from Steenwick, and 12 from Zwol. Lon. 5. 57. E. lat. 52. 42. N.

* VOLLORE,

* **VOLLORE**, a town of France, in Auvergne, and in the election of Clermont, with the title of a county.

* **VOLO**, an ancient town of Turkey in Asia, in the province of Janna, with a strong citadel and a fort. It was taken by the Venetians in 1655, who almost ruined it, but is now in some measure re-established. It is seated on a gulph of the same name, where there is a good harbour, 35 miles S. E. of Larissa. Lon. 26. 43. E. lat. 39. 38. N.

VOLTA, a river of Africa, in Guinea, which runs from N. to S. and falls into the ocean, E. of Acra.

VOLTERRA, an ancient and considerable town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the territory of Pisa, with a bishop's see. It is surrounded with strong walls, contains several antiquities, is noted for its medicinal waters, and is seated on a mountain, 32 miles S. E. of Pisa, and 30 S. W. of Florence. Lon. 11. 0. E. lat. 43. 22. N.

VOLTURNO, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which rises in the Appennine mountains, passes by Isernia, in the county of Molise, then to Capua, in the Terradi-Lavoro, and falls into the gulph of Gaeta.

VOLTURARA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata, with a bishop's see; seated at the foot of the Appennines, 27 miles N. E. of Benevento, and 55 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 10. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

VOORN, an island of the United Provinces, in South Holland, between the mouths of the river Maese; Brill is the capital town. This island, with that of Goeree and Ovesflackee, which are near it, make the territory called Voornland, which was anciently part of Zealand.

* **VOREPE**, a town of France in Dauphiny, and in the election of Grenoble.

* **VOROTINSK**, a town of the Russian empire, and capital of a province of the same name in Moscovite Russia; seated on the river Occa, 100 miles S. W. of Moscow. Lon. 38. 25. E. lat. 53. 30. N. The province is bounded on the N. and E. by the river Ugra, and the dutchy of Rezan; on the S. by the country of the Cossacks; and on the W. by the dutchy of Severia.

VOSGES, or **VAUGES**, a large chain of mountains, covered with wood, which separate Alsace and the Franche Comté from Lorraine, reaching as far as the forest of Ardennes. They give name to a province of Lorraine, which is on the frontiers of Alsace.

VOUTENA. See **FONTENOY**.

* **UPHAVEN**, a village in Wiltshire, 10 miles S. by W. of Marlborough, with one fair, on October 18, for horses, cows, and sheep.

* **UPHOLLAND**, a village in Lincolnshire, with one fair, on July 15, for horses, horned cattle, and toys.

UPLAND, a province of Sweden, which is a sort of a peninsula; bounded on the W. by Westmania and Gastricia; on the N. E. by the Baltick Sea; and on the S. by the sea of Sudermania, or Sunderland. It is about 70 miles in length, and 45 in breadth, and is very populous, and fertile in corn; and has mines of iron and lead. Stockholm is the capital town.

* **UPOTTERY**, a village in Devonshire, with one fair, on Oct. 24, for bullocks, sheep, and toys.

UPPINGHAM, a town of Rutlandshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on March 7, and July 7, for horses, horned cattle, and coarse linnen cloth. It is seated on an eminence, and is a pretty compact well-built place, with a very good free-school, and an hospital; 6 miles S. of Oakham, and 90 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 45. W. lat. 52. 36. N.

UPSAL, a considerable town of Sweden, in Upland, with a famous university, and an archbishop's see. The streets are long, and so straight, that from the market-place the four gates of the town may be seen. It has neither walls nor ramparts, but magnificent palaces. In 1702 there was a fire, which reduced three publick buildings to ashes; namely, the ancient royal palace, which is now level with the ground; the cathedral church, which had two handsome steeples and clocks, now rebuilt, but the steeples are not so high as before. The other was the royal college of the university, which makes much the same appearance as it did before. The public library, which is one of the handfomest buildings of these northern countries, escaped the flames, and contains above 60,000 volumes. The archbishop is primate of the kingdom, and consecrates the king in the cathedral church. It is seated on the river Sala, which divides it in two, and is 27 miles N. W. of Stockholm, and 125 S. W. of Abo. Lon. 12. 15. E. lat. 59. 53. N.

UPTON, a town of Worcestershire, with a market on Thursdays, and four fairs, on Thursday after Midlent, and on Thursday in Whitsun-week, for horses, cattle, and sheep; and on July 10, on Thursday before September 21, for horses, sheep, and leather. It is seated on the river Severn, over which there is a bridge, and is a well-built place, said to be of great account in the time of the Romans. It is 11 miles S. of Worcester, and 101 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 52. 6. N.

URABA, a province of S. America, in Teira Firma, lying on a gulph of the same name in the government of Carthagená, to the E. of the province of Darien.

URANIBURG, was formerly a magnificent castle of Denmark, in the little island of Huen, in the middle of the Sound. It was built by Tycho-Brahe, a celebrated astronomer, who made his observations there, which are since published. The castle is now in ruins.

* URBAIN, ST. a town of France, in Champagne, and in the diocese of Chalons, seated on the river Marne, with a Benedictine abbey.

* URBANEA, 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, 15 miles S. W. of Urbino. Lon. 12. 30. E. lat. 43. 47. N.

URBINO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and capital of the duchy of Urbino, with an old citadel, an archbishops see, and a handsome palace, where the dukes formerly resided. The houses are very well built, and great quantities of fine earthen ware are made here. It is seated on a mountain between the rivers Metro and Foglia, 20 miles S. of Rimini, 53 E. of Florence, and 122 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 12. 41. E. lat. 43. 47. N.

URBINO, the duchy of, a church; bounded on the N. by the gulph of Venice; on the S. by Perugino and Umbria; on the E. by the mark or marche of Ancona; and on the W. by Tuscany and Romagna; being about 55 miles in length, and 45 in breadth. Here is great plenty of game, as well as fish; but the air is not very wholesome, nor is the soil fertile. Urbino is the capital town.

* URCEISE, ST. a town of France, in Auvergne, and in the diocese of St. Flour.

* URGANTZ, or JURGANTZ, a town of Asia, in the country of the Turkomans, 240 miles E. of the Caspian Sea, and 70 S. of the lake Aral. It was formerly a very considerable place, having been 4 miles in circumference. The houses were all built with mud walls; and there was one bazar, or long covered street, where merchandizes were sold; but in 1746 a traveller, who saw it, affirms it is now in ruins, and that no other publick buildings remain but a mosque. Lon. 60. 25. E. lat. 46. 55. N.

URGEL, an ancient town of Spain, in Catalonia, and capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Segra, in a plain fertile in corn, and in the midst of very high moun-

tains, planted with vineyards; 50 miles W. of Perpignan, and 75 N. by W. of Barcelona. Lon. 1. 37. E. lat. 42. 28. N.

URI, the most southern canton of Switzerland, and the fourth in rank, whose inhabitants are Roman Catholics. It is bounded on the N. by the canton of Schwitz, and the lake of the four cantons; on the E. by the Grisons, and the canton of Glaris; on the S. by the bailiwicks of Italy; and on the W. by the canton of Underwald, and part of Bern. It is about 30 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and full of dreadful mountains, among which is the celebrated mount St. Gothard; however, there is a valley tolerably fertile; Altdorf is the principal town.

* URGONS, a town of France, in Gascony, in the Landes, and in the diocese of Dax.

URQUART, a castle of Scotland, in the shire of Inverness, seated on the N. side of Lochness.

USBECKS. See BOCHARIA.

USCOPIA. See SCOPIA.

USEDOM, an island of Germany, in Pomerania, seated at the mouth of the river Oder, on the Baltick Sea, between which and the island of Wollon, is a passage called the Swin. It is subject to the king of Prussia, and had formerly a considerable town of the same name, which was almost reduced to ashes in 1473. Lon. 20. 55. E. lat. 53. 37. N.

USERCHÉ. See UZARCHE.

USHANT, an island of France, on the coast of Brittany, and opposite to Conquet. It is 8 miles in circumference, containing several hamlets, and a castle. Lon. 5. 53. W. lat. 48. 30. N.

USK, a town of Monmouthshire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Monday after Trinity, and October 18, for horses, lean cattle, and pedlars ware; seated on the river Usk, over which there is a bridge, and is a large place, with well built stone houses. It is 12 miles S. W. of Monmouth, and 108 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 51. 45. N.

USK, a river of Wales, which rises on the W. of Brecknockshire, runs S. E. thro' that county and Monmouthshire, and falls into the mouth of the Severn, having passed by Brecon, or Brecknock, Usk, and Newport.

* USSEL, a town of France, in Limosin, and the chief place of the duchy of Ventadoure, 5 miles from a castle of that name. Lon. 2. 15. E. lat. 45. 32. N.

* USSON, a town of France, in Auvergne, with the title of a marquisate, 10 miles

miles from Brioud; but it is come to nothing since the castle was demolished.

USTIANO, a town of Italy, in the Cremonese, seated on the river Oglio, 12 miles N. E. of Cremona.

UTICA, a town of Africa, famous for the death of Cato, supposed to be the modern Biserta; which see.

UTOXETER, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on May 6, and July 31, for horned cattle and sheep; and on September 19, for strong black colts and horned cattle. It is pleasantly seated on a rising ground near the river Dove, among excellent pastures, for feeding and breeding cattle. It is pretty large, but not very well built, and its market is the greatest in this part of England, for corn, cattle, hogs, sheep, butter, and cheese. It is 14 miles E. of Stafford, and 125 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 52. 50. N.

UTRECHT, a handsome, pleasant, and celebrated town of the United Provinces, capital of a province of the same name, with a famous university. It is large, well fortified, a square form, and about 3 miles in circumference, without its four suburbs, which are considerable. The steeple of the cathedral is very high, and the handsomest in the United Provinces. There are a great number of churches, as also hospitals for orphans and foundlings, and old men and women. All the avenues to this city are very handsome, and the environs are full of gardens, walks, and groves, which, added to the purity of the air, render Utrecht one of the most agreeable places to live in in these parts, and accordingly a great many people of distinction resort hither. Here the peace was concluded in 1713, between France, England, Portugal, Prussia, Savoy, and Holland; and here the union of the Seven Provinces was begun in 1579. It is seated on the ancient channel of the Rhine, 20 miles E. of Amsterdam, 27 N. E. of Rotterdam, and 35 W. of Nimeguen. Lon. 5. 1. E. lat. 52. 8. N.

UTRECHT, one of the United Provinces, in the Netherlands; bounded on the N. by the Zuëder-zee, and part of Holland; on the E. by Veluwe and Guelderland; on the S. by the Rhine, which separates it from Betau; and on the W. by Holland. The air is very healthy here; nor are there any inundations to fear as in other provinces; besides, the soil is fertile, and the country pleasant; the length of it is not above 30 miles, and the breadth is no more than 20.

* **UTZNACH**, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, the capital of an an-

cient canton, seated pretty near the lake of Zurich.

UZBECKS. See BOCHARA.

* **UXBRIDGE**, a town of Middlesex, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on July 31, and October 10, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is a large place, a mile in length upon the road, containing about 200 houses, and has several convenient inns for the entertainment of travellers. It is 18 miles W. of London. Lon. o. 22. W. lat. 51. 31. N.

* **UZEDA**, a town of Spain, in New-Castile, and capital of a dutchy of the same name, with a castle; 20 miles N. W. of Alcalá. Lon. 3. 3. W. lat. 40. 50. N.

* **UZEL**, a town of France, in Bretagne, in the diocese of St. Brieux. It carries on a very good trade, and is 17 miles S. W. of Brieux. Lon. 2. 52. W. lat. 48. 16. N.

* **UZERCH**, an ancient town of France, in Limosin, and in the diocese of Limoges, with a Benedictine abbey; seated on a craggy rock, at the foot of which the river Vefere runs. It is 27 miles E. of Limoges, and 217 S. of Paris. Lon. 1. 43. E. lat. 45. 25. N.

UZES, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, capital of Usege, with a bishop's see, and the title of a dutchy. It is seated in a country abounding in corn, oil, silk, cattle, and good wine; 12 miles N. of Nismes, 20 W. of Avignon, and 20 S. W. of Orange. Lon. 4. 29. E. lat. 44. 1. N.



W.

WAAG, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, on the confines of Poland, runs first from E. to W. and then turning S. passes by Leopoldstadt, falling into the Danube opposite to the island of Schut.

WAAL, or **WAHAL**, a river of the United Provinces, one of the branches of the Rhine, and runs from E. to W. through Betue, in the province of Guelderland. It passes by Nimeguen, Tiel, Bommel, and Gorcum, and proceeding westward joins the Maese, then passes by Dort, and falls into the German Ocean, below Briel.

* **WACHTENDONCK**, a town of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, seated in a morass, which, with the river Niers, is all its strength. It is 5 miles from Gueldres. Lon. 8. 17. E. lat. 51. 23. N.

* **WADDAHS**, a savage people of Asia, in the island of Ceylon. They live by them

themselves, and neither till the land nor feed cattle; but depend entirely upon their bows and arrows for subsistence, except going in quest of honey, which they meet with in the hollow trees. They have neither village nor house, and dwell near the rivers, under large trees. They go entirely naked, except a piece of cloth, which they wrap round their middles. They have a species of worship, but it is hard to say what it is, though the most civilized of them have a sort of temples, erected to some particular god. They preserve the flesh of the game they kill, by putting it into hollow trees with honey, and covering the hole through which they put it, with clay.

WADEBRIDGE. See WAREBRIDGE.

* WADHURST, a village in Suffolk, 14 miles E. of East-Grisstead, with two fairs, on June 29, and November 1, for cattle and pedlars ware.

* WADLEY, a village in Berkshire, a mile and a half N. E. of Farringdon, with one fair on April 5, for horses and cows.

WAES, a territory of the Netherlands, in the E. part of Austrian Flanders, extending from Ghent to Ysendick, along the river Scheld. There are fine meadows and good pastures, with plenty of corn and flax, besides horses that are in high esteem. St. Nicholas and Rupelmond are the principal places.

WAGNINGEN, or WAGENHEIM, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, seated on the river Lech, 8 miles N. W. of Nimeguen. Lon. 5. 35. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

WAGRIA, a territory of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holstein; bounded on the N. E. by the Baltick Sea; on the S. by the river Trave; and on the W. by Proper Holstein, and Stormaria; being about 20 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It is very fertile in corn; and Lubeck is the principal town.

* WAHLESTAT, a handsome town of Switzerland, and the chief place of a bailiwick of the same name, common to the Protestant cantons, and the canton of Glaris. It lies on the great road from Switzerland to Germany, to the country of the Grisons, and is seated at the E. end of a lake of the same name, 16 miles N. W. of Coira. Lon. 9. 13. E. lat. 39. 7. N.

WAIGATS, are straits between Nova Zembla and Russia, through which the Dutch attempted to find a N. E. passage to China, and failed as far as the lat. of 75 deg. Lat. 52. 25. W.

* WAINFLEET, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays, and

four fairs, on the third Saturday in May, for cattle of all sorts; on July, and August 24, chiefly for pleasure; and on October 24, for rams and ewes. It is seated near the sea, in a fenny part of the country, and on the river Witham; is a well compacted town, with an excellent free-school, 14 miles N. E. of Boston, and 124 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 53. 10. N.

WAKEFIELD, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with two markets, on Thursdays and Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 4, and 5, for horses and hardware, and on November 12, for horses. It is an ancient and large town, seated on the river Colder; the houses are built with stone, and there is a handsome stone bridge, on which Edward IV. erected a fine chapel, in remembrance of those who lost their lives in battle. It is also noted for its cloth manufactory, and the markets are large for cloth, corn, and provisions. It is 28 miles S. W. of York, and 171 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 22. W. lat. 53. 40. N.

WALACHIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, and in Upper Hungary; bounded on the N. by Moldavia and Transilvania; on the E. and S. by the river Danube; and on the W. by Transilvania; being 225 miles in length, and 125 in breadth. In the last war between the Turks and Christians, the latter having lost the fatal battle of Crotzka, were obliged to abandon the whole province to the Turks, in consequence of the treaty of Belgrade, concluded in 1739. It abounds in good horses and cattle, and there are mines of several kinds. 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, and the religion is tolerated, as in all other parts of the Turkish dominions.

WALCHEREN, an island of the Netherlands, in the United Provinces, and the principal 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 river Scheld; being surrounded on the other side by the German Ocean. It is about 9 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, and lying very low, is subject to inundations; but is pretty fruitful, and has good arable and pasture lands. The capital town of this island, and of the whole province, is Middleburg.

WALCOURT, or **WALENCOURT**, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, and on the confines of Hainault, between the rivers Maese and Sambre. The French attempted to take it in 1689, but were obliged to retreat with great loss. It is seated on the river Eure, 12 miles S. of Charleroy, and 27 S. W. of Namur. Lon. 4. 25. E. lat. 50. 13. N.

WALDECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name, with a strong castle; seated on the river Steinbach, 27 miles S. W. of Cassel, and 32 N. E. of Marburg. Lon. 29. 9. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

* **WALDECK**, a county of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia; bounded on the E. and S. by the landgrate of Hesse Cassel; and on the W. by the dutchy of Westphalia; and on the N. by the bishoprick of Paderborn; being about 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It is a mountainous country, covered with woods; and there are mines of iron, copper, quick-silver, and allum. The principal town is of the same name, and subject to its own prince.

WALDEN, commonly called **SAFFRON-WALDEN**, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Midlent-Saturday, for horses, and on November 1, for cows. It is well inhabited, and seated on an ascent, among pleasant fields of saffron, which is here cultivated. It was formerly noted for its castle and abbey; and not far from it, was the stately house called Audley-end, accounted as magnificent as any in the kingdom, in the reign of king Charles II. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and a recorder. It has a fine large old church of the Gothic order, with a Presbyterian, a Baptist, and a Quaker's meeting-house. It is a large straggling place, with the streets not paved. A great deal of malt is made here. It is 27 miles N. W. by N. of Chelmsford, and 42 N. by E. of London. Lon. 1. 15. E. lat. 52. 5. N.

WALDENIS. See **VAUDOIS**.

* **WALDERSHARE**, a village in Kent, 5 miles S. of Sandwich, with one fair, on Whit-Tuesday, for pedlars ware.

WALDKIRK, a small town of Germany, in Austrian Briggaw, and in an isle formed by the river Eltz, 5 miles from Friburg. Lon. 8. 3. E. lat. 48. 9. N.

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 at the place where the river Schult falls into the Rhine, at the entrance of the Black Forest, 17 miles W. of Schaffhausen, and 8 N. E. of Lauffenburg.

Lon. 8. 22. E. lat. 47. 38. N.

WALES, a principality in the W. of England, comprehending 12 counties, namely, Anglesea, Carnarvonshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire, and Montgomeryshire, in N. Wales; Brecknockshire, Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire, Glamorgan-shire, Pembrokehire, and Radnorshire, in S. Wales. This country is, for the most part, mountainous, but its produce sufficient for the maintainance of the inhabitants. It is the country where the ancient Britons fled, when this island was invaded by the victorious Saxons, are now called Welch, and continue to preserve their own language. The western part is bounded by St. George's channel, and the Irish Sea; the southern by the Bristol channel; the northern by the Irish Sea; and the eastern by the counties of Chester, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth. It contains 751 parishes, 58 market towns, and above 300000 people. The air is clear and sharp, but the cattle small, and provisions in general good and cheap. Wales is particularly remarkable for goats, which naturally delight in hilly countries; for fewel they use wood, coals, and turfs. They have several creeks and harbours for ships, but the most remarkable is Milford haven, where 1000 vessels may safely ride at a time. It is watered with many rivers, of which the principal are the Dee, Wye, Usk, Conway, Cluyd, and Twy. The principal towns must be sought for under the names of the counties.

WALES NEW, a country of N. America, on the S. W. coast of Hudson's bay, now in possession of the Hudson's bay company.

WALKENREID, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Thuringia. It is seated on the river Sorge, in the county of Hoenstein, and on the confines of the principality of Calenberg, 20 miles S. W. of Halberstadt. Lon. 10. 45. E. lat. 51. 37. N.

* **WALLEBURG**, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Basle or Basil, with a castle, built on a high rock; seated at the foot of Mount Jura, an important passage. It is 15 miles S. of Basil, and 15 N. E. of Soleure. Lon. 7. 37. E. lat. 47. 28. N.

WALLINGFORD, a town in Berkshire, with two markets, on Thursdays and Fridays, and four fairs, on Tuesday before Easter, for pleasure, June 24, for horses, September 29, for hiring servants, and December 17, for fat hogs. It is seated on the river Thames, over which there is a handsome stone bridge, and is a place of great antiquity, having been surrounded with a wall

a mile and a half in circumference. It had also a strong castle, now demolished. It had likewise four parish-churches, two of which were demolished in the late civil wars. It is now a corporation, sends two members to parliament, has a free-school, and a handsome market-house, in which the magistrates keep the sessions. It is 14 miles N. of Reading, and 46 W. of London. Lon. 1. 8. W. lat. 51. 36. N.

WALLOONS, a name formerly given to the inhabitants of Flanders, and to those of the Austrian and French Netherlands.

WALPO, a town of Hungary, in Slavonia, and capital of a county of the same name, with a fortified castle; seated on the river Walpo, 20 miles N. W. of Esseck, and 100 S. of Buda. Lon. 18. 45. E. lat. 45. 33. N.

WALSALL, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on February 24, Whit-Tuesday, and Tuesday before October 10, for horses and cattle. It is seated on the side of a hill, is a corporation, with pretty good houses, several manufactories in iron, such as nails, bridle-bits, stirrups, spurs, and other things of that kind; and has been also greatly noted for bellows. It is 15 miles S. of Stafford, and 113 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 52. 37. N.

WALSHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesdays, but no fairs. It is seated upon a level not far from the sea, and is a pretty handsome place, 7 miles E. of Norwich, and 116 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 34. E. lat. 52. 50. N.

* **WALSHAM NORTH**, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair on Ascension day, for bullocks and horses. It has one church, but part of the steeple has been down for several years, and about 400 houses, with pretty good streets, paved and tolerably wide. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 52. 50. N.

WALSINGHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on Whit-Monday, for horses and pedlars ware. It is seated near the sea, and is but a small place to what it was formerly; it having been much frequented by pilgrims, who came to pay their devotions at a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and where there is a spring 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, while they wished for anything they wanted. Here are also the ruins of an old abbey, and a fryery, both demolished in the reign of Henry VIII. It has still one church, a

Quaker's meeting, and about 300 houses, mostly mean ones: the streets are not paved, and generally dirty. It is 22 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 116 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 52. 56. N.

WALTHAM on the **WOLD**, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on September 19, for horses, horned cattle, hogs, and goods of all sorts. It is a pretty good town, seated in a wholesome air; but the market is almost disused. It is 19 miles N. E. of Leicester, and 91 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 46. W. lat. 52. 47. N.

* **WALTHAM**, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on the second Friday in May, for horses and toys, on July 24, for cheese and toys, and the first Friday after October 10, for horses, stockings, and toys. It is 8 miles S. S. W. of Winchester, and 65 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 50. 57. N.

WALTHAM ABBEY, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on May 14, and September 25 and 26, for horses, cows, and hogs. It is so called from its abbey, and is seated on the river Lee, where it forms several small islands. It is a pretty good place, considering it is so near London, from which it is only 12 miles N. by E. Lon. 0. 3. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

* **WALTHAM ST. LAWRENCE**, a village in Berkshire, 5 miles S. W. of Maidenhead, with one fair on August 10, for horses and cattle.

* **WALTINBRUCH**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the right bank of the river Aich.

* **WALTON ON THAMES**, a village in Surry, 8 miles W. of Kingston, with one fair, on Wednesday in Easter-week, for horses, cattle, and sheep. There is now a bridge over the Thames at this place, which has been lately built.

* **WANBOROW**, a village in Surry, three miles W. of Guilford, with one fair on September 4, for horses, cattle, and sheep.

WANGEN, a small imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. The inhabitants are Papists, and carry on a great trade in paper and hard-ware. It is seated on the river Ober-arg, 17 miles N. E. of Lindaw, and 32 N. E. of Constance. Lon. 10. 1. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

* **WANGEN**, a town of France, in Lower Alsace, in the bailiwick of Waffalone; seated on the side of a mountain, and surrounded with a wall three feet thick: it is 8 miles N. W. of Strasburg. Lon. 8. 39. E. lat. 48. 38. N.

WANTAGE, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on the first Saturday in March, July 18, and September 17, for horses, cows, calves, hogs, cheese, and hops. It is seated on a branch of the river Ock, and was formerly noted for the cheapness of butcher's meat in its market. It is 12 miles S. by W. of Oxford, and 59 W. of London. Lon. 1. 22. E. lat. 51. 34. N.

WARADIN, a large and strong town of Upper Hungary, and 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 Imperialists retook it in 1692. It is seated on the river Sebes-Keres, 17 miles N. of Julia, and 112 N. of Belgrade. Lon. 21. 25. E. lat. 46. 53. N.

* **WARADIN**, a strong town of Slavonia, and capital of a county of the same name, belonging to the house of Austria; seated on the river Drave, on the confines of Styria, 30 miles S. W. of Kaniska, and 32 N. of Zagrab. Lon. 17. 5. E. lat. 46. 18. N.

* **WARBERG**, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, and in the province of Halland, 30 miles S. of Gottenburg, with a castle and a harbour. Lon. 22. 0. E. lat. 57. 15. N.

WARBERG, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, in the bishoprick of Paderborn, and on the frontiers of the landgravate of Hesse. It is moderately large, having two suburbs, and was formerly imperial and hanziatick, but now belongs to the bishopric of Paderborn, and is seated on the river Dymel, 20 miles S. E. of Paderborn. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 51. 35. N.

WAREBRIDGE, or **WADEBRIDGE**, a town in Cornwall, whose market is disused, but it has three fairs, on May 12, June 22, and October 10, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated on the river Camel, and is noted for its bridge over that river, which is the handsomest and strongest in the county, being supported by about 20 arches. It is 20 miles W. of Launceston, and 237 W. by S. of London. Lon. 7. 16. W. lat. 50. 37. N.

* **WARDE**, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, 15 miles from Ripen, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name.

WARDHUIS, a sea-port town of Norwegian Lapland, seated on an island of the same name, very small, and near the continent. It has an old fort where the governor resides, and a street consisting of poor cottages. The government of this province extends from the gulph of Ostrasion to Muscovite Lapland, and comprehends the most

northern part of Norway, which produces little or nothing, except a few pastures. The town is 120 miles E. N. E. of the N. Cape. Lon. 32. 30. E. lat. 70. 35. N.

WARE, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on the first Tuesday in September, for horses, and other cattle. It is seated on the river Lee, and is a handsome thoroughfare place, with several good inns; and is particularly noted for its great bed, and for the new river which begins to be cut not far from thence, and brings water to London for the service of that city. It is 21 miles N. of London. Corn and malt are almost constantly sent from hence to London, by the river Lee, which falls into the Thames near Bow. Lon. 0. 3. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

WAREHAM, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on April 7, July 5, and September 11, for hogs and cheese. It is seated between the rivers Frome and Biddle, where they fall into Luckford Lake, and where there is a good harbour for ships. 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 choaked up; however, it still sends two members to parliament, and is 20 miles E. of Dorchester, and 109 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 50. 45. N.

* **WAYEHORN**, a village in Kent, six miles S. of Ashford, with one fair, on October 2, for horses, cattle, and pedlars ware.

* **WARKA**, a handsome town of Poland, in the dutchy of Masovia, and in the palatinate of Czerfk; seated on the river Pilisa. Lon. 31. 55. E. lat. 51. 53. N.

WARKEWORTH, a village in Northumberland, 5 miles S. E. of Alnwick, seated on the river Cocker, with a castle, in which is a chapel cut out of a rock. It has two fairs, on April 25, if on Thursday, if not, on Thursday before, for hats, shoes, linnen, and woollen-cloth; and on November 22, if on Thursday, if not, on Thursday before, for horned cattle, shoes, hats, and pedlars ware.

WARMINSTER, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on April 11, August 10, and September 11, for cattle, sheep, hogs, and cheese. It is seated at the spring head of the river Willyborne, was formerly a place of good account, and is now a pretty large town, having one church, with a chapel, and several good inns. It is 22 miles N. W. of Salisbury, and 99 W. by S. of London

Lon. 2. 16. W. lat. 51. 18. N.

WARNEMUNDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Mecklenburg. It is a fortified bulwark, seated on the Baltick Sea, at the mouth of the river Warne. 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 26 miles N. E. of Wismar. Lon. 12. 20. E. lat. 54. 30. N.

WARNETON, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders; seated on the river Lys, 5 miles from Ypres, and S N. W. of Lille. Lon. 2. 50. E. lat. 50. 47. N.

* **WARNHAM**, a village in Suffex, two miles N. W. of Horsham, with one fair, on Whit-Tuesday, for pedlars ware.

WARRINGTON, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on July 18, and November 13, for horses, horned cattle, and cloth. It is seated on the river Mersey, over which there is a curious stone-bridge, leading into Cheshire. It is a large handsome place, whose market is well supplied with corn, cattle, provisions, and fish. It is 33 miles N. N. W. of Newcastle under Lyne, and 182 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 32. W. lat. 52. 23. N.

WARSAW, a large and populous town of Poland, and capital of Mazovia, surrounded with walls and ditches, and defended by a fort. It contains a magnificent palace, where the king usually resides; besides which, there is another, which goes by the name of Casimir. It is divided into the Old and New Town, to which may be added the suburbs of Cracow and Praga, both very well built. It is looked upon as the capital of Poland, because it is the residence of the kings, the place where they are elected, and where the diets meet. The election is made in a field called Colo, about a mile from the town, in the middle of which is a building like a hall. It is seated at the end of large open fields, on the river Vistula, 160 miles S. E. of Dantzick, 112 N. by E. of Cracow, and 300 N. E. of Vienna. Lon. 21. 10. E. lat. 52. 14. N.

* **WAR SOP**, a village in Nottinghamshire, 4 miles S. of Mansfield, with 2 fairs, on Whit-Monday, and November 17, for cattle and horses.

WARSOVIA. See **MAZOVIA**.

WARTA, a river of Poland, which has its source in the palatinate of Cracow, and crosses those of Sirad, Kalisch, and Posenania; and having received the Netic, on the confines of the marquisate of Brandenburg, it proceeds to discharge itself into the Ocer at Custrin.

WARTA, a town of Lower Poland, in the palatinate of Sirad, seated on the river Warta, 12 miles below Sirad, and 57 S. E. of Posna. Lon. 23. 0. E. lat. 52. 18. N.

WARTENBURG, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and capital of a lordship of the same name, near the confines of Poland. It was surrounded with walls and ditches, and defended by a castle; but in 1742, entirely reduced to ashes, except the castle. It is 20 miles N. E. of Breslaw. Lon. 17. 30. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

WARWICK, the capital town of Warwickshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on May 12, July 5, and November 8, for horses, cows, and sheep; and on September 4, for horses, cows, sheep, and cheese. It is seated on a rock near the river Avon, and all the passages to it are cut through the rock; nor is there any way to go to this place, but over a water. It was fortified with a wall, which is now in ruins; but it has still a strong and stately castle, the seat of lord Brooke. It is a large corporation, contains two parish-churches, and in that of St. Mary's are several handsome tombs. The houses are well-built, and the town principally consists of one regular built street, at each end of which is an ancient gate; the assizes and general quarter sessions are held here. It is adorned with a good free-school, and a market-house. It has also a noted hospital called St. James's, for 12 decayed gentlemen, who have each 20 pounds a-year, and the chaplain 50. It is well inhabited, enjoys a good trade, sends two members to parliament, and is 39 miles N. E. of Gloucester, 18 S. W. of Coventry, and 84 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 32. W. lat. 52. 20. N.

WARWICKSHIRE, an English county, 47 miles in length, and 27 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Worcestershire; on the S. by Oxford and Gloucestershires; on the E. by Northampton and Leicestershires; and on the N. by Staffordshire. It contains 21,970 houses, 131,800 inhabitants, 158 parishes, 17 market-towns, and sends six members to parliament. The air is mild and healthful, and the soil fertile, producing corn and pastures, particularly in the S. part called the Vale of Red Horse. The commodities are much the same as in other counties; and it has iron-mines. Warwick is the shire town.

WARWICK, or **VARVICK**, a small town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the river Lys, 8 miles S. E. of Ypres. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 54. 40. N.

WASZICNE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands,

the lands, 9 miles from the town of Namur. Lon. 4. 56. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

* **WASGOW**, a territory of France, comprehending a great part of Lower Alsace.

* **WASSELONE**, a town of France, in Alsace, seated on the river Maffick, with a strong castle, built upon a high mountain. There is a weekly market here, well frequented.

* **WASSERBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and regency of Munich. It is a well-built place, surrounded on all sides by mountains, and has a castle, which the Austrians became masters of in 1742. It is 25 miles E. by S. of Munich, and 28 N. W. of Saltzberg. Lon. 12. 23. E. lat. 48. 2. N.

WATCHET, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on August 25, for cattle; seated on the Severn Sea, at the mouth of a pretty good harbour, frequented by coal ships. It is 14 miles N. W. of Bridgewater, and 152 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 25. W. lat. 51. 15. N.

WATERFORD, a sea-port town of Ireland, in a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is the second place in the kingdom, and is a wealthy, populous city, enjoying many ample privileges. The streets are narrow, and the air not very healthy; but it has an excellent harbour, seated as well for trade as any in the world, and ships of the greatest burthen may ride at the key. It stands on the river Sure, 8 miles N. of the sea, 20 S. of Kilkenny, and 75 nearly S. of Dublin. Lon. 7. 0. W. lat. 52. 12. N. It contains 2628 houses.

WATERFORD, a county of Ireland, 46 miles in length, and 25 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Cork; on the N. by the river Sure, which separates it from Tipperary and Kilkenny; and on the E. by Waterford-haven, which parts it from the county of Wexford. It contains 9485 houses, 71 parishes, 7 baronies, 4 boroughs, and sends 10 members to parliament. It is a fine country, very pleasant and rich, and the principal place is of the same name.

* **WATERLEIGH**, a village in Gloucestershire, with one fair, on September 19, for cattle and horses.

* **WATFORD**, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on Trinity-Monday and Tuesday, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is seated on the river Colne, and is a large well inhabited place, whose market is supplied with plenty of corn. It is 7 miles S. by W. of St. Alban's, and 17 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 17. W. lat. 51. 41. N.

WATLINGTON, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fair, on Lady-day, for pleasure, and on October 10, for cattle and hogs. It is seated under Chiltern-hills, on a small brook, which, with the continued ridge, divides this county from Buckinghamshire. It is 14 miles S. E. of Oxford, and 43 W. of London. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 51. 37. N.

* **WATTEN**, a town of French Flanders, in the chateLLany of Bourbourg, seated on the river Aa, 5 miles from St. Omers, with an Augustine abbey.

* **WATTLESBURY**, a village in Shropshire, 7 miles W. of Shrewsbury, with one fair, on August 5, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.

WATTON, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on June 29, September 29, and October 28, for toys and pleasure. It is seated in a flat, on the high road, and is a long place, full of inns. It is 18 miles S. W. of Norwich, and 90 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 52. 38. N.

WAYBILL. See **WEYHILL**.

WECK, a borough and sea-port town of Scotland, in the shire of Cathness, seated on the German Ocean, 20 miles S. of Dungsby-Head. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 58. 40. N.

* **WEDMORE**, a village in Somersetshire, 5 miles S. of Axbridge, with one fair, on August 2, for cattle and sheep.

* **WEEK, ST. MARY**, a village in Cornwall, with two fairs, on September 19, and Wednesday three weeks before Christmas-day, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

* **WEERT**, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, and in the quarter of Bolduc, 10 miles from Ruremonde. Lon. 5. 55. E. lat. 51. 14. N.

* **WEETON**, a village in Lancashire, 12 miles W. of Preston, with one fair, on Tuesday after Trinity-Sunday, for horned cattle, and small ware.

* **WEETWOOD-BANK**, a place in Northumberland, one mile N. E. of Wooler, and 16 S. of Berwick, with one fair, on Whit-Tuesday, for black cattle, sheep, horses, and mercantile goods.

* **WEIBSTADT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the bishopric of Spire, 10 miles S. E. of Heidelberg, and 12 N. W. of Hailbron. Lon. 9. 59. E. lat. 49. 18. N.

* **WEICHTERBACH**, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, and in the county of Isenburg, seated on the river Kintz, with a castle, where the count of Isenburg resides.

WEIDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle:

circle and palatinate of Bavaria, capital of a bailiwick belonging to the elector of Bavaria; seated on the river Nab, 15 miles above Pferimb, and 10 N. W. of Leuchtemburg. Lon. 12. 19. E. lat. 49. 44. N.

* **WEIGHTON**, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 7 miles W. of Wetherby, with two fairs, on May 14, and September 25, for horses and sheep.

WEIL, or **WEYL**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and dutchy of Wirtemberg. It is free and imperial, and the inhabitants are Roman-Catholicks. It is seated on the river Worm, 12 miles N. W. of Stutgard, and 22 N. of Tubingen. Lon. 8. 53. E. lat. 48. 53. N.

WEILBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in Weteravia, and county of Nassau. It is seated on the river Lohn, 20 miles N. E. of Nassau, 20 N. W. of Frankfort, and 25 E. of Mentz. Lon. 5. 28. E. lat. 50. 28. N.

* **WEILHEIM**, a town of Germany, in Swabia, and in the dutchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Lauter, with the title of a county.

WEIMAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Thuringia, with a large and magnificent castle, where the duke resides, and which has been lately built. The most remarkable things in this place are, the spacious hall in the castle, the rich library, the curious cabinet of medals and curiosities. It was formerly a particular county, but now belongs to the dutchy of Sax-Weimar. It is seated on the river Ilm, 20 miles N. E. of Erford, and 20 S. W. of Naumburg. Lon. 11. 49. E. lat. 51. 6. N. The dutchy of Weimar is about 17 miles in length, and 10 in breadth, and lies between the territory of Erford, the bailiwick of Ekarburg, and the river Sale in the county of Scharburg.

WEINGARTIN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, subject to the elector-palatine; seated on the river Printza, 4 miles N. E. of Durlach, and 9 S. of Philipsh. Lon. 9. 33. E. lat. 49. 2. N.

WEINHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and on the confines of the electorate of Mentz, subject to the elector palatine. It is 9 miles N. of Heidelberg, and 5 E. of Worms. Lon. 8. 42. E. lat. 49. 33. N.

WEISBADEN, a town of Germany, in the territory of Weteravia, and county of Nassau, where there are mineral waters in high esteem. It is 15 miles W. of Frankfort. Lon. 8. 0. E. lat. 50. 6. N.

WEISELMUNDE, a fortress of Poland, in Regal Prussia, seated at the mouth of the ri-

ver Vistula, below Dantzick, whose harbour it serves to defend. Lon. 24. 0. E. lat. 54. 0. N.

WEISEL-RIVER. See **VISTULA**.

WEISSEMBURG, a town of France in Alsace, and in the territory of Waffgaw, on the frontiers of the Palatinate, and chief place of a bailiwick. It was formerly free and imperial, but was ceded to the French by the treaty of Ryfwick; who demolished the fortifications. Between this place and Lauterburg, are the famous lines which the French obliged the Austrians to abandon in 1744. It is seated on the river Lauter, 10 miles S. W. of Landau, and 32 N. E. of Strafburg. Lon. 8. 2. E. lat. 49. 2. N.

WEISSEMBURG, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the bishoprick of Aischstadt. The inhabitants are Protestants, who have two churches in this place, and in the territory of the forest of Oaks, from which the inhabitants reap great advantages. It is seated on the river Rednitz, 5 miles N. of Papenheim, and 30 S. W. of Nuremberg. Lon. 10. 51. E. lat. 48. 59. N.

* **WEISSEMBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the dutchy of Saxony, on the frontiers of Brandenburg. It is 20 miles from Wittemberg, and 20 from Dessau. Lon. 13. 1. E. lat. 51. 53. N.

WEISSEMBURG, or **ALBA JULIA**, a town of Transilvania, and capital of a county of the same name, subject to the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Ompy, 30 miles S. of Clausenburg, with a strong citadel, an academy, and a bishop's see. Lon. 23. 15. E. lat. 46. 38. N.

* **WEISSEMBURG**, or **STULWEISSEMBURG**, a town of Lower Hungary, seated at the W. end of the Platten Sea, 36 miles S. W. of Buda; subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 18. 30. E. lat. 47. 22. N.

WEISSENFELLS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marquissate of Misnia, where the duke of Sax-Weissenfels resides. It is seated on the river Sala, 17 miles S. W. of Leipsick, and is remarkable for the victory which the Swedes gained here over the Austrians. Lon. 12. 5. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

WELCHPOOL, a town of Montgomeryshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Mondays, and six fairs, on the second Monday in March, the first Monday before Easter, June 5, first Monday after June 29, September 12, and December 16, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is seated on the river Severn, in a rich vale, is the largest and best-built corporation in the county, and

and has a very good trade. The market is considerable for cattle, provisions, and flannels. The castle, now called Powis-Castle, is built of a reddish stone, and is a large stately structure. It is 19 miles W. of Shrewsbury, 7 N. of Montgomery, and 176 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 10. W. lat. 52. 42. N.

* **WELDON**, a village in Northamptonshire, 8 miles N. W. of Oundle, with four fairs, on February 19, May 21, August 20, and September 19, for brags, pewter, hats, linnen, and woollen-cloth.

WELLAND, a river of Leicestershire, that runs eastward between the counties of Rutland and Northampton, and afterwards proceeds N. W. by Stamford, and through that part of Lincolnshire called Holland, falling into a bay which divides the counties of Lincoln and Norfolk.

WELLINGBOROUGH, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on Easter Wednesday, for horses and hogs; and on Whit-Wednesday, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep. It is pleasantly seated on the ascent of a hill, and on the western banks of the river Nen. It is a large well inhabited place, enjoys a good trade, and is adorned with a handsome church, and a free-school. A dreadful fire happened here in July 1738, which, in six hours time, consumed above 800 dwelling-houses; but it has been since rebuilt in a more handsome manner. It is 12 miles N. W. of Northampton, and 65 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 44. W. lat. 52. 20. N.

WELLINGTON, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on November 29, June 22, and November 17, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs. It is seated near Wreskin-hill, 12 miles E. of Shrewsbury, and 134 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 52. 43. N.

* **WELLINGTON**, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Thursdays, and 2 fairs, on Thursday before Easter, and Holy-Thursday, for cattle. It is seated on the river Tone, and is a pretty good place, being three quarters of a mile in length upon the road. It is 24 miles N. E. of Exeter, and 151 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 25. W. lat. 50. 57. N.

* **WELLINGTON**, a village in Suffolk, 2 miles N. of Lewes, with one fair, on Whit-Monday, for pedlars ware.

* **WELLOW**, a village in Somersetshire, 5 miles S. of Bath, with two fairs, on May 20, and October 17, for cattle.

* **WELLS**, a sea-port town in Norfolk, seated in the northern part of the county. It has no market nor fair; but a large

church, and a Quaker's meeting, with about 700 houses, and 4000 inhabitants. The streets are narrow, but some of them well paved. This town has a considerable corn trade, and is 27 miles N. of Swaffham, and 121 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 48. E. lat. 53. 4. N.

WELLS, a city of Somersetshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and six fairs, on May 30, June 24, October 10, October 14, November 17, and November 30, for horses, oxen, sheep, and hogs. It is seated at the foot of a hill, and has its name from the wells and springs about it; and though it is but a small city, it is well inhabited, and is a bishop's see, together with Bath. The publick and private buildings are very good; and the cathedral in particular a stately pile, whose frontispiece at the W. end is adorned with images and carving. The bishop's palace is like a castle, being surrounded with walls and a moat; the houses of the prebendaries are handsome, and the market-house is a fine structure, supported by pillars. This city sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor and other officers. It is 19 miles S. W. of Bristol; and 120 W. of London. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 51. 20. N.

WELLS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, seated on the river Trawn, 10 miles S. of Lintz. Lon. 14. 0. E. lat. 48. 6. N.

WEM, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Thursdays, and four fairs, on May 6, and Holy-Thursday, for horned cattle, sheep, linnen, and flax seed; on June 29, and November 22, for horned cattle, horses, linnen-cloth, and hogs. It is seated on the river Roden, and is a small place, but the market large for cattle and provisions. It is 9 miles N. of Shrewsbury, and 148 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 52. 50. N.

WENDOVER, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 12, and October 12, for cattle. It is a borough town, and sends two members to parliament. It is 7 miles S. of Aylesbury, and 39 W. by N. of London. Lon. 0. 45. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

WENER, a lake of Sweden, in Westrogothia, or West-Gothland, to the W. of the lake Weter, being about 75 miles in length, and, in some places, 37 in breadth.

WENLOCK, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Mondays, and four fairs, on May 12, for cattle, horses, and sheep; July 5, for sheep; October 17, and December 4, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs. It is seated on the road from Worcester

cester to Shrewsbury, is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. It is 12 miles S. E. of Shrewsbury, and 151 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 32. W. lat. 52. 44. N.

* **WENSYSSEL**, a town of Denmark, in S. Jutland, and capital of a prefecture of the same name; seated on the river Ryaa, 17 miles N. W. of Alburg. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 57. 6. N.

WENSYSSEL, a small peninsula in Denmark, which makes the N. part of Jutland; bounded on the S. E. by the canal of Alburg; on the E. by the strait of Denmark; and on the N. and W. by the German Ocean. The principal town is of the same name.

WEOBLY, a town in Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Holy-Thurday, for horned cattle and horses; and the Thursday three weeks after, for horned cattle, horses, and coarse linnen-cloth. It is pretty well seated, is an ancient borough, and sends two members to parliament. It had a pretty good trade formerly, which is now removed to Keynton. It is 10 N. W. of Hereford, and 130 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 55. W. lat. 52. 10. N.

WERBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the Old Marche of Brandenburg; formerly a very strong and a well fortified passage on the river Elbe; but now all the fortifications are ruined. It is seated at the place where the river Habel falls into the Elbe, 60 miles N. W. of Berlin, and subject to the king of Prussia. Lon. 12. 28. E. lat. 53. 5. N.

WERCHTEREN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, seated at the confluence of the rivers Demar and Dyle, 9 miles E. of Mechlin. Lon. 4. 40. E. lat. 21. 5. N.

WERDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Mark, with an abbey. The inhabitants are Protestants, under the protection of Prussia. It is seated on the river Rour, 10 miles N. E. of Duffeldorp, and 10 E. of Duyzburg. Lon. 6. 31. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

WERDENBERG, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Glaris, and capital of a county of the same name, near the western banks of the Rhine, 15 miles E. of Glaris. Lon. 9. 40. E. lat. 47. 8. N.

WERLE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and dutchy of Munster, seated on the river Sisek; subject to the elector of Cologne. It is 30 miles S. of Munster. Lon. 7. 20. E. lat. 51. 33. N.

WERMELAND, a province of Sweden, Westrogothia, or West-Gothland; bound-

ed on the N. by Dalecarlia; on the E. by Westmania and Nericia; on the S. by the lakes Wenar and Dalia; and on the W. by the mountains of Norway; being about 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; but full of lakes and marshes, thin of people, and badly cultivated. Carentstadt is the principal town.

* **WERN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishoprick of Munster, with a handsome monastery; seated near the river Lippe. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

WERTHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a county of the same name, where the counts reside. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Tauber and Maine, 20 miles W. of Wurtzburg. The county lies near the river Maine, between the archbishoprick of Mentz and the archbishoprick of Wurtzburg, being 20 miles in length, and as much in breadth.

WESEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and dutchy of Cleves, with a very strong citadel. It is a large handsome place, and the citadel stands on the Rhine, near the confluence of the Lippe. There are two Calvinist churches here, one for the Lutherans, and another for the Papists; but the regency of the town is in the hands of the Calvinists. It was formerly imperial and hanziatic, but now belongs to the king of Prussia, and is 25 miles S. E. of Cleves, and 45 N. of Cologne. Lon. 6. 41. E. lat. 51. 37. N.

WESENBURG, a town of the Russian empire, in Esthonia and in Wigland. It is pretty well fortified, and seated on the river Wifs, 42 miles S. E. of Revel, and 55 N. W. of Narva. Lon. 26. 48. E. lat. 59. 14. N.

WESER, a considerable river of Germany, and in Lower Saxony. It rises in the county of Henneburg, in Franconia, being then called the Werra. It passes by Smalacald, crosses a corner of Thuringia, enters the dutchy of Brunfwick, and receives the Fuld at Munden. Then it assumes the name of Weser, runs along the confines of the circles of Westphalia and Lower Saxony, waters Corway, Hamelen, Minden, and Hoyer; then it receives the Aller, runs by Bremen, and Carlesburg, or Carlstadt, and falls into the German Sea, on the confines of the dutchy of Bremen.

WESTBURY, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on the first Friday in Lent, and Whit-Monday, for pedlars ware. It is a pretty good place, sends two members to parliament, and the market

market is considerable for corn. It is 24 miles N. W. of Salisbury, and 95 W. of London. Lon. 2. 6. W. lat. 51. 20. N.

* **WESTBURY**, a village in Shropshire, 7 miles W. of Shrewsbury, with one fair, on August 5, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

* **WESTERAS**, a considerable town of Sweden, capital of Westmania, with a bishop's see, a citadel, and a famous college. It is a pretty large place, where they hold frequent fairs, and carry on a great trade in iron. Here in the reign of Gustavus I. the kingdom of Sweden was made hereditary, which was before elective. It is seated on the lake Mellar, 12 miles N. E. of Coping, and 45 N. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 17. 5. E. lat. 59. 38. N.

WESTERBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the territory of Weteravia, with a castle; 35 miles N. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 50. 38. N.

* **WESTFIELD**, a village in Suffex, six miles W. of Winchelsea, with one fair, on May 18, for cattle and pedlars ware.

WESTERN ISLANDS. See AZORES.

WESTERWICK, a sea port town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, seated on the Baltick Sea, 45 miles N. of Colmar, and 700 S. of Stockholm. Lon. 15. 0. E. lat. 58. 0. N.

WEST-GOTHLAND, or **WESTROGOTHIA**, the western part of Gothland in Sweden, comprehending three provinces. West Gothland Proper, Walia, and Wermland. West Gothland Proper is bounded on the N. by the lake Wenar and Wermland; on the E. by the lake Weter; on the S. by Smaland and Halland; and on the W. by Catagate and Trolhetta, which separates it from Dalia and the government of Hahuus, being about 112 miles in length, and 58 in breadth; the capital town is Gottenburg.

* **WESTHAM**, a village in Suffex, 12 miles W. of Hastings, with one fair, on September 4, for cattle and pedlars ware.

* **WEST-HADDON**, a village in Northamptonshire, 6 miles N. E. of Daventry, with one fair, on May 2, for hats, hardware, and cloth.

* **WEST-HOFF**, a town of France, in Lower Alsace, and the chief place of a bailiwick, with a fortified castle; seated at the foot of a mountain. Lon. 8. 37. E. lat. 48. 37. N.

WESTLOW. See EASTLOW.

WESTMANIA, or **WESTMANLAND**, a province of Proper Sweden, between Sudermania, Gestricia, Nestricia, and Upland;

being about 75 miles in length, and 45 in breadth. The soil is not very fertile, but abounds in mines of iron, copper, lead, and sulphur. There are also mines of silver; but they have given over working them.

WESTMEATH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 38 miles in length, and 27 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Longford and Cavan; on the E. by Eastmeath; on the S. by King's county; and on the W. by the river Shannon, which separates it from Roscommon. It contains 9271 houses, 62 parishes, 12 baronies, 4 boroughs, and sends 10 members to parliament. It is one of the most populous and fertile counties in Ireland, and the principal town is Mullingar.

WESTMINSTER, a city now generally included in London; but under a distinct government, whose power has been lately regulated by act of parliament. The dean and chapter of Westminster appoint the high steward and high bailiff. The buildings within the liberty of Westminster have of late been exceedingly increased, so that now they contain the houses of all the prime nobility and gentry in the kingdom. In Westminster, properly so called, is the palace of Whitehall, the Parliament House, and Westminster Hall, where the supreme courts of justice for the kingdom are held. There is no bishop; but a dean and chapter belonging to the abbey, and which, with the liberty, sends two members to parliament. See LONDON.

WESTMORELAND, an English county, 40 miles in length, and 21 in breadth; bounded on the N. W. by Cumberland; on the W. and S. by Lancashire; and on the E. by Yorkshire. It contains about 6500 houses, 39000 inhabitants, 26 parishes, 8 market-towns, and sends four members to parliament. The air is very sharp and cold; but healthy to those whose constitutions are able to bear it. It is a mountainous county, two of whose ridges cross the county, and run towards the sea to the S. W. where a bay of it washes this county. There are some valleys fruitful in corn and pastures; and the hills serve to feed a great number of sheep. The principal rivers are the Eden, the Ken, the Loan, the Eamon, the Tees, the Lowther, the Hunna, the Winster, the Lavennet beck, and the Blinkern-beck. There are also four noted meers or lakes, called Ulles-water, Broad-water, Horns-water, and Winnander-meer. The principal town is Appleby.

* **WESTON-ZOYLAND**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on September 29, for all sorts of cattle,

WESTPHALIA, one of the circles of Germany; bounded on the E. by the circle of Lower Saxony; on the S. by Hesse, Westerwalde, and the Rhine; on the W. by the United Provinces; and on the N. by the German Sea. The air is cold; but the soil produces pastures and some corn, tho' there are a great many marshes. The horses are large, and the hogs in high esteem, especially the hams, known by the name of Westphalia hams. The principal rivers are the Weser, the Embs, the Lippe, and the Rouer. It contains several sovereignties, as the bishopricks of Osnabrug, Munster, and Paderborn; the abbey of Corvey; the principality of Minden; the counties of Ravensburg, Tecklenburg, Ritburg, Lippe, Lemgow, Spiegleberg, Schawenburg, Hoyer, Diepholt, Delmenhorst, Oldenburg, Embden, East Friesland, Benthen, Lingen, and Stenfor. These are to the N. of the river Lippe. To the S. of it are the abbeys of Essen and Verden; the town of Dortmund; the counties of Mark, Homburg, and Rencklinckhausen; the duchies of Westphalia, Berg, and Cleves. It has no capital; but Munster is the most considerable town.

* **WESTPHALIA**, the dutchy of, is in the circle of Westphalia, and bounded on the N. by the bishopricks of Munster and Osnabrug, and the county of Lippe; on the W. by that of Mark; on the S. by the territories of Nassau; and on the E. by the counties of Witgenstein, Hartzfeld, Waldec, and the landgrayate of Hesse; being about 40 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. It is a mountainous country, full of wood; but moderately fertile; Arensburg is the capital town.

WESTRAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesdays, and one fair, on September 19, for bullocks, horses, and toys. It is seated on the river Darent, on the confines of Surry, 14 miles N. W. of Tunbridge, and 24 S. S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 10. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

WESTROGOTHIA. See **WEST GOTHLAND**.

WETER, a lake of Sweden, in Gothland, to the W. of the lake Wener. It is very large, being about 80 miles in length from N. to S. and 25 in breadth from E. to W.

WETERAVIA, a province of Germany, in the circle of the Rhine, having the electorate of the Rhine on the W. and Hesse and the abbey of Fuld on the E. It is divided into two parts by the river Lohn; one of which is called Weteravia Proper, and the other North Weteravia, or Westerwald.

WETHERRY, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on Holy Thursday, August 25, and November 22, for horses, sheep, and hogs. It is seated on the river Wharf, 14 miles W. of York, and 177 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 53. 55. N.

WETZLAR, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Weteravia, surrounded with ditches and walls flanked with towers. The inhabitants are Protestants, and they 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 rivers Lohn, Disle, and Dillen, five miles S. of Solmes, and 78 N. by E. of Spire. Lon. 6. 43. E. lat. 50. 28. N.

* **WEVELSFIELD**, a village in Suffex, 12 miles S. of E. Grinstead, with one fair, on July 29, for pedlars ware.

WEXFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 38 miles in length, and 24 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Wicklow; on the E. and S. by the Ocean; and on the W. by Waterford. It contains 13051 houses, 109 parishes, 8 baronies, 8 boroughs, and sends 18 members to parliament. It is a fruitful country in corn and grafs; and the principal town is of the same name.

WEXFORD, a sea-port town of Ireland, and 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 is still a large handsome town, with a very commodious harbour at the mouth of the river Slaney, on a bay of the Irish channel, 65 miles S. of Dublin. Lon. 6. 25. W. lat. 52. 15. N. It contains 1003 houses.

WEXIO, a sea-port town of Sweden, in South Gothland, with a bishop's see; seated on the lake Salen, 47 miles W. of Calmar, and 155 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 15. 20. E. lat. 56. 48. N.

* **WEYHILL**, a village, in Hampshire, 3 miles W. of Andover, with the largest fair in England, on October 10, for sheep, leather, hops, cheese, and other things of less consequence.

* **WHERWEL**, a village in Hampshire, 3 miles E. of Andover, with one fair, on September 14, for sheep and bullocks.

WEYMOUTH. See **MELCOMBE REGIS**.

WHIDAH, or **FIDAH**, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guiney, and to the W. of the Gold Coast; but its extent is uncertain. However, it is about 10 miles along the sea-shore. It is a very populous country

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 lofty trees, which afford the most beautiful prospect in the world; insomuch that those that have been here represent it as a perfect Paradise. The fields are always green, and they cultivate 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 superiors, and they are also so industrious, that even the women are never idle. These brew the beer, dress the victuals, and sell all sorts of commodities at the market. Those that are rich employ their wives and slaves in tilling the land, and they carry on a considerable trade with the 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 Europeans for slaves. If any one happens to touch one of 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 miserable life. The king sets little value upon his daughters, for he will dispose of them to the factors of the English company, or the masters of ships that come there. They live in a manner by guests; 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 derived. They are such great gamesters, that they will stake all they have at play, not excepting their wives and children. Their religion is very superstitious; for they have a vast number of idols; and they deify the most contemptible animal that they see first in a morning, not excepting even stocks and stones. However, they have a principal 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 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, bananoes, 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 Guiney, only they have a cloth or clout to cover their nakedness. There has been strange revolutions in these parts not many years ago; for the king, whose country is called Dahomy, has not only conquered this kingdom, but that of Ardra, next to it, and entirely ruined them. 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 assaguays, and clubs, are the principal-weapons of the nation.

WHITEY, a sea-port town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is commodiously seated on the river Esk, near the place where it falls into the sea, over which there is a wooden-bridge. It has a custom-house, and near 100 vessels belonging to the place. It was formerly of great note for its abbey, of which there are some ruins still remaining. Among the sands on the shore are stones found resembling snakes without heads; but they are not peculiar to this place. It is 50 miles N. E. by E. of York, and 242 N. of London. Lon. 0. 7. W. lat. 54. 30. N.

WHITCHURCH, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, on April 23, June 20, and July 7, for toys, and October 19, for sheep. It was anciently more considerable than at present; for it is now a poor place, though it is a borough town, and sends two members to parliament. It is 24 miles E. by N. of Salisbury, and 59 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 51. 20. N.

WHITCHURCH, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs,
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On Whit-Monday, and October 28, for sheep, horned cattle, horses, hogs, flaxen and hempen cloth, and some woollen cloth. It is seated on the confines of the county near Cheshire, and is a pretty good place, whose old church was lately taken down, and a very large new one built in the room of it. It is 20 miles N. of Shrewsbury, and 152 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 40. E. lat. 52. 58. N.

* **WHITDOWN**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on Whit-Monday, for bullocks and horses.

WHITEHAVEN, a sea-port town of Cumberland, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on August 1, for merchandize and toys. It is seated on a creek on the sea, on the N. end of a great bergh, or hill, washed by the tide of flood on the west side, where there is a large rock, or quarry of hard white stone, which gives name to the place, and which, with the help of a strong stone wall, secures the harbour, into which small barks may enter. It is lately much improved in its buildings, and noted for its trade in pit-coal and salt, there being near it a prodigious coal mine, which runs a considerable way under the sea. They have a custom house here, and they carry on a good trade to Ireland, Scotland, Chester, Bristol, and other parts. It is 10 miles S. W. of Cocke mouth, and 289 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 6. W. lat. 54. 30. N.

WHITE-SEA is a bay of the Frozen Ocean, so called, in the N. part of Muscovy, lying between Russian Lapland, and Samoieda, at the bottom of which stands the city of Archangel. This was the chief port the Russians had before their conquest of Livonia.

* **WHITE-SMITH**, a village in Suffex, with two fairs, on May 21, for horned cattle and horses, and on July 3, for horses.

* **WIATKA**, a dutchy of Russia, bounded on the N. by Permia; on the S. by Casan; on the E. by Siberia; and on the W. by the Ostiacks. The chief town is of the same name, which has a bishop's see, and is defended by a citadel, 100 miles N. of Casan. Lon. 55. 35. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

WIBURG, a rich and trading town of the Russian empire, and capital of Carelia, in Finland, with a bishop's see, and a strong citadel. It was ceded to Russia by Sweden in 1721, and is seated at the bottom of a gulph, where it has a harbour 67 miles N. by W. of Norrburg, and 250 N. E. of Riga. Lon. 29. 50. E. lat. 60. 56. N.

WIBURG, a considerable town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, with a bishop's see, remarkable for being the seat of the chief

court of justice in the province. The hall where the council assembles has the archives of the country, and escaped the terrible fire that happened in the year 1726, and which burnt the cathedral church, that of the Black Friars, the town-house, and the bishop's palace; but they have all been rebuilt more magnificent than before. It is seated on the lake Weter, in a peninsula, 25 miles N. W. of Sleswick, and 110 N. by W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 10. 16. E. lat. 56. 50. N.

WICK. See **DUERSTEDE**.

WICK. See **MAESTRICHT**.

* **WICKHAM**, a village in Hampshire, with one fair, on May 20, for horses.

WICKLOW, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster; bounded on the N. W. by the county of Dublin; on the E. by the Irish Channel; on the S. by Wexford; and on the W. by Kildare and Catherlough. It is 33 miles in length, 20 in breadth, and indifferently fruitful. It contains 7464 houses, 54 parishes, 6 baronies, 4 boroughs, and sends 10 members to parliament. Wicklow is the principal town, and seated on the sea side, 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. 53. N.

WICKWARE, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on April 5, and July 2, for oxen and horses. It is a mayor-town, and well seated; 17 miles N. E. of Bristol, and 101 W. of London. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 51. 35. N.

* **WIELIKIELOKI**, a considerable town of the Russian empire, in the western part of the dutchy of Arzeva, seated on the river Lovast, with a good castle. Lon. 31. 35. E. lat. 56. 32. N.

* **WIELUN**, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Sirad, on the confines of Silesia. It was ruined by the Swedes in 1656, but has since been rebuilt, and has a good castle. It is seated on a river which falls into the Warta, 20 miles S. of Sirad. Lon. 18. 47. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

WIGAN, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on Holy-Thurday, and October 13, for horses, horned cattle, and cloth; and on June 27, for horses and horned cattle. It is seated on the river Douglas, is a large well built corporation, sends two members to parliament, and has or had a manufacture of weaving rugs, coverlids, and ticking, for beds. It is particularly noted for its coals, which produce Kannel coal, that will burn like a candle. It is 27 miles S. of Lancaster,

cafter, and 195 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 32. W. lat. 53. 37. N.

WIGHT, an ifland lying on the S. coaft of Hamphire, from which it is feperated by a narrow channel. It is about 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and confifts of arable and pasture lands, and has plenty of game. It is exceeding pleafant, has a wholefome air, and on the coaft are plenty of excellent fifh. It is ftrong both by art and nature; for befides its caftles, block-houfes, and forts, it is furrounded with craggy rocks and cliffs, as well as dangerous banks. The narroweft part of the channel at the W. end of the ifland, is called the Needles, through which fhips pafs, but not without fome danger. The land is not level, but diversified with hills and valleys, which render it a delightful place to dwell in; and indeed it is very populous, having 36 parifh-churches, and feveral towns, the chief of which is Newport. There is always a governor of this ifland, who is generally a fuperior officer of the army. A little diftance from it is Spithead, where the men of war generally rendezvoufe.

* **WIGHTON**, a fmall town in the Eaft-riding of Yorkfhire, with a market on Wednefdays, and two fairs, on May 14, and September 25, for horfes and fheep. It is feated at the fpring head of the river Skelfter, 16 miles W. by S. of York, and 179 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 45. W. lat. 53. 55. N.

* **WIGMORE**, a village in Herefordfhire, 7 miles N. W. of Ludlow, with two fairs, on April 25, and July 25, for horned cattle, horfes, and fheep.

* **WIGTON**, a little town in Cumberland, with a market on Tuefdays, and one fair, on March 25, for merchandize and toys. It is feated among the moors, 12 miles S. W. of Carliffe, and 289 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 54. 50. N.

WIGTOWN, a borough and fea-port town of Scotland, in the fhire of Galloway; feated at the mouth of the river Cree, 95 miles S. W. of Edinburgh, on a bay of the Irish channel, and has nothing remarkable befides its harbour. The fhire of Wigtown fends one member to parliament. Lon. 4. 40. W. lat. 54. 48. N.

WIHITSCH, a frontier town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Bofnia, feated on a lake formed by the river Unna, 40 miles S. E. of Carlftadt. Lon. 16. 40. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

* **WILDESHUSEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weftphalia, on the confines of the bifhoprick of Munfter, and capital of a fmall bailiwick. It is feated on the river

Hunde, and is united to the dutchy of Bremen; but the bifhops of Munfter think they have juft pretentions to it. It is 18 miles S. W. of Bremen. Lon. 11. 55. E. lat. 53. 13. N.

WILKOMIR, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Wilna, feated on the river Swieta, 35 miles N. W. of Wilna. Lon. 26. 51. E. lat. 52. 16. N.

WILLIAMSBURG, a town of N. America, in Virginia, and capital of that colony. It is at prefent but the rudiments of a town, there being no more than 50 or 60 fcattring houfes, though they are well built, and ftand on each fide a long broad ftreet. There is a college at the upper end, defigned at firft for the inftruction of the native Americans. It is well endowed, but does not anfwer the original defign, thofe people being averfe to all forts of learning; and therefore is now made ufe of for inftructing the fons of the planters. It is 7 miles N. of James-town, and 50 W. of Cape Charles. Lon. 76. 30. W. lat. 37. 20. N.

WILLIAMS-FORT, is a factory of Afa, belonging to the Eaft India company, feated on one of the branches of the river Ganges, in the kingdom of Bengal. The fort was firft built in the fhape of an irregular tetragon, of brick and mortar, and the town has nothing regular in it, becaufe every one built a houfe as he liked beft, and for his own conveniency. The governor's houfe is within the fort, and is the beft piece of architecture in thefe parts. Here there are alfo convenient lodgings for the factors and writers, with ftore houfes for the company's goods, and magazines for ammunition. About fifty yards from the fort is the church, built by the charity of merchants refiding here. The town is called Calcutta, and has a pretty good hospital for the fick, tho' few come out of it alive. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, as moft of the company's factories in the Eaft Indies now are. In 1757 it was furprifed by the Nabob of Bengal, who took it, and put moft of thofe that had made refiftance, into a place called the Black Hole, where moft of them were fmothered. This Nabob was afterwards killed, and another fet up in his room, more friendly to the Englifh; and the factory is now re-eftablifhed. It is 35 miles S. of Hugly, and 38 N. of the fea. Lon. 86. 0. E. lat. 22. 27. N.

WILLIAMSTADT, a fea-port town of Holland. It is a handsome ftrong place, and the harbour is well frequented. It was built by William prince of Orange, in 1585; and in 1732 belonged to the ftadtholder of Friefland. The river near which it is built,

is called Butterfiet, or Holland-Diep, and is one of the bulwarks of the Dutch on the side of Brabant, where they always keep a garrison. It is 15 miles N. E. of Berg-op-Zoom, and 12 S. W. of Dordrecht. Lon. 4. 21. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

* WILLISAW, a small but handsome town of Swifferland, in the canton of Lucern, seated among high mountains on the river Wiger.

* WILLITON, a village in Somersetshire, 8 miles E. of Minehead, with one fair, on Trinity-Monday, for hard-ware and toys.

* WILMINGTON, a village in Suffex, 6 miles N. W. of East-Bourn, with one fair, on September 17, for sheep and pedlars ware.

WILNA, a large, rich, populous, and trading town of Poland, in the dutchy of Lithuania, and in a palatinate of the same name, with a bishop's fee, an university, an ancient castle, and a palace. The houses are all built of wood, and it is the seat of the Palatine, of a Castellán, and of the parliament of Lithuania. It is inhabited by different nations, who come thither to trade; and seated at the confluence of the rivers Vilia and Wilna, 12 miles E. of Troki, and 125 N. W. of Warsaw. Lon. 26. 43. E. lat. 54. 32. N.

* WILNA, the palatinate of, a country of Poland, in the dutchy of Lithuania; bounded on the N. by Semigalla, Livonia, and the palatinate of Poloczck; on the E. by those of Witepsk and Minski; on the S. by the same, and that of Troki; and on the W. by the same, and that of Samogitia. Wilna is the capital town.

* WILSHOVEN, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the river Wils with the Danube. It was taken by general Brown in 1745.

* WILSNACH, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Brandenburg, seated on a rivulet that falls not far from thence into the Elb.

WILTON, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on May 4, September 12, and November 2, for sheep. It is seated near the river Willey, is an ancient place, and formerly the chief of the county. It is now but a mean town, though it sends two members to parliament, and is the place where the knights of the shire are chosen. It has a manufactory in carpets, and is 7 miles N. W. of Salisbury, and 86 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 51. 12. N.

WILTSHIRE, an English county, 52 miles in length, and 34 in breadth; bounded on

the W. by Somersetshire; on the N. by Gloucestershire; on the E. by Berkshire and Hampshire; and on the S. by Dorsetshire and Hampshire; being 54 miles in length, and 33 in breadth. It contains 28,000 houses, 168,000 inhabitants, 304 parishes, 21 market-towns, and sends 34 members to parliament. The principal rivers are, the Willey, the Adder, the two Avons, the Tems, the Kennet, the Duril, the Nadder, and the Were. The air is generally good, though sharp upon the hills and downs in winter, but milder in the vales and bottoms. The N. part is hilly, the S. level, and the middle full of downs, intermixed with bottoms, wherein are rich meadows and corn fields. There are several towns in it noted for the woollen manufacture. Here is a famous trench which runs from E. to W. and is visible for many miles. The common people will have it to be the work of the devil, but it was probably the boundary of the W. Saxon monarchy. Salisbury is the principal town.

* WIMONDHAM, or WINDHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on February 2, May 6, and September 7, for horses, lean cattle, and petty chapmen. It is seated on a dirty bottom, and has been noted for stockings, wooden spoons, taps, and spindles, made here. The steeple of the church is very high, and on it was hung Ket the tanner, in 1549. It is 9 miles S. W. of Norwich, and 100 N. E. by N. of London. Lon. 0. 55. E. lat. 52. 42 N.

WIMPFEN, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, and in Craighou; seated on the river Neckar, 5 miles N. of Hailbron, and 12 E. of Heidelberg. Lon. 8. 9. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

* WIMBLE, a village in Devonshire, with one fair, on Monday se'nnight after September 1.

* WINBORN, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on Good-Friday, and September 14, for bullocks and cheefe. It is seated between two brooks, on the river Stour; is a pretty large well inhabited place, and has a handsome church called the Minster, and was formerly noted for its nunnery. It is 6 miles N. of Pool, and 81 S. W. of London. Lon. 1. 55. W. lat. 50. 45.

* WINCAUTON, a town in Somersetshire, with a marke on Wednesdays, but no fairs. It is seated on the side of a hill on the London road, 24 miles S. of Bath, and 112 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 38. W. lat. 51. 2. N.

* WINCHCOMB, a town in Gloucestershire,

shire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 16, and July 28, for horses, sheep, and horned cattle. It is seated in a deep bottom near Sudley-castle and park, and was formerly noted for its abbey. It is a large place, containing about 300 houses, and is 16 miles N. E. of Gloucester, and 89 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 51. 55. N.

WINCHELSEA, a town in Suffex, which has no market, but has one fair on May 14, for cattle and pedlars ware. It is an ancient place, at least the old town, which was swallowed up by the ocean in 1250. It is now dwindled to a mean place, though it retains its privileges, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on a rocky cliff, on an inlet of the sea, and had a haven, now choaked up. It had 18 parish-churches, now reduced to one. The market-house is in the midst of the town, from whence run four paved streets, at the end of which are four ways, which had formerly buildings on each side for a considerable distance. It is 2 miles S. W. of Rye, and 71 S. E. of London. It is governed by a mayor and jurats, though it has but about 70 houses. Three of the gates are still standing, but much decayed. Lon. 0. 45. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

WINCHESTER, a city of Hampshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It is pleasantly seated in a valley between hills, on the delightful river Itching, and is about one mile and an 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 cathedral, which is a large and beautiful structure, and in which are interred several Saxon kings and queens. The other remarkable buildings are, the bishop's palace, the hall where the assizes are kept, and the college or school, which last is without the walls. King Charles II. appointed Sir Christopher Wren to build a royal palace here, but he never lived to see it finished; nor has it been hitherto according to the original plan. A few years ago there was an infirmary erected here for the county, by voluntary subscription. It has a fair, kept on St. Giles's hill, on September 12, for horses, cheese, and leather; and another on Magdalen hill, on August 2, for the same. It is 21 miles N. W. of Chichester, and 67 W. by N. of London. The city is governed by a mayor, a recorder, several aldermen, six of whom are always justices, with a sheriff, two bailiffs, and four constables. It at present consists of about 500 houses, has one pretty broad

street, but the rest are mostly narrow; the houses are indifferently built, and the walls greatly decayed. Lon. 1. 24. W. lat. 51. 6. N.

* **WINDAW**, a town of the dutchy of Courland with a castle, and a harbour at the mouth of the river Wetaw, on the Baltic Sea, 70 miles N. of Memel, and 70 N. W. of Mittaw. Lon. 21. 50. E. lat. 57. 12. N.

WINDISMARK, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and forms the eastern part of Carniola. It is bounded on the E. by Croatia; on the S. by Morlachia; and on the N. by the county of Cilley, from which it is separated by the river Save. Metling is the capital town.

* **WINDLINGEN**, a town of Germany, in Swabia, and in the dutchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Neckar, 12 miles from Stutgard.

WINDSOR, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Easter-Tuesday for horses and cattle; June 5, for horses, cattle, sheep, and wool; and October 13, for horses and cattle. It is pleasantly seated on the banks of the Thames, in a healthful air; and is a handsome, large, well inhabited place; but chiefly famous for its magnificent castle, which is a royal palace. 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. Here 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 east 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, 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, inasmuch that they are hardly to be paralleled in Europe. The parish church is large, having a ring of 8 bells, and in the high street there is a handsome town-hall, with a statue of queen Ann at one end, and prince George of Denmark at the other. It sends 2 mem-

bers to parliament, and is 24 miles W. of London. Lon. 0. 37. W. lat. 51. 28. N.

* WINGHAM, a village in Kent, 5 miles W. of Sandwich, with two fairs, on May 1, and November 1, for cattle.

* WINGURLA, a town of Asia, in the East-Indies, and in the kingdom of Visapour, seated on the sea-side a little to the N. of Goa, where the Dutch have a factory.

WINNICZA, a strong town of Poland, in Podolia, and capital of a territory of the same name, in the palatinate of Braclaw, with a castle. It was taken by the Cossacks in 1658; but the Poles retook it soon after; It is seated on the river Bog, 35 miles N. of Bracklaw. Lon. 29. 21. E. lat. 49. 28. N.

WINOXBERG, or BERGUES, a town of the French Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the river Colme, 5 miles S. of Dunkirk. Lon. 2. 25. E. lat. 50. 56. N.

WINSCHOTIN, a town of the United Provinces, in Groningen, where the prince of Orange defeated the Spaniards in 1548. It is 6 miles S. W. of Dollart bay, and 14 S. E. of Groningen. Lon. 6. 50. E. lat. 53. 15. N.

WINSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Lunenburg, seated at the confluence of the rivers Elb and Ilmenau, 12 miles N. W. of Lunenburg. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 53. 50. N.

* WINSHEIM, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia and marquisate of Anspach. It is surrounded by a good rampart, a double ditch, and thick walls flanked with 20 towers. The inhabitants are Protestants, and in 1730 a fire happened here, which almost reduced the place to ashes. It is seated on the river Aisch, 30 miles N. W. of Nuremburg, and 37 S. W. of Bamberg. Lon. 10. 24. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

WINSLOW, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Holy-Thursday, and August 21, for cattle. It is seated in a good soil, where there is plenty of wood, 7 miles N. of Aylsbury, and 45 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 45. W. lat. 51. 55. N.

WINSTER, a town of Derbyshire, which has no market; but a meeting for the sale of provisions on Saturdays. It is 12 miles N. of Derby, and 133 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 31. W. lat. 53. 12. N.

* WINTERBORN, a village in Gloucestershire, 8 miles N. E. of Bristol, with two fairs, on June 29, and October 18, for cattle and sheep.

* WINTERTON, a village in Lincolnshire, with one fair, on July 5, for several sorts of goods.

* WINTERINGHAM, a village in Lincolnshire, with one fair, on July 14, for horned cattle and goods.

* WINTERTHOUR, a handsome town of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich, where there is a rich library and a mineral spring. It is seated on the river Ulach, in a pleasant fertile plain, 15 miles N. E. of Zurich. Lon. 8. 58. E. lat. 47. 42. N.

* WINTON, a village in Hampshire, 3 miles N. of Christ Church, with two fairs, on the first Monday in Lent, for bacon, cheese, leather, and horses, and on October 24, for leather, horses, bullocks, and sheep.

* WINSCHOTE, a town of the United Provinces, in the lordship of Groningen, 12 miles from the town of that name; here the prince of Orange defeated an army of the Spaniards in 1548.

WINTERTONNESS, the N. E. Cape of the county of Norfolk, 4 miles N. of Yarmouth.

WIRKSWORTH, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on May 1, and September 3, for horned cattle. It is seated in a valley near the spring-head of the river Ecclefborn, and is a pretty large populous place, with a handsome church, a free school, and an almshouse. It is remarkable for having the greatest lead-market in England. It is 8 miles N. by W. of Derby, and 108 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 53. 6. N.

WIRTEMBERG. See WURTEMBERG.

WISBADEN, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, and a chief place of a lordship of that name, famous for its mineral waters. It belongs to the count of Nassau, and is 5 miles from Mentz, and 16 W. of Francfort. Lon. 8. 15. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

WISBEACH, a town in Cambridgehire, with a market on Saturdays, and five fairs, on the Saturday and Sunday before Palm-Sunday, the Saturday before Whit-Sunday, August 1, and 28, for hemp and flax, and on Monday before Whit-Sunday, and July 25, for horses. It is seated in a fenny part of the county, in the isle of Ely between two rivers, and is a place of some account. It is 18 miles N. of Ely, and 88 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 16. E. lat. 52. 40. N.

WISBY, a sea port town of Sweden, in the isle of Gothland, whose harbour is defended by a castle. It has received so much damage from the sea, that it is nothing now to what it was formerly. It is seated on the side of a rock, on the Baltick Sea. 88 miles S. E. of Stockholm. Lon. 19. 21. E. lat. 57. 40. N.

* **WISERT**, a small fortified town of the Netherlands, seated on the river Maese, 8 miles S. of Maefricht, and 3 N. of Liege. Lon. 5. 45. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

WISCHGROD, a town of Poland, in the province of Warfovia, and palatinate of Plockko, seated on the river Vistula, 40 miles N. W. of Warsaw. Lon. 20. 30. E. lat. 53. 0. N.

WISLOKE, a town of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate of the Rhine, subject to the elector Palatine. It is seated on the river Elfatz, 8 miles S. of Heidelberg. Lon. 9. 51. E. lat. 49. 15. N.

WISMAR, a large and strong town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, capital of the dutchy of Mecklenburg, with a harbour. It was bombarded by the king of Denmark in 1711, and in 1715 forced to surrender to the allies of the North, who demolished all the fortifications, and blew up the fort. In 1721, it was restored to Sweden; but upon condition they should never fortify it again. It is the handsomest and largest town in Mecklenburg, and the harbour, which is on the Baltick Sea, is very safe for ships, being at the bottom of a gulph, or bay. It is 40 miles E. of Lubeck, 58 N. E. of Lunenburg, and 70 W. by S. of Stralfund. Lon. 11. 57. E. lat. 53. 56. N.

WISTON, a town of Pembrokeeshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Wednesdays, and one fair, on November 8, for cattle, horses, and sheep. It is but a mean place, though it has a castle, which is now a gentleman's seat. It is 12 miles N. of Pembroke, and 191 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 50. W. lat. 51. 54. N.

* **WITCHBURY**, a village in Wiltshire, with one fair, on November 6, for hogs.

* **WITEPSKI**, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on a morass, which renders its approach difficult; and its fortifications are so good, that the Russians have besieged it several times in vain. It stands at the confluence of the rivers Dwina and Widzba, 50 miles N. of Polotsk. 80 N. W. of Smolensko, and 165 N. E. of Wilna. The palatinate is bounded on the N. by the dutchy of Rescho; on the E. by Biela, and the palatinate of Smolensko; on the S. by the palatinates of Miciſlaw and Minſki; and on the W. by Wilna and Polotsch.

WITHEAM, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesdays, and two little fairs, on Monday before Whit-Sunday, and September 14, for toys. It is seated on the branch of the river Black-Water, and is a good though insignificant town half a mile in length.

It is governed by a high-bailiff, &c. and has one church, which is an ancient Gothic structure. The houses amount to about 500, and are in general tolerably good, and pretty lofty; but the streets, though wide, are not paved; and no manufactory is carried on here. This town is 8 miles N. E. of Chelmsford, and 36 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 43. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

* **WITHERIDGE**, a village in Devonshire, 8 miles W. of Tiverton, with 2 fairs, on June 24, and Wednesday before April 16, for cattle.

* **WITHEYAM**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on October 10, for cattle and pedlars ware.

WITNEY, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on Easter-Thursdays, and June 29, for all sorts of cattle; and on November 23, for the same, and cheese. It is a large, long, straggling place, whose inhabitants have the greatest manufactory in England for blankets. It is 8 miles W. of Oxford, and 63 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 51. 45. N.

WITTEMBERG, or **WITTENBERG**, a strong and famous town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of the dutchy of Saxony, with a famous university and a good castle. It is not very large, but is well fortified; and it has a consistory, or court of justice, and the place where the general assemblies of the circle are held. It is famous for being the place where Martin Luther was professor in the university; and he is buried in a chapel belonging to the castle. It is seated on the river Elb, 12 miles E. of Dessau, 45 S. W. of Berlin, and 55 N. W. of Dresden. Lon. 13. 10. E. lat. 51. 54. N.

WITTEMBERG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in the Old Marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Elb, 60 miles N. of Brandenburg. Lon. 12. 20. E. lat. 23. 20. N.

WITTENSTEIN, a town of Sweden, in Livonia, now subject to Russia; 40 miles S. of Revel. Lon. 30. 33. E. lat. 58. 50. N.

* **WITTESSHAM**, a village in Kent, with one fair, on May 1, for pedlars ware.

* **WITTLESEA**, a village in Cambridge-shire, 4 miles E. of Peterborough, with 3 fairs, on January 25, June 13, and October 25, for horses and cattle. That on June 13, is a great fair for horses, and if it falls on a Saturday, it is kept on Monday.

* **WITTLISCH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the archbishopric of Triers, or Treves, seated on the river Lefer, with a castle.

* **WITSHAUSEN**, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse Cassel, and the chief place of a small territory of the same name; seated on the river Wefer, between Allendorf and Mundep, 8 miles from Cassel.

WLIADSLAW. See **INOWLADISLAW**.

WITTLESEY-MEER, a lake of the Isle of Ely, in Cambridgeshire, on the confines of Huntingdonshire, which is 6 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, and is 12 miles W. of Ely.

WITTIMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Embden, seated near the German Sea, 15 miles N. of Embden. Lon. 7. 0. E. lat. 53. 50. N.

WIVLESCOME, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on May 12, and September 25, for cattle. It is seated among rich and pleasant fields, 30 miles N. N. E. of Exeter, and 153 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 28. W. lat. 51. 6. N.

* **WLOZIMEITZ**, a town of Little Poland, in Upper Volhinia, and capital of a dutchy of the same name, with a castle; seated on the rivulet Luy, which falls into the Bog, 67 miles N. E. of Limburg, and 30 W. of Luc. Lon. 25. 23. E. lat. 58. 48. N.

WOBURN, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on March 23, July 13, and October 6, for cattle. It is seated on a rising ground, on the high road from London to Northampton; was formerly famous for its abbey, which now belongs to the duke of Bedford, and is his country seat. Before the house is a bason, near half a mile in compass, on which is a pleasure yacht. It stands in a park 9 miles in circumference, surrounded with a brick wall 10 feet high. This place was burnt down in 1724, but has since been neatly rebuilt, with a handsome market-place. It has also a free-school, and a charity school, founded by a duke of Bedford. Near it is found great plenty of fullers earth. It is 12 miles S. of Bedford, and 43 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 40. W. lat. 52. 0. N.

WODNAY, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prach; seated on the river Blanitz, 12 miles N. W. of Budweis, and 56 S. of Prague. Lon. 14. 0. E. lat. 49. 0. N.

WOERDEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland; seated on the Rhine, 18 miles S. of Amsterdam. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demolished the fortifications and the castle. Lon. 4. 41. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

WOLAW, a town of Germany, in Silesia,

and capital of a dutchy of the same name. It is surrounded with strong walls, and a morass, and one part of the houses are built with stone. The castle is also encompassed with deep ditches, and the greatest part of the inhabitants are employed in a woollen manufactory. In 1709 a Protestant church was allowed to be built here. It is seated near the river Oder, 20 miles N. W. of Breslaw, and 32 S. E. of Glogaw. Lon. 16. 48. E. lat. 51. 16. N.

WOLFEMBTLE, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Brunswick, with a castle where the duke of Brunswick Wolfembottle resides. It is one of the strongest places in Germany, though the fortifications want repairing in several places. There is an excellent library, kept in a building lately erected for that purpose, consisting of 116000 printed books, and 2000 uncommon books, with a cabinet of curiosities, relating to natural history. It is seated on the river Ocker, 5 miles S. of Brunswick, and 30 W. of Halberstadt. Lon. 10. 40. E. lat. 22. 15. N.

WOLFERDYKE, an island of the United Provinces, in Zealand, between N. Beveland and S. Beveland, from which it has been separated by the violence of the sea. It contains nothing considerable.

WOLFSPERG, a town of Germany, in Lower Carinthia, with a castle, on which the district about it depends, which is 20 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is seated on the river Lavand, at the foot of a mountain covered with wood, and full of wolves, from whence the town took its name. It is 36 miles E. of Clagenfurt. Lon. 15. 20. E. lat. 47. 6. N.

WOLGA, a river of Russia, and thought to be the greatest in Europe. It rises in a small lake of the same name, in the dutchy of Reschow, near the confines of Lithuania, and running N. E. to the confines of the dutchy of Muscovy, turns directly N. till it reaches that of Bielegezoro; and from thence runs E. by S. to Casan: whence it proceeds directly S. forming several large islands, till it comes to Astrachan; and below it, falls into the Caspian Sea. In its course it passes by Twer-Jerislaw, where it is a mile and a half in breadth. From thence it runs on to Nisi-Novogorod, where it is 3 miles in breadth; thence it passes to Casan, Samara, Saratof, Tzaritza, Tzenowar, and Astrachan, as before. It runs a course of above 2000 miles, and is deep enough the greater part of the way, to carry large ships. At the mouth of this river near Astrachan, are prodigious large surgeons, and it is confidently

fidently affirmed, that one of their roes will weigh 300 pounds. Of these they make caviar so well known in most parts of Europe.

WOLGAST, a pretty considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Pomerania, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle, and one of the best and largest harbours on the Baltick Sea. It is a well-built place, subject to Sweden, and seated on the river Pfin, 12 miles S. E. of Gipswald, 25 S. E. of Stralfund, and 45 N. W. of Stetin. Lon. 14. 10. E. lat. 54. 8. N.

WOLKOSKOI, a town of Russia, in the province of Novogorod, 100 miles S. E. of Novogorod. Lon. 35. 20. E. lat. 57. 30. N.

WOLKÓWSKA, a town of Poland, in the dutchy of Lithuania, and palatinate of Novogrodeck; seated on the river Ros, 23 miles S. of Grodno, and 55 W. of Novogrodeck. Lon. 24. 0. E. lat. 53. 0. N.

WOLLER, a town in Northumberland, with a considerable market on Thursdays, for corn, and two fairs, on May 4, and October 17, for black cattle, horses, sheep, and mercantile goods. It is seated on the side of a hill, 14 miles S. of Berwick, and 325 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 55. W. lat. 55. 38. N.

WOLLIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Pomerania, with a harbour. It is the capital of an island of the same name, formed by the mouth of the rivers Oder, Swina, Diwenow, Groschaff, and the Baltick Sea. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is 10 miles W. of Camin. Lon. 14. 55. E. lat. 53. 56. N.

WOLMAR, a town of the Russian empire in Livonia, and in the territory of Lettonia; built in 1213, on the field of battle, after the king of Denmark had defeated the Livonians. It is 58 miles N. W. of Riga. Lon. 24. 55. E. lat. 57. 32. N.

WOLODIMER, a considerable town of the Russian empire, and capital of a dutchy of the same name; seated on the river Clefma-reka, 150 miles N. E. of Moscow. Lon. 43. 5. E. lat. 55. 46. N.

* **WOLODIMER**, a province of the Russian empire; bounded on the N. by the river Wolga; on the E. by Lower Novogorod; on the S. by the dutchy of Moscow; and on the W. by Sufald. The soil is extremely fertile, and in the forest are so many swarms of bees, that one would hardly think there were hollow trees enough to lodge them.

WOLOGDA, a large and strong town of the Russian empire, and capital of a dutchy

of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It has a castle and a fortress, seated in a marsh, besides a large magnificent church, built by an Italian architect. There are also several other churches, and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade. It is seated on a river of the same name, 125 miles from Jeroslaw, and 250 N. of Moscow. Lon. 41. 50. E. lat. 59. 10. N.

WOLOGDA, a province of the Russian empire; bounded on the N. by Gargapoli; on the W. by Bielozero; on the S. by Bielki, and Sufald; and on the E. by Ostiog. It is a marshy country, full of forests, lakes, and rivers, and noted for its fine wool, and plenty of tallow.

WOLSINGHAM, a town in the county of Durham, which has no market, but one fair, on May 13, for linnen-cloth, and is 16 miles S. W. of Durham, and 233 N. N. W. by N. o. London. Lon. 1. 32. W. lat. 54. 44. N.

WOODBIDGE, a town in Suffolk, seated on the E. side of a sandy hill, on the river Deben, about 6 miles from the sea, of which they have a pleasant prospect at high water. It has a good market on Wednesday, and two fairs, on May 1, and Michaelmas day, each of which lasts two days. It has a handsome church, and a Quakers, as well as a Presbyterian meeting-house. The houses are about 600, and the streets are pretty wide, and paved. There is a good corn trade carried on here, and this place is famous for refining salt. It had an abbey, of which there are no remarkable ruins. It is 7 miles N. E. of Ipswich, and 75 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 25. E. lat. 52. 16. N.

* **WOODBURY-HILL**, near Bere in Dorsetshire, has one fair, on September 18, for all sorts of cattle, hops, cloth, and haberdashery ware.

* **WOODLAND**, a village in Dorsetshire, with one fair, on July 5, for horses, cheese, and toys.

WOOLVERHAMPTON, a large and flourishing town in Staffordshire, with a good market on Wednesdays, and one fair on July 10, for all sorts of commodities. It is pleasantly seated on a hill, and the houses are pretty well built. It has an ancient collegiate church, annexed to the deanery of Windsor, and a very handsome chapel, with a Presbyterian and a Quakers meeting-house; as also a free-school, well endowed; and a market house. It is chiefly noted for its iron-manufactory, consisting of locks, hinges, buckles, cork-screws, &c. It is very populous, governed by two constables, and the streets are for the most part broad and paved. It is 13 miles S. of Stafford,

and 120 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 52. 40. N.

WOODSTOCK, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and five fairs, on March 25, and Whit-Tuesday, for all kinds of cattle; on Tuesday after November 1, and October 2, for cheese, and all sorts of cattle; and on December 17, for cheese and hogs. It is pleasantly seated on a rising ground, and on a rivulet; a well compacted borough town, and sends two members to parliament; but is chiefly noted for Blenheim-house, a fine palace, built in memory of the victory obtained by the duke of Marlborough, over the French and Bavarians in August 1704. It was erected at the publick expence, and 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, surprisngly fine. The town is about half a mile from the palace, having several good inns; and a manufacture of steel chains for watches, and excellent gloves. It is 8 miles N. of Oxford, and 60 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 17. W. lat. 51. 50. N.

* **WOOLERIDGE**, a village in Dorsetshire, with one fair, on May 14, for horses, cattle, and toys.

WOOLWICH, a town in Kent, with a market on Fridays, but no fair. It is seated on the river Thames, and of great note for its fine docks and yards, where men of war are built, as also for its vast magazines of great guns, mortars, bombs, cannon balls, powder, and other warlike stores. It has likewise an academy, where the mathematicks are taught, and young officers instructed in the military art. It is 9 miles E. of London. Lon. 0. 10. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

WORCESTER, a city of Worcestershire, and capital of that county; pleasantly and commodiously seated on the eastern banks of the river Severn, over which there is a handsome stone bridge; and whence it rises with a gentle ascent, so high as to afford a pleasant prospect over the vale beneath. It contains 9 parish churches, besides the cathedral, and St. Michael's, without the liberties of the city. It is well inhabited, has good houses and streets, and is remarkable for the cloathing manufacture. It has also three grammar-schools, seven hospitals, a water house, and a well-contrived key.

It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and other officers; has three markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, with four fairs, on Saturday before Palm Sunday, on Saturday in Easter-week, for cattle, horses, and linnen-cloth; on August 15, and September 19, for cattle, horses, cheese, lambs, hops, and linnen. It is 36 miles N. N. E. of Bristol, and 112 W. N. W. of London. It sends two members to parliament, has a bishop's see, and the title of a marquissate. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 52. 15. N.

WORCESTERSHIRE, an English county, bounded on the E. by Warwickshire; on the S. by Gloucestershire; on the W. by Herefordshire and on the N. by Staffordshire and Shropshire; being about 35 miles in length, and 27 in breadth. It contains 20,630 houses, 123780 inhabitants, 152 parishes, 12 market-towns, and sends nine members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Severn, the Avon, the Salworp, the Teem, and the Stour. The air is very healthy, and the soil in the vales and meadows very rich, producing corn and pasture; while several of the hills feed large flocks of sheep. The principal things of this county are cyder, perry, and very fine salt. The principal town is Worcester.

WORCUM, a town of the United Provinces in Friseland, seated on the Zuider zee, with a harbour, 20 miles S. W. of Lewardin. Lon. 5. 20. E. lat. 53. 0. N.

* **WORINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, 3 miles from the city of that name. It is famous for a battle fought here in 1288, and is seated on the Rhine. Lon. 10. 55. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

* **WORKINGTON**, or **WERKINGTON**, a town in Cumberland, with two fairs, on Wednesday before Holy-Thursdai, and October 18, for merchandize and toys. It is seated on the S. side of the river Derwent, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge. There is a harbour for ships, and a good salmon fishery. It is 8 miles W. of Cocker-mouth, and 229 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 35. W. lat. 53. 40. N.

WORKSOP, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs; on March 20, June 21, and October 3, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware. It is seated in the forest of Sherwood, and noted for the great quantity of liquorish growing near it. It is 24 miles N. of Nottingham, and 133 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 2. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

WORMS, an ancient, large, and famous city of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a bishop's see, whose bishop is a sovereign and prince of the empire. It is a free

a free and imperial city, and the inhabitants are Protestants. In the war of 1689, it was taken by the French, who almost reduced it to ashes. The bishop lately built a new palace in it; and it is famous for a diet held here in 1521, at which Luther assisted in person. The Protestants have lately built a handsome church, where Luther is represented as appearing at the diet. It is noted for the excellent wine that grows in the neighbourhood, which they call our Lady's milk. In the campaign of 1743, king George II. took up his quarters in this city, and lodged at the bishop's palace after the battle of Dettingen. It is seated on the western bank of the Rhine, 14 miles N. W. of Heidelberg, 20 S. E. of Mentz, and 32 S. W. of Francfort. Lon. 8. 27. E. lat. 40. 34. N.

WORNITZ. See VERONIS.

WORSTED, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on May 3, for cattle, horses, and petty chapmen. It is seated on a flat, and noted for being the place where worsteds were first made. It is 9 miles N. of Norwich, and 118 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 52. 52. N.

WOTTON-BASSETT, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on May 4, November 13, and December 19, for cows and hogs. It is seated near a large park, not far from the forest of Bredon, and sends two members to parliament. It is 30 miles N. of Salisbury, and 78 W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 51. 35. N.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on September 25, for cattle and cheese. It is a mayor town, seated under the hills, and inhabited by clothiers; 16 miles N. E. of Bristol, and 99 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 25. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

* WRAGBY, a village in Lincolnshire, 8 miles S. of Market-Raifen, with two fairs, on May 23, for sheep, and October 11, for horned cattle.

WREXHAM, a town of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with two markets, on Mondays and Thursdays, and four fairs, on March 23, Holy-Thursday, June 16, and September 19, for cattle, hardware, Manchester goods, horses, and hops; that in March is for all sorts of feeds. It is pretty large, well built, well inhabited, and adorned with a handsome church, whose steeple, for curious architecture, is reckoned one of the finest in England. It is seated on a river which falls into the Dee, in a country affording plenty of lead. It is 28 miles N. N. W. of Shrewsbury, and 167 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 53. 0. N.

WRINTON, a town in Somersetshire with a market on Tuesdays, but no fair. It is a pretty good town, seated among the Mendip-hills, 9 miles N. of Wells, and 124 W. of London. It is remarkable for being the birth-place of Mr. Locke. Lon. 2. 46. W. lat. 51. 25. N.

WROTHAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on May 4, for horses and bullocks. It is seated in a plain in the neighbourhood of hills, 11 miles N. W. by W. of Maidstone, and 36 S. E. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 16. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

* WULPIT, or WOOLPIT, a town in Suffolk, with one fair, on September 16, for horses, Scotch cattle, and toys. It is half a mile long, and in the road between St. Edmund's Bury and Ipswich, 8 miles from the former, 17 N. W. from the latter, and 75 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 45. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

WURTEMBERG, or WIRTENEURG, a sovereign dutchy of Germany, in Suabia; bounded on the N. by Franconia, the archbishoprick of Mentz, and the palatinate of the Rhine; on the E. by the county of Oeting, the marquisate of Burgau, and the territory of Ulm; on the S. by the principality of Hoen, Zollern, Fürstenburg, and the marquisate of Hohenburg; and on the W. by the palatinate of the Rhine, the marquisate of Baden, and the Black Forest. It is 65 miles in length, and as much in breadth, and the river Neckar runs almost through the middle of it from S. to N. Though there are many mountains and woods, yet it is one of the most populous and fertile countries in Germany, producing plenty of pastures, corn, fruits, and a great deal of wine, towards the confines of the palatinate. There are also mines, and salt springs, with plenty of game and fish. It contains 645 villages, 88 towns, and 26 cities, of which Stutgard is the capital.

WURZBURG, a large and handsome city of Germany, and one of the principal in the circle of Franconia. It is defended with good fortifications, and has a magnificent palace. There is a handsome hospital, in which are generally 400 poor men and women. The castle is at a small distance from the city, and commands it, as it stands upon an eminence. It communicates with the city by a stone bridge, on which are 12 statues, representing as many saints. The arsenal and the cellars of the bishops, deserve the attention of the curious. There is also an university, founded in 1403. It is seated on the river Maine, 40 miles S. W. of Bamberg, 45 N. W. of

Nuremberg, and 300 N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 10. 5. E. lat. 49. 44. N.

WURTSBURG, the bishoprick of, a large country of Germany, comprehending the principal part of Franconia. It is bounded by the county of Henneburg, the dutchy of Coburg, the abbey of Fuld, the archbishoprick of Mentz, the marquifate of Anspach, the bishoprick of Bamberg, and the county of Wertheim; being about 65 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and divided into 50 bailiwicks. 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 ecclesiastical princes of the empire.

* WYCK-TE-DUERSTEDZ, a town of the United Provinces, in Utrecht, with a strong castle; seated on the Rhine, at the mouth of the river Lech, 5 miles from Rheenen, and 11 from Utrecht. Lon. 5. 17. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

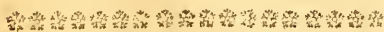
WYE, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on March 24, and November 2, for horses, cattle, and pedlars ware. It is seated on the river Stour, over which there is a bridge, and is a place of pretty good account. It is 10 miles S. of Canterbury, and 57 S. E. of London. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

WYE, a river of Wales, which rises on the confines of Cardiganhire, and running S. E. divides the counties of Radnor and Brecknock; then crosses Herefordshire, passes by Hereford, and, turning directly S. runs by Monmouth, and falls into the mouth of the Severn at Chepstow.

WYNENDALE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, where general Webb, as he was convoying a great supply of ammunition and provisions to the army before Lisle, was attacked by 24000 French; but though he had only 6000 men, he defeated the enemy, and arrived safe at Lisle in 1708.

* WYL, a handsome town of Switzerland, in a territory of the abbey of St. Gall, where there is a handsome palace. It is very populous, and built upon an eminence, 16 miles S. S. W. of Constance. Lon. 9. 8. E. lat. 47. 34. N.

WYNOXBERG. See BERG ST. WYNOX.



X.

XACCA, or SACCA, a town of Italy, in Sicily, and in the valley of Mazara,

with a strong old castle, and a harbour; seated on the S. coast of the island, at the foot of a mountain, 20 miles S. E. of Mazara, and 47 S. W. of Palermo. Lon. 13. 2. E. lat. 37. 34. N.

* XAGUA, a harbour of America, on the S. coast of the island of Cuba, one of the finest in America, and lies between the isle of Pinos and Spiritu Santos.

XALISCO, a town of N. America, in Mexico, seated near the S. Sea, 400 miles W. of Mexico; subject to Spain. Lon. 110. 5. W. lat. 22. 20. N.

XANST. See CHANST.

XATIVA, formerly a flourishing town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, in the province of Segura. It was taken by the French and Spaniards in 1706, who totally destroyed it; but it has been since partly rebuilt. It is seated on the side of a hill, at the foot of which runs the river Xucar, 32 miles S. W. of Valencia, and 50 N. W. of Alicant. Lon. 0. 14. W. lat. 39. 1. N.

XAVIER, ST. a town of S. America, in the province of La Plata, or Guaira, on the confines of Brasil, 200 miles W. of Rio Janeiro. Lon. 50. 6. W. lat. 24. 0. S.

* XEREZ DE BADAJOZ, a considerable town of Spain in Eframadura, in a territory called Tra-los Guadiana; seated on the rivulet Ardilla, in a country abounding in pastures, 27 miles S. of Badajoz. Lon. 6. 5. W. lat. 38. 13. N.

XEREZ DE GUADIANA, a town of Spain in Andalusia, seated on the river Guadiana, on the frontiers of Portugal, 20 miles N. of Ayamonte. Lon. 8. 14. W. lat. 37. 15. N.

XEREZ DE LA FRONTERA, a handsome and considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia, and in the diocese of Seville; famous for its good wines, and seated near the river Guadaleta, in a pleasant fertile country, 5 miles from Port St. Mary, and 110. S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 30. W. lat. 36. 40. N.

XEREZ DE LA FRONTERA, a town of N. America, in New-Spain, and in New Galicia. Lon. 104. 25. W. lat. 22. 35.

* XICOCO, an island of Asia, in Japan, lying between Nippon and Saikoks.

* XICONA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, and in the territory of Segura, with a strong castle standing above the town. It is seated among the mountains, in a country that produces excellent wine, 15 miles S. W. of Alicant. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 38. 0. N.

XUCAR, a river of Spain, which has its source in New-Castile, in the Sierra de Cuenza. It passes by Cuenza, and entering

ng the kingdom of Valencia, runs directly to discharge itself into the gulph of Valencia, at the town of Cullera.

* XUDNOGROD, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Croatia, on the confines of Dalmatia, 27 miles N. of Sebenico, and 37 E. of Kzara. Lon. 22. 47. E. lat. 44. 46. N.



Y.

* YABAQUE, an island of America, and one of the Lucas, or Bahama islands, to the N. W. of the isle of Maguana, and to the S. of St. Domingo. Lat. 22. 30. N.

* YALE, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and capital of a province of the same name in the island of Ceylon.

* YAMEO, a town of Asia, in Arabia, seated on the eastern coast of the Red Sea, and on the road from Medina to Mecca, with a harbour and a castle. Lon. 36. 10. E. lat. 21. 40. N.

* YARBOROUGH CASTLE, a village in Wiltshire, with one fair, on September 22, for horses, sheep, cattle, and hogs.

* YARDLEY, a village in Northamptonshire, with one fair, on Whit-Tuesday, for horned cattle, and horse furniture.

YARE, a river of Norfolk, formed by the confluence of several streams that rise in the heart of the county. It passes by Norwich, whence it runs E. to Yarmouth, and falls into the German Ocean. It is noted for its plenty of ruffs.

YARMOUTH, a sea-port town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays and Wednesdays, and one fair, on Friday and Saturday in Easter-week, for petty chapmen. It is seated at the mouth of the river Yare, and is a place of great strength, both by art and nature, being almost surrounded with water; and there is a draw-bridge over the river. It is esteemed the key of this coast, and is a clean handsome place, the houses are well built, and a considerable town for trade. It has one large church, and a neat chapel, and the steeple of St. Nicholas's is so high that it serves for a sea-mark. It is remarkable that this steeple appears crooked, which way soever it is looked at. It is noted for its red herrings, which are jocosely called Yarmouth capons, as also for its coaches, which are nothing more than sledges drove about with one horse, on a flat next the sea. It is governed by a mayor, 18 aldermen, and 36 common-council, and sends two members to parliament. The town consists of about 1500

houses, and there are a few pretty wide streets; but they are chiefly very narrow, and just wide enough for their little carriages to pass through. Besides the above churches, there is a Presbyterian, a Baptist, and a Quaker's meeting-house. The harbour is a very fine one, though very dangerous for strangers in windy weather; and it has for its security a pretty strong fort. It is 27 miles E. of Norwich, and 112 N. E. of London. Lon. 2. 0. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

YARMOUTH, a borough town of the Isle of Wight, in Hampshire, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on July 25, for toys. It is seated on the western part of the island, on the sea-shore, and is encompassed with water; for not many years ago a channel was cut through the peninsula, over which there is a draw-bridge, and it is defended by a strong castle on the key. It is a handsome place, whose houses are chiefly built with stone, and covered with slate; and it sends two members to parliament. The market is now difused. It is 8 miles W. of Newport, and 92 S. W. of London. Lon. 1. 37. W. lat. 50. 40. N.

YARUM, a town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursdays, and four fairs, on Thursday before April 5, Holy-Thursdays, August 2, and October 9, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated on the river Teefe, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge, 36 miles N. of York, and 212 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 54. 28. N.

YAXLEY, a town in Huntingdonshire, which had a market on Wednesdays, and one fair, on Holy-Thursdays, for horses and sheep. It is but a mean place, and the market is now difused. It is 14 miles N. of Huntingdon, and 71 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 20. W. lat. 52. 30. N.

* YDAUSQUEREIT, a territory of Africa, in Bilédulgerid, towards the Sahara, or Desert; it abounds in horses and horned cattle.

YEOVIL, or EVIL, a borough town in Somersetshire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on June 28, for horses, bullocks, sheep, lambs, hogs, and wool; and on November 17, for horses, sheep, bullocks, and lambs. It sends two members to parliament, is seated on a river of the same name, over which there is a bridge, and the market is considerable for corn, cheese, hemp, flax, and provisions. It is 20 miles W. by S. of Salisbury, and 123 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 51. 0.

YESD, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in Irac Agemi, on the road from Kerman to Meshan,

Ispahan. It has a silk manufactory, and the inhabitants make the finest carpets in the world. It is 200 miles E. of Ispahan. Lon. 56. 30. E. lat. 32. 0. N.

YONNE, a river of France, which rises in the confines of Nivernois and Burgundy, passing by Chateau-Chinon, and Clamecy, in the first, and Auxerre in the last, and falls into the river Seine a little above Monterau-sur-yonne.

YORK, a city of Yorkshire, of which it is capital, with an archbishop's see, and four markets, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; as also four fairs, on Whit-Monday, July 10, August 12, November 22, and every other Thursday in the year, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and linnen-cloth. It is seated on the river Ouse, and is generally counted the second city in England; though Bristol now pretends to that honour, on account of its extensive trade. It is certainly a very ancient place, and has undergone various revolutions; but is still a large beautiful place, adorned with many fine buildings, both public and private; is very populous, and inhabited by gentry and wealthy tradesmen. It contains 36 parish churches and chapels, besides its cathedral, or minster, which is a most magnificent structure. It is divided by the river into two parts, which are united by a stately stone-bridge of five arches. The eastern part is most populous, the houses standing thicker, and the streets being narrower. It is surrounded by a strong wall, on which are many turrets, or watch-houses; and there are four gates and five posterns. It is a city and county of itself, enjoys large privileges, sends two members to parliament, and has the title of a dutchy. It is governed by a lord mayor, 12 aldermen, and other officers; and its county contains 36 villages and hamlets. It is 70 miles S. by E. of Durham, 89 E. of Lancaster, and 198 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 3. W. lat. 53. 58. N.

YORKSHIRE, an English county, bounded on the E. by the German Ocean; on the N. by the county of Durham; on the W. by Westmoreland and Lancashire; and on the S. by Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Lincolnshire. It is the largest county in England, being 90 miles in length, from E. to W. and 75 in breadth from N. to S. It contains 106150 houses, 603690 inhabitants, 563 parishes, 57 market-towns, and sends 30 members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Teese, that divides this county from Durham, the Swale, the Youre, the Nid, the Ouse, the Warf, the Are, the Calder, the Derwent, the Dun,

and the Hull; besides the great river Humber, which is made up of many rivers. The air is in general temperate, but pretty cold on the tops of the hills and on the borders of Durham. The soil in some places is very fruitful, in some barren, gravelly, and stony, and in others, moorish, miry, and fenny. It is divided into three ridings, the North, West, and East; besides which, there is a fourth division, called Richmondshire, as also Cleveland, Craven, and Holderness, which are all included in the three ridings. In so extensive a county the productions must be various, as well as the manufactures; and there are mines of iron, lead, and coal. York is the principal place.

YORK NEW, an English colony of N. America. It is bounded on the E. by New-England; on the N. by Canada; on the S. by New Jersey; and on the W. by Delawar river. It produces corn, abounds in cattle, and has a good breed of horses; but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in fisheries. They supply the Caribbee Islands with flour, salt beef, pork, salt fish, horses, and timber. They export a great deal of dried and salted fish to Europe; as also logwood, train oil, and whalebone, to England, from whence they have their tools, cloathing, and furniture. The governor and council are appointed by the king; but they elect their own representatives, who are somewhat like our parliament men. There are some forts on the north to defend them against the native Americans. The principal town is of the same name, where there is usually a garrison of 400 men. Some in describing this country, add the two Jerseys to this province, because they have frequently the same governor; but this is a distinction of no great importance.

YORK NEW, the capital of the province of New-York, in N. America, seated in an island at the mouth of Hudson's River. It stands on an eminence, and is surrounded with a wall, and has other fortifications. It has a spacious harbour, with commodious keys, or quays, as well as ware-houses. It is frequented by a great number of ships employed in trade, and in the fisheries. Lon. 74. 40. W. lat. 39. 40. N.

* **YORIMAN,** a province of S. America, in Guiana, about 150 miles in length, on the river of the Amazons. The native inhabitants are strong, robust, and active, and both sexes go naked.

* **YOUGHILL,** a considerable town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster. It is a rich populous place, surrounded with walls, has a very

commodious harbour, with a well defended key, is seated at the mouth of the river Black-Water, and sends two members to parliament. Lon. 7. 45. W. lat. 51. 51. N.

YPRÈS, a handsome, large, and considerable town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, with a bishop's see. It has a considerable manufactory in cloth and ferges; and every year, in Lent, there is a well frequented fair. This being a barrier town, the Dutch had a garrison here; but it was besieged and taken by the French, in June 1744. It is seated on a fertile plain, on the river Ypre, 12 miles W. of Courtray, 15 N. W. of Lille, and 157 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 58. E. lat. 50. 51. N.

* **YRIER-DE-LA-PERCHE ST.** a town of France, in Limosin, seated on the river Isle, with a provostship and a collegiate church.

* **YSENDICK**, a small, but strong town of the United Provinces, in Flanders, seated on a branch of the river Scheld, called Blic, near the sea, in a low country, that may be overflowed when they please; 16 miles E. of Sluys, and 18 N. W. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 18. W. lat. 51. 20. N.

* **YSSEL.** See **ISSEL.**

* **YSSELBURG**, a town of the Low Countries, in Guelderland, on the confines of the county of Zutphen, 12 miles E. of Cleves, and 22 N. E. of Gueldres. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 51. 52. N.

* **YSSENGEAUX**, a town of France, in the government of Languedoc, and in Velay, 3 miles from Loire, and 10 from Puy.

* **YSSELSTEIN**, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, and in the district of Rhinland, with a castle. It is seated on the river Yffel, on the frontiers of the province of Utrecht, 5 miles S. W. of Utrecht. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 52. 3. N.

YSSOUDON. See **ISSOUDON.**

YUCATAN. See **JUCATAN.**

* **YVERDUN**, a small, strong, and ancient town of Swisserland, in the county of Vaud, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle where the bailiff resides. It is pleasantly seated at the head of the lake Neuf-Chatel, on the rivers Orb and Thiele, over which there are two bridges, 35 miles S. W. of Bern. Lon. 6. 57. E. lat. 46. 45. N.

* **YVETOTE**, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the territory of Caux, 5 miles from Caudebec, and 15 from Rouen, which had formerly the title of a principality.

YVICA. See **IVICA.**

* **YUMA**, an island of N. America, and one of the Lucayos, to the N. of the isle of Cuba, which is 55 miles in length, and 17 in breadth.

* **YUMETO**, an island of N. America, and one of the Lucayos, to the N. of the isle of Yuma, lying under the tropic of Cancer, which is 37 miles in length.

* **YVOY**, a town of France, in Luxemburg, seated on the river Chier, 12 miles S. W. of Bouillon, and 12 S. of Sedan. Lon. 5. 19. E. lat. 49. 40. N.

* **YUPI**, a large kingdom of Asia, in Eastern Tartary, lying on the Eastern Sea. It is very little known.

YUN-NAN, a province of Asia, in China, lying near Thibet. It contains 21 cities of the first rank, and 55 of the second and third, and is well watered with rivers and lakes, which render it very fruitful. There is gold very often found in the sands of the rivers, and probably there are mines of the same metal in the mountains on the eastern part. There are also copper mines, which they pretend is entirely white, which must be a mistake; for then it could not be copper. There are also several sorts of precious stones, besides musk, benjamin, lapiz-lazuli, and very fine marble, some of which is painted of divers colours: they have also excellent horses, which are strong and vigorous, but low; as also very small deer, which are kept for diversion.

Z.

ZARA. See **SAHARA.**

ZABACH. See **PALUS MEOTIS.**

ZABERN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 15 miles W. of Philipsburg. Lon. 8. 0. E. lat. 49. 5. N.

* **ZABOLA**, a town of Transilvania, on the confines of Moldavia, 5 miles S. W. of Newmark.

ZABURN, a town of France, in Alsace, 15 miles N. of Strasburg. Lon. 6. 0. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

* **ZAGATULLA**, a town of N. America, in New-Spain, and in the audience of Mexico, 200 miles from that city, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 114. 35. W. lat. 17. 20. N.

* **ZAFRA**, a small, but strong town of Spain, in Estramadura, with a good castle; seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Guadaxiera, 20 miles S. W. of Medina. Lon. 5. 27. W. lat. 38. 20. N.

* **ZAGARA**, a famous mountain of Turkey in Europe, in Livadia, on the gulph of Corinth, and pretty near Parnassus. It was formerly called Helicon, and is almost always covered with snow.

ZAGRAB, a strong and populous town

of Hungary, in Sclavonia, and capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Save, on the confines of Croatia, 13 miles N. E. of Carlostadt, and 137 S. W. of Buda. Lon. 15. 53. E. lat. 45. 50. N.

* **ZÁHARA**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the confines of Granada. It is very strong, being situated on a rock, craggy on all sides, and defended by a strong citadel. It is 47 miles S. E. of Seville. Lon. 6. 48. W. lat. 36. 55. N.

* **ZAIRE**, a large river of Africa, which rising in the kingdom of Macoco, divides the kingdoms of Loango and Congo, and falls into the sea in 6 degrees of S. latitude.

ZAMORA, a strong and considerable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a bishop's see. In its environs there are fine Turkey stones found. It is seated on a hill on the river Douro, over which there is a very handsome bridge, of 17 arches, 35 miles from Salamanca, and 150 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 9. W. lat. 41. 28. N.

* **ZAMORA**, a handsome town of S. America, in Peru, in the audience of Quito, which is seated pretty near the mountains called the Andes, 175 miles from the S. Sea; in its neighbourhood there are rich mines of gold. It belongs to the Spaniards. Lon. 76. 35. W. lat. 5. 6. S.

* **ZAMORA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, in the province of Constantine, 250 miles W. of Hamametha. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 26. 20. N.

* **ZAMOSKI**, a very strong town of Poland, in Red Russia, and in the palatinate of Beltz, with the title of a principality and a good citadel. It was besieged by the Tartars in 1661, but to no purpose. It is 37 miles from Lemburg, 162 N. E. of Cracow, and 62 from Lublin. Lon. 24. 0. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

* **ZAMPANGO**, a town of N. America, in New-Spain, seated on the road from Mexico to Guaxaca, near the mountains of Miftaka; the inhabitants are said to be very rich.

* **ZANFARA**, a kingdom of Africa, in Negro-Land, to the W. of the kingdom of Zegzeg. The inhabitants are of a tall stature, and of a very black complexion, with broad faces, and most savage and brutish dispositions. It is very little known to Europeans.

ZANGUEBAR, a country in Africa, lying on the eastern coast, between three degrees of North latitude, and 18 South. It includes several petty kingdoms, in which the Portuguese have various settlements. The inhabitants, except those converted by the Portuguese, are all Mahometans, or

idolaters; and the latter much the more numerous. The names of the principal territories are Mombaza, Lamón, Melinda, Quiola, and Mofambique. The Portuguese have built several forts in Mombaza and Mofambique, and have settled several colonies there. They trade with the Negroes 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 Morea, 17 miles S. E. of the island of Cephalonia, belonging to the Venetians. It is about 24 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and very pleasant and fertile; but its principal riches consist in currants, with which it greatly abounds. They are cultivated in a very large plain, under the shelter of mountains on the shore of this island; for which reason the sun has greater power to bring them to perfect maturity. Here are also the finest peaches in the world, each of which weigh eight or ten ounces. Here are also cucumbers and excellent figs, as also a great deal of very good oil. In short, it would be a perfect Paradise, if wood was not so dear, though this island was formerly full of forests. The town called Zante may contain near 20000 inhabitants. The houses are low, on account of the frequent earthquakes, for scarce a year passes without one; however, they do no great damage. 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 with cannon. In one part of this island is a place which shakes when trod upon, like a quagmire; 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. The grapes are called currants, because they were chiefly cultivated about Corinth. This island belongs to the Venetians, who have constantly a governor residing in the fortress, or castle. There may be about 50 villages in all, but no other large town besides Zante. It is seated on the eastern side of the island, and has a good harbour. The English and Dutch have each a factory and a consul here. Lon. 21. 15. E. lat. 37. 57. N.

* **ZANZIBAR**, an island on the eastern coast of Africa, and near Zanguebar, between that of Pemba and Moncia, with the title of a kingdom. It abounds in sugar-canes

canes and citrons; the inhabitants are Mahometans. Lon. 30. 25. E. lat. 7. 0. S.

* **ZAPOTECA**, a province of N. America, in New-Spain, extending from the province of Guaxaca, to the gulph of Mexico. It is a mountainous stony country, but indifferently fertile.

ZARA, an ancient, strong, and considerable city of the republic of Venice, in Dalmatia, and capital of a county of the same name, with an archbishop's see, a good citadel, and a harbour. It is seated in a plain, upon a small peninsula joined to the continent by an isthmus, of about 25 paces in breadth. On the side of the citadel it is very well fortified, and has generally a pretty strong garrison. Near the church, which the Greeks call St. Heliä, are two handsome fluted columns of the Corinthian order, supposed to have been part of the temple of Juno. This place was formerly much more considerable than at present; the circumference of the walls being now but two miles, and the number of the inhabitants not above 6000. There are very fine paintings in the churches, done by the best masters; and they pretend to have the body of St. Simcon, which was brought from Judea, and is kept in a shrine, with a crystal before it. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, 70 miles S. W. of Jicza, and 150 S. E. of Venice. Lon. 15. 29. E. lat. 44. 22. N.

* **ZARNATE**, a strong town of Greece, in the Morea, and in Brazzo-di-Mina. It is agreeably seated upon an eminence, 20 miles W. of Mistra.

ZARNAW, a town of Poland, in Little Poland, and in the palatinate of Sandomir, 63 miles N. of Cracow. Lon. 20. 0. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

* **ZASLAW**, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Volhinia, with the title of a principality; seated on the river Horin, 13 miles above Ostrog. Lon. 28. 21. E. lat. 50. 2. N.

ZATATECAS-LOS, a province of North-America, in Mexico, and part of New Galicia. It is bounded on the N. by New Biscay; on the E. by the province of Panuco; on the S. by that of Guadalagara; and on the W. by Culiacan, and Chiametlan. It is said to abound in mines of silver.

ZATMAR, a strong town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, on the frontiers of Transilvania. It is strong by situation, being seated on a small lake formed by the river Samos; 50 miles E. by S. of Tockay, and 130 E. of Buda. Lon. 22. 24. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

ZATOR, a town of Poland, in the pala-

tinat of Cracovia, and capital of a district of the same name, with a fortified castle. It is seated on an eminence near the river Wislula, at the place where the Skauld falls into it, 17 miles S. W. of Cracow, and 50 S. E. of Ratibor. Lon. 19. 20. E. lat. 49. 59. N.

* **ZBOROW**, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Lemburg, on the confines of Volhinia and Podolia; remarkable for the defeat of John Casimir, king of Poland, in 1647. It is seated between Lemburg and Zbaras, 62 miles from the former, and 25 from the latter. Lon. 26. 21. E. lat. 49. 52. N.

ZEALAND, an island of Denmark, almost of a round form, being about 70 miles in diameter, and 200 in circumference. It is seated at the entrance of the Baltick Sea, and bounded by the Schaggerach Sea on the N. by a strait called the Sound on the E. by the Baltick Sea on the S. and the strait called the Great Belt on the W. The soil is not very fruitful, except in rainy years, because it is sandy; and there are few streams, but many lakes abounding in fish. It produces a great deal of rye, of which the common people make their bread. 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. It is divided into 26 bailiwicks, which the inhabitants call Herriit, and contains 13 towns, 12 castles, and 347 parishes. The inhabitants are maintained entirely by the great number of fine cattle they feed. Copenhagen is not only the capital of this island, but of the whole kingdom.

ZEALAND, one of the seven United Provinces of the Netherlands, separated by the sea on the N. from the isles of Holland; by the Scheld on the E. from Brabant; by the Hont from Flanders; and on the W. it is bounded by the ocean. It comprehends 8 islands, whereof three are pretty large. The names of which are, Walcherin, Schowen, S. Beveland, N. Beveland, Tolon, Duveland, Wolferdyck, and St. Philip. There are likewise 6 or 7 others, of very little importance. The inhabitants are at a great deal of trouble, to defend themselves from the encroachments of the sea, and in keeping up their dykes or banks, in which they expend great sums of money. They in general are extremely hardy, and even rash, and very good soldiers, especially for the sea-service. They are maintained by their plentiful fisheries, and by their trade with foreign nations, especially the Spaniards; and in time of war, by the cap-

tures made by the privateers, for they have no manufactures of any moment. The soil is fruitful in these islands, but the air unhealthy, especially for strangers. The river Scheld having passed by Antwerp, divides it into two, and holds as it were, the isles of Zealand between its arms. One of these runs eastward, and the other westward, which last the fishermen call Stont, or Hond. It is governed in the same manner as Holland, and the assemblies of states are composed of deputies of the nobility, and three of the two principal towns.

* ZEB, a province of Africa, in Barbary, and in Biledulgerid, of which the Algerines possess a part.

ZEGZEG, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, lying on the river Niger, by which it is separated from the kingdom of Cassena; on the E. it has that of Zanfara; on the S. Benin; and on the W. the deserts. It is a country partly plain, and partly mountainous; the latter are extremely cold, while the former are intolerably hot; but abound with water, and are exceeding fruitful.

ZEIGINHEIM, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse Cassel, 30 miles S. of the town of that name. Lon. 9. o. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

* ZEITON, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Janna. with a castle and an archbishop's see, though a small place and thin of people. It is seated on a hill by a gulph of the same name, and near the river Eaylada, 50 miles S. E. of Larissa. Lon. 23. 25. E. lat. 39. 10. N.

ZEITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, and in the dutchy of Naumburg. It is a pretty handsome town, with a new castle, and a well frequented college. It is seated on the river Ester, 25 miles S. W. of Leipfick, and 45 E. of Erford; subject to a prince of the house of Saxony. Lon. 12. 32. E. lat. 50. 59. N.

ZELL, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Lunenburg, capital of the dutchy of Zell, and belongs to the elector of Hanover. It is surrounded with ditches and ramparts, on which are planted chefnuts and lime-trees. It is not very large, but it has three considerable suburbs, and the houses in general are well-built. The principal church is a handsome structure, adorned with stucco work. It has a castle whose architecture is not very modern, and where the dukes formerly resided, till this place devolved to the elector of Hanover, by marrying the heirs of the late duke of Zell. It is seated on the river Aller, 35 miles N. W.

of Brunswick, and 47 S. by W. of Lunenburg. Lon. 10. 22. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

* ZELL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in the marquisate of Baden, in Ortnow. It is an imperial town, under the protection of the house of Austria, and the inhabitants Roman-Catholicks. It is seated on the river Nagolt, 15 miles S. of Baden, and 42 S. W. of Stutgard. Lon. 8. 12. E. lat. 48. 19. N.

ZEMBLA, commonly called NOVA-ZEMBLA, a large country lying in the Northern Ocean, to the N. of the province of Petzora in Moscovy, from which it is separated by the strait of Weygate. It is now known to be an island of very large extent, but it has no inhabitants, except wild beasts, particularly white foxes, and bears. In 1595 a Dutch vessel was cast away on the coast, and the ship's company were obliged to winter here; but they did not see the sun from the fourth of November to the beginning of February, and had much ado to keep themselves from being frozen to death. Some say they have seen inhabitants here, of a small size, a tawney complexion, black hair, and clothed in seal skins, and that they live by hunting and fishing.

ZEMLIN, or ZEMPLIN, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, seated on the river Bodrog, 25 miles S. E. of Cassovia, and 27 N. E. of Tockay. Lon. 21. 35. E. lat. 48. 36. N.

ZERBST, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the principality of Anhalt, chief place of a district of that name, on the confines of the dutchy of Magdeburg, with a handsome castle, where the princes commonly reside. It is a handsome place, and the inhabitants are partly Lutherans, and partly Calvinists, and are famous for brewing good beer; but it is remarkable that the women are more concerned in brewing it than the men. It is 25 miles N. W. of Witternberg, and subject to the prince of Anhalt. Lon. 12. 33. E. lat. 52. o. N.

* ZERIGA, a town of Persia, in Irac Arabi, seated in a very narrow plain or valley, between mountains. It has produced several very famous Arabian authors.

* ZIA, an island of the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades, to the N. of Thermia, to the S. W. of Negropont, and 12 miles from Cape Colonna, which terminates Livadia on that side. It is 15 miles in length, and 8 in breadth; is very well cultivated, and abounds in most of the necessaries of life, particularly barley, wine, and a great deal of silk. They have also a very fine sort of oak, whose fruit, called Villam, is the

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 have a bishop who resides at Zia

* ZIBIT, a territory of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, extending from the principality of Mecca to that of Mocha; being bounded on the E. by the principality of Tshama; and on the W. by the Red-Sea. The Turks were formerly masters of this country, but now it belongs to an Arabian prince.

* ZIBIT, a town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, and capital of a principality or territory of the same name, and seated on the river Zibit, 150 miles N. W. of Aden. It is a large trading place, and some have taken it for the ancient Saba, but this is very uncertain.

* ZIRCHNIT-ZERSEE, a lake of Germany, in Lower Carniola, among the mountains and forests. In the month of June the water sinks underground, and does not rise again till September, during which interval they feed their cattle in it.

ZIRIC-ZEE, a handsome and strong town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and the principal of the isle of Schowen, at the mouth of the Scheld. One part of it was formerly swallowed up by the sea, but it is still a trading populous place, and has a pretty good harbour; 25 miles N. W. of Hulst, and 15 S. W. of Brielle. Lon. 3. 50. E. lat. 51. 38. N.

ZITTAU, a town of Germany, in Lusatia, on the frontiers of Bohemia, and subject to the elector of Saxony. It is a handsome place, and surrounded with a double wall, and has good half moons, ditches, and bastions. The houses are handsome, and built in the modern taste. 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 about 1000 weavers. The merchants of Zittaw trade with those of Prague and Leipsick, and extend their commerce as far as Holland. The cathedral church is a very handsome structure, and has three organs, with two high steeples. Near it is a handsome college, where the languages, designing, dancing, and other arts are taught gratis. Join-

ing to the cloyster is a library, the finest in all Lusatia, which is open twice a week; and at a small distance from it is the orphan-house, lately built. It is seated on the river Neiss, 17 miles S. W. of Goritz, and 25 S. E. of Dieffen. Lon. 14. 55. E. lat. 50. 44. N.

ZNAIM, a strong town of Germany, in Moravia, on the frontiers of Austria. It is a large place, and has a handsome castle, though very ancient, and in which there are a great many pagan antiquities. It is seated on the river Taya, 24 miles S. W. of Brin, and 32 N. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 45. E. lat. 48. 48. N.

* ZOARA, a town of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, which is fortified, and has a good harbour; 60 miles W. of Tripoli. Lon. 13. 15. E. lat. 32. 45. N.

ZOCATARA. See SOCATARA.

* ZOFFENGEN, an ancient and handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 3 miles from Arburg. It has a very 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. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 46. 58. N.

ZOLLERN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, which gives name to a principality of Hohen-Zollern, which is 37 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and is a very fertile country. The prince of Hohen-Zollern is hereditary-chamberlain of the empire. The place is little else but a castle built on a mountain, 28 miles S. of Stuttgart. Lon. 12. 8. E. lat. 48. 24. N.

ZOLNOCK, a town in Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name. It was taken by the Turks in 1554, and retaken by the Imperialists in 1685; is seated on the river Teyffe, where the river Sogeba falls into it, 55 miles N. E. of Colocza, and 45 E. of Buda. Lon. 20. 10. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

* ZOQUES, a province of N. America, in New-Spain, and in the government of Chiapa, on the frontiers of that of Tabasco. It produces plenty of silk and cochineal.

ZORNDOFFF, a village of Germany, in the New Marche of Brandenburg, famous for a bloody battle fought here in September 1758, between the Prussians and Russians.

* ZUG, a handsome and considerable town of Switzerland, and capital of a canton of the same name; seated near the lake Zug, at the foot of a mountain partly covered with trees. In 1435, the street which was on the side of the lake, was swallowed up, and therefore they built ano-

ther upon an eminence. There are several fine houses, handsome churches, and a good town hall. It is 12 miles N. E. of Lucern, and 42 S. E. of Basl. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 47. 12. N.

* **ZUG**, one of the cantons 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 Schwitz. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and it is divided into three parts, one of which is the town of Zug, and the others three villages about it, which comprehend three assemblies, namely, Bar, Menzic, and Val Egeric. The government of this canton is democratic, and the sovereignty belongs to the town of Zug, and to the communities without it, though this place has a particular magistrate.

* **ZULLICHAW**, a town of Germany, in Silesia, in the province of Croffen, one mile from the river Loder, and 12 W. N. W. of Croffen. Lon. 15. 5. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

* **ZULPHA**, a town of Persia, almost close to Isfahan, to which it is a sort of a suburb, and separated from it by the river Sanderou. It is peopled with a colony of Americans, which were brought into Persia by Sha Abbas. It is an archbishop's see, and contains several churches and monasteries.

* **ZULPICH**, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Juliers, belonging to the archbishop of Cologne; seated on the river Nafel, 10 miles S. of Juliers, and 10 W. of Bonn. Lon. 6. 43. E. lat. 50. 32. N.

ZURICH, an ancient, large, and populous city of Switzerland, and capital of a canton of the same name; seated at the N. extremity of the lake Zurich, where the river Limmat proceeds from it, and separates it into two unequal parts, which communicate by three bridges. It is one of the best built towns in this country, but the streets are narrow, and the houses high. The cathedral church was founded by Charlemagne, and is adorned with a statue of that emperor. The revenues of the rich college of the canons now serve to maintain the ministers of the church, the professors, and 10 canons, who have preserved their ancient dignities, with their benefices; but they are obliged to preach every day, or at least to read a public lecture in the college, where the languages, philosophy, and theology, are taught. The convent for the daughters of the nobility is changed into a college, where 25 young students are educated, and provided with all necessaries. The fortifications are in the modern taste, and the arse-

nal has arms sufficient for 15,000 men. The inhabitants have made such a good use of the ecclesiastical benefices, which have been secularized, that they have an hospital which maintains 650 poor people. The inhabitants are divided into 13 companies, one of which consists of the nobility, and the rest of tradesmen. There are also two councils, the great and the little: the first consists of 162 members, who decide the most important affairs, and the second of 50 senators, and two burgomasters, who take care of affairs of state, and determine causes that are brought before them. They have several manufactures, and send part of their merchandises to Italy. A great many French refugees are settled here, who have built handsome houses about the city. It is 37 miles S. W. of Constance, 40 S. E. of Basle, and 50 N. E. of Bern. Lon. 8. 45. E. lat. 47. 28. N.

ZURICH, the canton of, is one of the 13 cantons of Switzerland, and the first in rank, being about 50 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by the Rhine, which separates it from the canton of Schaffhausen; on the S. by that of Schwitz; on the E. by Thurgaw, and the county of Tockenbourg; and on the W. by the canton of Zug, and the free provinces. The soil is fertile in corn, produces all sorts of fruits, and there are some vineyards, as well as rich pastures. This canton is well peopled, the inhabitants are very laborious, and have a famous manufactory in crapes. They were the first that embraced the reformation, and the famous reformer Zuinglius was born here.

ZURICH, the lake of, is one of the largest in Switzerland, being about 20 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. The river Limmat runs through it lengthways, and at Ruperschweil is a bridge over it 1850 paces in length. It is of great use for trade, and the rather as it communicates with the Rhine.

* **ZURITA**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the river Tayo, with an old castle, and a commandery of the order of the knights of Calatrava. It is very near Toledo. Lon. 3. 17. W. lat. 43. 3. N.

ZUTPHEN, a strong and considerable town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, and capital of a county of the same name. It has a magnificent church, and is surrounded with walls. It was taken by the French in 1672, who in 1674 delivered it up to the States general. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Berkel and Yffel, 9 miles S. E. of Deventer, and 55 E. by S. of Amsterdam. Lon. 6. 13. E. lat. 52. 12. N.

ZUTPHEN, a county of the United Provinces, in Guelderland; bounded on the N. by the river Yffel, which separates it from Velaw; on the W. by Over-Yffel; on the E. by the bishoprick of Munster; and on the S. by the dutchy of Cleves. Zutphen is the capital town.

ZUYDER-ZEE, a great gulph, or bay of the German Ocean, which extends from S. to N. in the United Provinces, between Friesland, Over-Yffel, Guelderland, and Holland. It is so called from its situation towards the S. and is said formerly to have been a lake, and that the land is swallowed up which united North-Holland with Friesland.

ZWICKOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and on the frontiers of Voigtland, subject to the elector of Saxony. It was formerly imperial, and is now a handsome town, seated on the river Muldaw. The place where the inhabitants are buried is in Voigtland; and therefore it is commonly said, that they are Misnians while alive, but Voigtlanders after they are dead. It is 20 miles N. E. of Plawen, and 15 S. of Altenburg. Lon. 12. 55. E. lat. 50. 43. N.

ZWINGENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the landgravate of Hesse Darmstadt, 8 miles S. of Darmstadt, and 12 N. of Worms. It is subject to Hesse Darmstadt.

ZWOLL, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Over-Yffel, and in the district of Zailant. It is a handsome, large, and

rich town, defended with some fortifications; and the canal which begins near this place, and extends to the river Yffel, is defended by several forts at proper distances from each other. Near it is the mountain of St. Agnes, where there was formerly an Augustin convent, in which Thomas-a-Kempis lived 71 years, and died in 1471. It was formerly an imperial and hanfiatick town, and is advantageously seated on an eminence, on the rivers Aa and Yffel, 8 miles S. E. of Campen, and 5 S. of Hasselt. Lon. 6. 8. E. lat. 52. 32. N.

* **ZYGETH**, a town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, seated in a morass made by the river Alma, 10 miles N. of the Drave, and 50 N. N. W. of Esseck. It is a very strong place, and is defended by a citadel, surrounded with three walls, and three ditches full of water. It was besieged in 1566, by Soliman II. emperor of the Turks, and taken three days after his death; but it has since been retaken by the Austrians. Lon. 23. 37. E. lat. 46. 17. N.

* **ZYGETH**, the county of, a large territory in Lower Hungary, separated from Sclavonia, by the river Drave on the S. W. on the N. W. by the Lake Balaton; and on the E. by the counties of Alba Regalis and Tolna.

* **ZYTOMIERZ**, a town of Poland, in Volhynia, seated on the river Ciecierief, 60 miles W. of Kiof, or Kiow, and 120 E. of Luck. Lon. 31. 5. E. lat. 50. 45. N.



The Dimensions and true Figure of the Earth determined.

IT cannot be thought improper to conclude a Geographical Dictionary with an elucidation of the dimensions and true figure of the earth; as these important problems have engaged the attention of the greatest men in all ages, and in every country, where the arts and sciences have flourished.

The most antient geographers were convinced, from observations, that the earth was of a spherical figure; but they soon perceived that this was not sufficient: it was necessary to know its real magnitude, before they could hope to carry their calculations to any degree of accuracy. The great importance of this problem induced them to have recourse to various methods for obtaining a solution; and their industry at last rendered their attempts practicable. But how could an object be measured whose dimensions are so disproportionable to the human frame? Our eyes can command only the smallest parts at once; and our hands grasp nothing but atoms, when compared with the whole.

But it must be remembered, that though the human body be nothing when compared with the globe of the earth, yet it possesses something with which the whole mass of matter bears no proportion; that mind, by whose will bodies are moved, and whose sagacity discerns their several properties; that mind dared to attempt the enormous task of measuring the vast body of the earth.

An undertaking much easier to be performed had before appeared rash and impious to one of the greatest philosophers of antiquity. Pliny, speaking of the catalogue of the stars attempted by Hipparchus, calls it, *rem Deo improbam*, a difficult task for a deity. But if experience has taught us, that the human understanding can surmount far greater difficulties, a more just idea of the divinity forbids all comparison.

It would carry us too far to give a detail of the first attempts for determining the magnitude of the earth. The labours of Aristotle, Eratosthenes, Ptolemy, and other great men of antiquity, serve only to demonstrate the advantages which the philosophers of all ages were persuaded would flow from solving this important problem: for the measures they have left us differ too widely from each other to lay any stress upon them. Some part of these differences may indeed be imputed to the uncertainty we are in with regard to the length of the miles and stadia they made use of: tho' even this uncertainty is another reason for their calculations being useless to us.

But notwithstanding all the learning of these great men, and the remarkable assiduity with which they applied to so necessary an undertaking, they were so unhappy in their attempts, that about the last century, Snellius and Riccioli differed almost eleven miles with regard to a degree. Our countryman, Mr. Richard Norwood, was, however, more successful; for in the year 1635 he solved this grand problem with a very considerable degree of accuracy. The principle on
which

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which he proceeded was this: As every great circle, either of the celestial sphere or earth, is divided into 360 equal parts, called degrees, and these circles are all considered as concentric to the centre of the earth; it follows, that if the distance on a great circle of the earth, corresponding to one or more of these degrees in a great circle of the heavens, can be measured, the whole circumference of the earth would be known by analogy in that measure; and consequently its diameter, magnitude, &c. easily calculated.

Mr. Norwood therefore took the following method for solving this problem: He chose the two distant places, London and York, which were known to lie nearly north and south of each other; and by the method of traverse sailing, he found their difference of latitude, or the distance between the parallels of latitude passing through these places, or, which is the same thing, the length of that arch of the terrestrial meridian. He also, with a good instrument, found the distance between the zeniths of those places, and consequently knew the length of the celestial arch, answering to the terrestrial one he had measured. Then saying, as that celestial arch is to a great circle of the sphere, or 360 degrees; so is the arch of the terrestrial great circle measured in feet, to the circumference of a great circle on the earth in the same measure.

And by this method he found, that about 69 English miles and a half answered to one degree: the circumference of the earth, therefore, will be about 25,020 miles, and its diameter about 8000 miles.

Nothing now seemed wanting to determine the dimensions of the earth, and calculate distances on its surface to a sufficient degree of accuracy: but in the year 1672, M. Richer, being sent from France to Cayenne, in order to make astronomical observations, found, that his pendulum clock, which had been regulated at Paris to the mean motion of the sun, when carried to that island, which is not above five degrees distant from the equator, lost every day two minutes and fifty-eight seconds. At his return to France he reported this observation, as one of the most important ever made; and it accordingly engaged the attention of the greatest philosophers and mathematicians in Europe.

They were convinced, that, in consequence of this experiment, the effect of gravity was less at Cayenne than at Paris: for when the pendulum of a clock departs in its motion from the perpendicular, the force which brings it back again is gravity; and this is done quicker or slower in proportion to the greater or lesser degree of gravity. The hand does not mark each second on the dial-plate till the pendulum has performed one of its oscillations. If, therefore, the hand points out fewer seconds during one revolution of the stars, the pendulum requires more time to return to the perpendicular, and the pressure that brings it back must be less in proportion. It is indeed true, that in warm climates the rod of the pendulum lengthens, as all metallic rods do, and consequently its oscillations are retarded; for the longer the rod is, supposing an equality in other respects, the slower its oscillations will be; but we know pretty exactly in what proportion heat lengthens pendulums; and consequently how much it retards their motion. The heats of Cayenne, however great, are not sufficient to

The Dimensions and true Figure of the Earth determined.

produce so remarkable a difference: it was therefore no longer doubted but the pressure of gravity was less at Cayenne than at Paris.

But from what cause could this diminution proceed? Undoubtedly, from this: Every body that describes a circle round a centre makes a continual effort to recede from that centre. It is this effort that strains the sling with a stone in it while you whirl it round, and would break the sling were it whirled with sufficient velocity: this effort is called the centrifugal force. All bodies revolving round a centre are subject to this force; and in those that perform their revolutions in equal times, it is proportional to the greatness of the circle they describe.

As the earth revolves every day round its own axis, all the bodies or parts of matter that compose it must describe circles; and each partake of this centrifugal force, more or less in proportion to the circle it describes. This force is, at the poles, reduced to nothing, and is a maximum, or greatest, under the equator; because it is the greatest of all the circles which the different points of the surface of the earth describe; and because the direction of the centrifugal force is there directly contrary to the pressure of gravity.

If, therefore, we consider, that the waters of the sea are in equilibrio all over the earth; and suppose the earth to be formed of matter homogeneous and fluid, or that had been so originally; the figure of the earth may be determined by the laws of hydrostatics.

In order to continue this fluid matter at rest, the weight of a column of water, extended from the centre to the equator, must be equal to that of a column of water continued from the same centre to the pole. But the column corresponding to the equator being formed of matter rendered lighter by the centrifugal force than the matter which forms the column corresponding to the pole; it follows that it must be longer than the latter: consequently, the earth is an oblate spheroid, or flattened at the poles.

Sir Isaac Newton, to whose sagacity we owe this important discovery, carried his theory so far as to calculate the difference between the two diameters of the earth; and the result of this subtle disquisition is, that the diameter of the equator exceeds the axis of the earth the 230th part of its length; or that the two diameters of the terrestrial globe were in proportion to each other as 229 to 230.

If, therefore, we adopt the mensuration of Mr. Norwood, and suppose the axis of the earth to be 8000 miles, the diameter of the equator will be nearly 8035, and the circumference of that circle 25239.9 miles.

We shall conclude with observing, that this theory of Sir Isaac has been sufficiently confirmed, and the figure of the earth demonstrated to be that of an oblate spheroid, by actual mensurations, performed, with amazing accuracy, at the polar circle and equator, by the members of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.

